

# THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

WITH NOTES ON THE PHARMACOLOGY  
AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE MORE  
IMPORTANT DRUGS

AND AN  
INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

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## PREFACE TO THE TENTH EDITION

THE years that have elapsed since the last edition was reprinted have seen an enormous number of drugs brought into use. Of these, some have had an ephemeral existence others have proved their worth. The more important of the latter are included in the new edition of *The British Pharmacopœia*, and these are fully dealt with in the text. Still newer remedies which seem to be of service and of which reliable data can be found, have been incorporated, and prescriptions illustrating their employment appended. On the other hand, remedies which were either redundant or have dropped out of use have been deleted. By this means the size of the book is not materially altered. In accordance with modern nomenclature the term "mil" has been substituted for "cubic" centimetre.

LONDON, 1915

## PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION

THE very large number of additions to *materia medica* during recent years has completely altered the character of the prescriptions written at the present day. In this impression the general lines which earlier editions have followed have been adhered to, but an attempt has been made to bring the book up to date. While all the more important synthetic and other remedies are mentioned, specific examples of prescriptions containing those only which have been proved to be of some service are given.

In the following prescriptions the quantities according to the imperial system are placed side by side with their practical equivalents according to the metric system. It is not claimed that the equivalents given are exact, but it is believed that the gain in simplicity more than compensates for any slight loss in accuracy of conversion. For instance, an ounce has been rendered throughout as 30 cubic centimetres, or 30 grammes, a drachm as 4 cubic centimetres, or 4 grammes, a grain as 06 of a gramme, a minim as 06 of a cubic centimetre.

As there is a considerable range between the maximum and minimum pharmacopœial doses, and as the doses given

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in the examples fall ~~within~~ those limits, no good purpose would have been served by using exact but cumbersome equivalents

In accordance with the general practice of physicians, the directions are in every instance rendered in English, for, as the patient must sooner or later be made acquainted with the dose, no advantage is gained by writing them in Latin

LONDON, W March 1905.

## INTRODUCTION

MEDICAL students of the present day have seldom mastered the difficult art of prescribing at the time at which they obtain their qualification to practise. The cause of this undesirable state of affairs may be traced to our system of medical education. The student is taught to aim at passing the necessary examinations rather than to learn what will be essential to him once he has embarked definitely on his life's work. No great stress is laid by examining boards on the capacity for writing a prescription to meet the requirements of a given case or of a particular set of circumstances. Again, the student is ignorant, more often than not, of the best way of prescribing a particular medicine so as to make it acceptable to the patient. What may be termed "forced feeding" supplies, as a rule, such knowledge as may be required, of the action or of the chemical or physical characteristics of drugs, a few weeks before the examination.

In consequence of this defect in our medical training the qualified man starts on his career imperfectly informed in a necessary part of his business. He discovers the shortcomings of his knowledge at a time when it is hard to remedy them. He has to learn laboriously when his opportunities may be few, and in certain in-

stances he is tempted to rely too much on various proprietary mixtures, solutions, compressed tablets, and other forms of factory made physics. It is true that many drugs can be compressed into tablets the portability of which renders them useful both to medical men and to the public. Those which dissolve readily in water lose little, if any, of their efficiency by compression, but tablets of compressed animal and vegetable powders, or of insoluble chemical substances, often pass through the alimentary canal unaltered. Another serious objection to the use of compressed tablets is the ease with which the public are enabled to indulge in the fashionable vice of prescribing for themselves. This vice is the source eventually of much additional work to the medical profession, but it is not good for the public. Nor is it dignified for us to allow manufacturing chemists to dictate the combination or the form of the drugs which we prescribe.

The following pages have been written to assist the senior student in his work at the hospital. If they are used rightly in the wards and out patient department, in association with the standard text-books, on materia medica and therapeutics, the student will enter on the practice of his profession with a working knowledge of the art of prescribing. Every drug in common use has been included in the present edition, but antiquated substances have been omitted. In the case of each drug the necessary physical and chemical characteristics of the various preparations are mentioned, the therapeutical and medicinal values are indicated precisely, and the dose is stated clearly according to both the imperial and the metric systems. A number of illustrative examples of

the use of each particular drug in different diseases and symptoms is then given. These examples are taken from the practice of the best authorities, and should be of great service if carefully studied. Further, a list of drugs commonly prescribed for particular diseases and symptoms has been added.

In my judgment this little book will supply a real want of the medical student of to day, if it is regularly used in ward and out patient work. I would remind those for whom it is written, that a prescription should be legible and neat, that no abbreviation, such as "Acid. Hyd Dil," should be employed which admits of more than one interpretation, and that the quantities should be indicated clearly and definitely. I would add that the day has passed when there was any advantage in writing the necessary directions in bad Latin, which might or might not be interpreted correctly by the dispenser.

ARTHUR LATHAM

LONDON.

**TABLE OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS  
IN TERMS OF  
IMPERIAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS**

Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils	Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils
$\frac{1}{600}$	= 0 0003	10	= 0 6
$\frac{1}{300}$	= 0 0006	12	= 0 8
$\frac{1}{150}$	= 0 001	15	= 1 0
$\frac{1}{120}$	= 0 002	20	= 1 2
$\frac{1}{60}$	= 0 004	30	= 2 0
$\frac{1}{30}$	= 0 005	60	= 4 0
$\frac{1}{15}$	= 0 008	120	= 8 0
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 0 01	240	= 15 0
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 0 015	480	= 30 0
$\frac{1}{3}$	= 0 02		
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 03	Ounces	
1	= 0 06	2	= 60 0
2	= 0 12	4	= 115 0
3	= 0 2	6	= 170 0
4	= 0 25	8	= 230 0
5	= 0 3	10	= 280 0
6	= 0 4	15	= 420 0
8	= 0 5	20	= 568 0

## INCOMPATIBLES

The following *combinations* are or may become dangerous, and should in no circumstances be prescribed

Arsenic and its Salts	with Mercuric Chloride, Magnesia, Lime Water, Astringent Tinctures
Bromides or Iodides	with Calomel, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Potassium Chlorate, or Strong Acids
Chloral Hydrate	with Alkalies or Alkaline Carbonates
Poisonous Alkaloidal Salts	with Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates, Borax, Tannic Acid, Astringent Tinctures, Iodides, Bromides, or Mercuric Chloride
Chlorates	should never be rubbed together with any readily oxidisable substance, as Sulphur, Creosote, Sugar, Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Tannic Acid, &c
Chromic Acid or Potassium Permanganate	should not be mixed with Glycerin or Alcohol

## SYNONYMS

It is sometimes convenient to employ a synonym for a potent drug, particularly when it is not considered desirable for the patient to become acquainted with the treatment

Liquor Fowleri	for Liquor Arsenicalis
Liquor Donovani	, Liquor Arsenu et Hydrargyri Iodidi
Pulvis Doveri	, Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus
Pulvis Thebaici	, Pulvis Opii
Spiritus Vini Gallici	, Brandy
Spiritus Frumenti	, Whisky
Pilula Plummeri	, Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Com- posita
Tinctura Meconii	, Tinctura Opii
Tinctura Thebaici	, Tinctura Opii
Liquor Glonoini	, Liq. Tinctorini

### *Gum Arabic*

lution obtained from various species of *Acacia*

It is demulcent and somewhat nutritive  
to dissolve in the mouth acts as a protective  
mucous membrane in laryngitis

Its principal use is in the preparation of  
bastilles, in dispensing, to suspend insoluble  
resinous tinctures, and to emulsify oils  
powdered *Acacia* will emulsify 4 parts of  
water or a volatile oil

is Alcohol, borax, ferric salts, lead su-

*Acacia* 3 grs 40 mils

11 Mints 12 "

6 add 3 grs to 150 "

in a little water three times a day

*Acacia* 3 grs 40 mils

1-thylenetetramine gr v 0.3 gramme

6 add 3 grs to 500 mils

in a little water three times a day Cystitis

**FRUCUM Ghatti Guan** Used in India in pla-

### ACACIÆ CORTEX

preparation of astringent mixtures, gargles, lotions &c, much in the same way as oak bark is used in this country,

**Dose of Decoctum Acaciae Corticis, ½ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)**

R Bismuthi Salicylatis gr 1	0 6 gramme
Sp Tannicæn'g 3ij	0 8 mil
Liq Opii 1fl l	0 2
Dec Acaciae ad 3j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Diarrhoea*

### ACETANILIDUM

*Acetanilide Phenylacetamide Known as Antifebrin*

Acetanilide occurs in colourless, odourless crystals It is analgesic, antipyretic, antirheumatic Must be given with caution, as toxic effects have been produced by quite small doses It is commonly given in migraine and is the active constituent in many of the proprietary headache powders and nostrums for neuralgia, &c

Acetanilide is a useful antiseptic, and at one time it was in good repute as a dusting powder for small wounds It is contained in several of the advertised preparations of Witch Hazel, and to it the valuable properties ascribed to them are chiefly due

**Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 2 gramme) in cachet or pill**

**Solubility** 1 in 200 cold water, more so in hot, freely soluble in alcohol

**Antidotes** Hot blankets hot water bottle to feet, artificial respiration, oxygen, strichnine, atropine

R Acetanilid gr 1j	0 12 gramme
Quinin Salicyl gr 1j	0 06 "
Caffeinæ Citratis gr 1j	0 06 "

For one cachet Not more than two to be taken in six hours *Migraine*

R Acetanilid gr 1j	0 12 gramme
Caffeinæ Cit gr 1j	0 06 "
Sp Armoracæ Co 3j	4 00 mils
Aq Dest ad 3j	to 30 00 "

The draught to be taken when pain comes on and repeated if necessary in four hours *Neuralgia*

**EXALGIN Methyl acetanilid** Soluble 1 in 60° of water, freely in alcohol A useful analgesic in neuralgia, lumbago,

sciatica, &c Dose, <sup>1</sup> to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 grammes) Large doses are somewhat dangerous

R Exalgin gr j	0.06 grammes
Syrup Aromat 3ss	2.00 mls
Dec Cinchonæ ad 3ss	to 15.00 ,,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Acute Neuralgia*

## ACIDUM ACETICUM

*Acetic Acid*

A colourless, volatile, pungent liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood

Largely diluted and applied as a lotion, it produces a soothing effect on the skin It is the safest antidote in cases of poisoning by alkalies Glacial acetic acid is sometimes used for the removal of corns and warts, its use is attended by a good deal of pain

Dose of Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms  
(4 to 8 mls)

## ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM

*Arsenious Acid White Arsenic*

Occurs as a heavy, white, inodorous powder All its soluble preparations are irritant poisons and the insoluble compounds are probably so far acted on by the gastric juice as to become so In very small doses it is alterative, anti-periodic, and tonic Certain organic compounds are much less toxic and of late have come into general use

*Externally* arsenious acid is a powerful caustic, made into a paste with charcoal and starch mucilage, it is sometimes used to destroy superficial morbid growths

*Internally* it is of service in the treatment of chronic skin affections, especially when the skin is dry and scaly, in pemphigus acne, lichen, chronic urticaria, in chronic malaria and as a prophylactic it is frequently beneficial when quinine fails or is not tolerated, in chlorosis, in pernicious anaemia, especially when injected subcutaneously, in chorea, rheumatoid arthritis, dysmenorrhœa, and as a general tonic in debility, arsenic, combined with general treatment, is often beneficial

Preparations of arsenic should always be taken immediately after a meal The course of treatment, commencing with a

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R Sodii Arsenatis gr 1	0 0025 gramme
Pulv Guaiacæ gr 1½	0 1000 ,
P Antim Sulphurati gr 1	0 0300 ,

For one pill To be taken twice daily, after food

*Chronic Eczema*

R Acid Arseniosi gr 1	0 0025 gramme
Aloinæ gr ½	0 0300 ,
Stychninæ gr ¼	0 0010 ,
Pil Ferri gr 1⅔	0 2500 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day, after food

*Tonic and Antiperiodic*

**CACODYLATES**, or *dimethylarsenates*, have been recommended for the treatment of chronic skin diseases, anaemia, malaria, tuberculosis &c Although cacodylic acid contains the equivalent of more than 70 per cent arsenious acid, its toxicity is comparatively low After an extended trial, numerous observers report that the value of cacodylates is not nearly so great as at first stated, and at the present time they are being superseded

Feini Cacodylas	Dose, by mouth 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 1 gramme)
Lithii	
Sodiæ	
Guaiacol	

" , " , these salts may be given dissolved in  
Dose, 1 to 1 grain in 10 or 15 minims (0 03  
to 0 06 grammes in 1 mil) once in twenty four hours

**ARRHENAL** *Disodium Methylarsenate* closely resembles sodium cacodylate both in properties and doses

**SODIUM p AMINOPHENYLARSONAS**, *Syn Arsamin, Atoxyl, Soamin* Sodium Arsanilate Dose, per os 1 to 3 grains (0 5 to 0 2 gramme) in a day for several days, then omit for a week Must be used with caution *Intra muscular injections* into the buttock, 2 to 5 grains (0 12 to 0 3 gramme) in water Ten per cent solutions are best and should be perfectly sterile Used as a substitute for mercurial treatment in syphilis Doubtful if as useful as Mercury

Note — *Mercurials must not be given at the same time*

*Atoxyl* is also given in many skin diseases (lichen, psoriasis), in sarcoma, malaria, and trypanosomiasis It is said to possess about  $\frac{1}{4}$  the toxic effect of arsenious acid

**DIOXY-DIAMINO-ARSENO-BENZOL - DI-HYDROCHLORIDE**, *Salvarsan, Arsenobenzol, Arsenphenolamine, Ehrlich-*

*Hata or "606"* Introduced as a steriliser of the system  
 For full particulars of Salvarsan treatment the reader  
 is referred to the excellent chapter in The Extra Phar-  
 macopæia 'Martindale'." The importance of not only ster-  
 ilising the water but of removing the bodies of all dead micro-  
 organisms must be insisted upon Salvarsan is given in all  
 forms of syphilis, in malaria, yaws, leprosy, plague, pernicious  
 anaemia, &c

\*Average intramuscular or subcutaneous dose, 0 5 gramme  
 for an adult, 0 2 gramme for children

Average intravenous dose, 0 4 gramme for males, 0 3  
 gramme for females,

Patients should be warned that unpleasant symptoms may  
 supervene

## ACIDUM BENZOICUM

### Benzoic Acid

In feathery, silky crystals with an aromatic odour It  
 may be made artificially from toluene, but the *natural acid*,  
 obtained by sublimation from benzoin, is to be preferred  
 It is antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, antipyretic, and  
 diuretic Employed in inflammation of the urinary tract,  
 nocturnal incontinence of urine, calculous affections, acute  
 rheumatism, &c In the system it is converted into hippuric  
 acid

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme)

**Solubility** 1 in 400 cold water, freely in alcohol, ether,  
 chloroform, the fixed and volatile oils Its solubility in water  
 is increased by the addition of borax or sodium phosphate,  
 but the benzoic acid does not exist free

R Acid Benzoici gr $\frac{v}{x}$	0 6 gramme
Acid Tannici gr $\frac{xv}{x}$	1 0 "
Acid Carbolic gr $\frac{xx}{x}$	1 2 "
Collodion 3 <i>iv</i>	15 0 mls

The pigment To be applied to the affected parts

### Ulceration Cervix Uteri

R Acid Benzoici gr $\frac{ij}{ij}$	0 120 gramme
Camphoræ gr $\frac{j}{j}$	0 060 "
Ext Bellad gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 016 "

For one pill To be taken every night

### Incontinence of Urine

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The action of the benzoates on the system is similar to that of benzoic acid. Those most commonly used are

**AMMONII BENZOAS** Freely soluble in water Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes)

**SODII BENZOAS** Freely soluble in water Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)

R. Sodii Benzoatis gr xv	1 gramme
Liq Ammon Acetatis ʒij	4 mils
Syrupi Aurantii ℥xxv	2 ,
Aq Gaultheriae ad ʒij	to 30 ,

To be taken every hour *Acute Rheumatism*

R. Ammon Benzoatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Belladonnae ℥v	0 3 mil
Syrupi Mori ʒss	2 0 ,
Inf Buchu ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day in linseed tea

*Cystitis, Nephritis*

R. Sodii Benzoatis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Tinct Buchu ʒss	2 0 mil
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥xv	1 0 ,
Spirit Chloroform ℥v	0 6 ,
Dec Pareiæ ad ʒij	to 30 0

To be taken every four hours in barley water

*Irritable Bladder*

**SODII HIPPURAS** Sodium Hippurate Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) Given in gout, gravel and calculus as solvent for urates **AMMONIUM HIPPURATE** is used for similar purposes

## ACIDUM BORICUM

*Boric Acid*

A mild antiseptic and astringent *Externally* a hot solution containing about 4 per cent is useful as a fomentation for sloughing ulcers. A cold saturated solution—boric lotion—is used to wash out cavities after operations. The powdered acid, either alone or mixed with an equal weight of talc is used as a dusting powder for perspiring feet and axillæ. *Internally* it is given as a urinary disinfectant, the bladder being washed out at the same time with a 2 per cent solution.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes)

**Solubility** 1 in 30 cold water, 1 in 3 boiling, 1 in 4 glycerin

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI BORICI** A combination of boric acid and glycerin Useful as an antiseptic paint in throat affections The proprietary compounds *Boro glyceride* and *Branalcane* are closely allied preparations

**PULVIS ACIDI BORICI COMPOSITUS** A dusting powder containing boric acid 1 zinc oxide 3, starch 3 Useful for excoriated and chafed surfaces

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI** This, the official ointment, is suitable for many skin affections, but as a dressing for wounds it should be diluted with an equal weight of paraffin ointment

**PULVIS MAGNESII BORO-CITRATIS COMPOSITUS** This compound is one of the most useful remedies in diseases of the bladder irritability, cystitis, dysuria, enuresis decomposing urine gravel &c Dose, half to one teaspoonful in half a pint of water three times a day

**BORAX** is milder and more sedative than boric acid, probably owing to its alkaline reaction It is especially useful in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and in dilute solution is a soothing collyrium to irritable eyelids Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

**GLYCERINUM BORACIS** Useful in aphthæ, tonsillitis, and sore throat

**SODII PERBORAS** *Sodium Perborate* A powerful and very useful antiseptic and deodorant The dry salt may be mixed with talc and used as a dusting powder or with chalk for brushing the teeth Lotions may contain from 2 to 5 per cent of the salt

R Acidi Borici gr viij	0 6 gramme
Aq Laurocerasi 5iv	15 0 mls
Aq Sambuci ad 3vj	to 250 0 ,,

The astringent lotion for the eyes

R Thymol gr ss	0 03 gramme
Sp Cinnamomi 3ss	2 00 mls
Glyc Acid Borici ad 3j	to 30 00 ,,

The paint To be applied to the throat every four hours in early stage of measles or scarlet fever

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R Pulv Magnes Boro Cit Co ʒij 4 grammes

To be taken three times a day in a tumbler of water  
*Fetid Urine, Gravel*

R P Magnes Boro Cit Co ʒij 4 0 grammes  
Hexamethylenetetramin gr v .0 3 gramme

To be taken three times a day in half a tumbler of water  
*Urinary Disinfectant*

R Pulv Boracis gr v	0 3 gramme
Sodii Benzoatis gr ii	0 1 ,
Sodii Chlorid gr v	0 3 ,
Aq Gaultheriae ad ʒiv	to 100 0 ,

The lotion To irrigate the nostrils every four hours

*Chronic Catarrh*

R Glycerin Boracis ʒiv	15 mils
Potassii Chloratatis ʒss	2 grammes
Tinct Myrrhae ʒij	4 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60

The lotion

*Aphthous Mouth*

R P Boracis ʒiv	15 grammes
Glyc Acid Carbolic ʒss	2 mils
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒviii	to 200

The gargle

*Sore Throat*

R Pulv Boracis gr viii	0 5 gramme
Sodii Benzoatis gr x	0 6 ,
Aq Chlorof ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a cup of linseed tea every four hours

*Cystitis*

R Glycerin Acid Boric ʒij	30 0 mils
Glycerin Acid Carbolic ʒij	4 0
Ol Gaultheriae ℥xv	1 0 mil
Ol Menth Pip ℥xv	1 0 ,
Eucalyptol ℥xv	1 0 ,
Thymol gr ii	0 2 gramme
Spirit Rect ʒii	100 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒviii	to 250 0 ,

Mix, stand twenty four hours, shaking occasionally. Filter  
Diluted with a little water this forms a pleasant antiseptic  
mouth wash and gargle, and may be used in a similar manner  
to the American specialties known as Glycothymoline and  
Listerine

**ACIDUM CARBOLICUM***Carbolic Acid Phenol*

Obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar oil It is caustic antizymotic, antiseptic, and disinfectant *Externally* it is used as a general disinfectant of sick room utensils drains &c Undiluted it acts as a caustic Accidental burns by carbolic acid should be freely washed with methylated spirit and then covered with boric ointment, *quarter strength* A solution of 2 per cent may be applied locally to allay itching; but not over too great an area For cleansing the hands surgical instruments, washing wounds, &c, the strength should not be more than 2½ per cent *Internally* it is occasionally of service in heartburn or painful dyspepsia with flatulence, and small doses sometimes check sickness and diarrhoea

**Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 grammes) in pill**

**Solubility** Freely in alcohol, ether chloroform, glycerin, the fixed and volatile oils With water it behaves in a very peculiar way, but 5 per cent and 2½ per cent solutions are stable Mixed with about 10 per cent of water it forms Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum, which remains liquid at comparatively low temperatures

**Antidotes** Emetic of zinc sulphate or apomorphine hypodermically, good dose of sodium or potassium sulphate, raw white of egg lime water, chalk, brandy or ether subcutaneously, hot water bottles

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI** contains 20 per cent phenol Diluted with ten times its volume of glycerin, it is useful in aphthous stomatitis or with 30 parts of water, as a gargle in foul throat

R Acidi Carbolici gr.	0 6 gramme
Glycerini ʒj	30 0 mils
Aq Roseæ ʒj	30 0 ,,

The lotion *Impetigo or Acne*

R Acidi Carbolici	1 part
Tincturæ Iodi	½ ,,
Pulv Boracis	2 parts
Aq Camphoræ	to 100 ,,

A stimulant antiseptic lotion employed as gargle, nasal douche or intra uterine injection

R Acid Carbolici gr 1	0 06 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr 11	0 12 "

For one pill To be taken after each meat meal

*Flatulence*

R Acid Carbolici gr 1	0 03 gramme
Extract Opii gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 01 "
Bismuth Salicylatis gr 11	0 20 ,

For one pill To be taken three times a day

*Summer Diarrhoea*

R Cocain Hydrochlor gr viij	0 5 grammme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil 3s	2 0 mils
Glycerini 3iv	15 0 ,
Lot Carbol 2½% ad 3vij	to 250 0

The lotion to be dabbed on three times daily

*Puritus Vulvae*

R Glycerini Acid Carbolici 3ij	60 mils
Glycerini Acid Tannici 3vj	180

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of tepid water and used as an injection night and morning

*Fetid Vaginal Discharge*

See also Zinc Sulphocarbolas

### ACIDUM CHROMICUM

*Chromic Acid Chromic Anhydride*

In orange red deliquescent crystals It is a very powerful caustic and when freely diluted an efficient antiseptic One gramme made up to the measure of 1 mil with water may be applied with a pointed rod to warts condylomata, syphilitic affections of the tongue and throat A 3 per cent solution is used for bathing sweaty feet

It is important to see that this preparation is free from sulphuric acid— common impurity

Solubility Very freely soluble in water

Incompatibles Alcohol or alcoholic preparations ether, glycerin, arsenious acid, almost all organic substances When a strong solution of chromic acid has been applied as an escharotic, it should after a few minutes be washed off with solution of aluminium acetate

R Acid Chromici gr x	0 6 gramme
Aq Dest ad 3j	to 30 0 mils

The application To be painted on with a camel hair brush once a day *Superficial Glossitis, syphilitic or otherwise*

**ACIDUM CITRICUM***Citric Acid*

Citric acid in dilute solution with a little sugar forms a refreshing drink in febrile states, it is frequently employed for the extemporaneous preparation of fresh Citrates in effervescent draughts Lime juice is commonly given in scurvy Lemon juice contains about 40 grains of citric acid in each fluid ounce

17 grains of citric acid neutralise about

24 grains	Potassium Bicarbonate
20 "	Sodium Bicarbonate
13 "	Ammonium Carbonate
11 "	Magnesium Carbonate

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

R Potassiu Bicarb gr xx	1 2 grammee
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 1 "
Spirit Chloroformi Mx	0 6 mil
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

The alkaline mixture

R Acidi Citrici gr xx	1 2 grammee
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij	0 2 mil
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken with an equal quantity of the alkaline mixture, while effervescing, three times a day.

*Dyspepsia and Sickness*

**ACIDUM FORMICUM***Formic Acid*

Given in doses of 2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.6 mil) freely diluted to give tone to the muscles Sodium Formate and Calcium Formate are the salts in general use Both are freely soluble in water Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 grammes), increased to as much as 1 drachm (4 grammes in the day) Potassium and Lithium Formates are used similarly Of the preparations Elair Formatum Comp,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mils), and Syrup Formatum Comp, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils), are those in common use

**ACIDUM GALLICUM***Gallic Acid*

In pale fawn coloured or white silky needles. It does not possess the local astringent properties of tannic acid but as it is converted into the latter in the system it is occasionally given as a haemostatic in haemoptysis, pyrosis, uterine humor, rhage &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes) in solution or cachet

**Solubility** 1 in 100 water, 1 in 5 alcohol, 1 in 12 glycerin

**Incompatibles** Metallic salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R. Acidi Gallici gr v	0 300 grammes
Morphinæ Hydrochlor gr 1-	0 006 ,,

In one cachet	<i>Uterine Haemorrhage</i>
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R. Acidi Gallici gr viij	0 5 grammes
Pulv Ergotæ gr viij	0 5 ,,

For one cachet, every four hours	<i>Menorrhagia</i>
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R. Acidi Gallici gr x	0 6 grammes
Glyceurni 3 ss	2 0 mls
Inf Aurantii ad 3 j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours	<i>Intestinal Haemorrhage</i>
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R. Acidi Gallici gr v	0 3 grammes
Spirit Rect 5 ss	2 0 mls
Tinct Opii Miij	0 2 ,,
Aq Cinnam ad 3 ij	to 8 0 ,,

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose	<i>Haemoptysis</i>
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**ACIDUM GLYCEROPHOSPHORICUM***Glycerophosphoric Acid*

Glycerophosphoric acid is rarely prescribed alone, but its salts have come into very general use, they are of service in rickets, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nutrition, especially when associated with nervous diseases. For young children the Compound Syrup introduced by Dr. Robin is of more value than the better known "Chemical Food," and is certainly more palatable.

The following salts are given

Calcii Glycerophosphas	Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)
Ferri        "	
Lithii      "	
Magnesii    "	
Manganesii "	
Quininæ    "	
Sodi        "	
Potassii    "	

All except the last two appear in scales or amorphous powder, and are moderately soluble in water and wine. The sodium and potassium salts are hygroscopic, and are prepared in 50 per cent solutions.

The most convenient methods of prescribing the glycerophosphates are

Elixir Glycerophosphatum Compositum	Dose, half to one teaspoonful or more
Syrupus        "	
Vinum          "	
Glycerinum    "	

*It is important to add the name "Robin" to the prescriptions as so many worthless preparations are on the market*

They are all palatable, and are readily taken by young children or fastidious persons. Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the glycerophosphates of calcium, iron, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, together with a very small dose of diastase, pepsin, and strychnine. For those who are run down through over work or are subjects of nervous debility there is no doubt these preparations do good.

Where any of the above liquid preparations are objected to, Pulvis Glycerophosphatis Compositus may be given in cachet Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

R Syr Glycerophosph Co "Robin" 3ss 2 mls  
Syr Calci Lactophosph 3ss 2 ,,

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day  
*Rickets, Scrofulous Diseases*

R Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" 3j 4 mls

To be taken three times a day

*Deficient Nutrition or Brain Fag*

R Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" 3ss 2 mls  
Syrup Hypophosph Co 3ss 2

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, after meals  
*Nerve Tonic*

R Pulv Glycerophosph Co 'Robin' gr x 0 6 gramme  
 For one cachet To be taken three times a day  
*Nervine Tonic*

**LECITHIN** *Choline di stearo glycerophosphate* A yellowish pasty substance extracted from egg yolk employed in the same manner as the glycerophosphates just described

Dose of Lecithin, 3 to 5 grains (0 2 to 0 3 grammes)  
 Lecithin Emulsion, 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 16 mils)  
 Lecithin Elixir, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils)  
 Lecithin Powder (50 per cent), 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme)

**CEREGEN** A compound of specially purified and sterilised milk protein with glycerophosphates Unlike most casein bodies Ceregen is very palatable, and it has been found of enormous service in all cases of defective nutrition After influenza, wasting diseases, &c, it is very beneficial For business men and others who do not keep regular meal hours Ceregen is invaluable For convalescents it is an excellent tonic and is largely used in the wards of the Royal Naval Hospitals

### ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM

*Dilute Hydrobromic Acid*

An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent of hydrogen bromide The acid is a nervine tonic, and is given in much the same cases as its salts Administered with salts of quinine it is reputed to prevent quinism

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils) The larger dose may be considered the equivalent of 10 grains (0 6 gramme) of potassium bromide

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 00 mils
Quininæ Sulphatis gr 1	0 06 grammes
Syrup Aurant M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 00 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒ 1	to 30 00 "

To be taken three times a day, before meals

*Nervous Exhaustion*

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 0 mils
Tinct Quininæ M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 0 " "
Magnesi Sulphatis gr xx	1 2 grammes
Tinct Nucis Vom M <sub>v</sub>	0 3 mil
Syr Zingiberis M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 0 "
Aq Dest ad ʒ 1	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day

*Nervine Tonic*

**ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM***Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid*

A colourless, fuming liquid containing 31 79 per cent hydrogen chloride When suitably diluted it is antiseptic, tonic, astringent, and refrigerant It is given in scarlet and typhoid fevers hepatic affections, in some forms of sore throat, and in cases of phosphatic urinary deposits

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and their carbonates, salts of silver and lead

**Antidotes** Magnesia, chalk, alkaline carbonates white of egg, demulcent drinks If none of these is at hand, give soap and water

**Dose of Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mils )**

R Acidi Hydrochlor Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Syr Auranti ℥xxx	2 0 mils
Inf Gentianæ Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*An acid tonic after typhoid when hydrochloric acid is deficient in stomach*

Acidi Hydrochlor Dil ℥xv	1 mil
Syrup Mori ℥xxx	2 mils
Decoct Hordei ad ʒj	to 30 ,,

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of water  
*Phosphatic Urinary Deposits*

R Acidi Hydrochlor Dil ℥x	0 6 mil.
Sodii Sulphatis ʒj	4 0 grammes
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 6 mil
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 mils

To be taken every morning in half a tumbler of water, before breakfast  
*Torpid Liver*

R Acidi Hydrochloric Dil ʒj	4 mils
Potassii Chloratis ʒij	8 grammes
Glycerini ʒiv	15 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒvii	to 250 ,,

Gargle the throat with a tablespoonful and reject it Repeat with another tablespoonful, which swallow

*Sore Throat*

R Acid Hydrochlor Fort ℥v 66 mil  
 Potassii Chloratis gr xl 25 graines  
 Aq Dest ad ʒvij to 250 0 mils

Allow the acid and chlorate to react for ten minutes in a well corked bottle, add the water quickly and shake until the chlorine is dissolved

*Chlorine Gargle and Mouth Wash*

**ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM**

*Diluted Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid*

An aqueous solution containing 2 per cent by weight of hydrogen cyanide. It has a characteristic penetrating odour and is a deadly poison. It is antispasmodic and sedative, applied to the unbroken skin in a lotion it is a local anaesthetic. Small doses quieten dry irritable cough, allay vomiting and gastric pain generally.

Dose, 2 to 6 minims (0.1 to 0.35 mils)

Skin lotions should not contain more than 10 minims in the fluid ounce (0.6 mil in 30 mils) and must never be applied if the skin is broken.

**Antidotes** Prussic acid acts so rapidly that antidotes are generally of no avail. It may give strong emetic ether or brandy sulphuric couped with  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.116 grammes) of atropine sulphate fresh in cold infusions until normal respiration inhibition ceases. If at hand give hydrogen peroxide solution (one part) or solution of chlorinated lime.

**SCHEELE'S PRUSSIC ACID** is of uncertain strength, and should never be prescribed

**POTASSII CYANIDUM** Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.004 to 0.01 gramme) May be substituted for prussic acid in skin lotions—not to be stronger than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. A few drops  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent solution remove silver nitrate stains from conjunctiva, &c

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥vij	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecacuanhae ℥v	0 3 ,
Syr Tolutan ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq Anisi ad ʒij	to 10 0 ,

A dessertspoonful every four hours

*Dry Irritable Cough*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 2 mil
Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx	2 0 mils
Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 2 grammes
Liq Morphinæ Acet ℥viii	0 5 mil
Sp Chloroform ℥viii	0 5
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Gastric Irritability*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iv	0 25 mil
Potasii Bicarb gr xx	1 20 grammes
Sp Ammon Aromat ℥xv	1 00 mil
Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx	2 00 mils
Aq Chlorof ad ʒij	to 30 00

Take three times a day with a dessertspoonful of lemon juice while effervescent

*To allay Vomiting*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥j	0 06 mil
Sp Ammon Fetid ℥viii	0 50 ,
Tinct Hyoscyam ℥iv	0 25 ,
Syrup Auriantii ℥xv	1 00 ,
Aq Anisi ad ʒij	to 10 00 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Laryngismus Stridulus*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iv	0 25 mil
Creosoti ℥j	0 06 ,
Terebentii ℥v	0 30 ,
Mucil Acaciae ℥xxx	2 00 mils
Aq Cinnam ad ʒiv	to 15 00 ,

Take a tablespoonful at once and repeat at the end of an hour if not relieved

*Spasmodic Asthma*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ʒj	5 mils
Liq Plumbi Dil ad ʒviii	to 250 ,

The lotion To allay itching in cutaneous affections when skin is unbroken

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ʒss	2 0 mils
Liq Plumbi Fort ʒj	4 0 ,
Acid Carbolic Liq ℥v	0 3 mil
Cream Lactis ad ʒij	to 60 0 mils

The paint To be smeared thinly over the irritable part

Not to be applied on mucous membrane or where the skin is broken

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iiij	0 20 mil
Creosoti ℥ij	0 06
Liq Morph Hyd ℥xx	1 20 mils
Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 20 grammes
Mucil Acaciae ʒss	2 00 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 00 ,

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose

*Gastrodynia with Vomiting*

### ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM DILUTUM

*Diluted Hydrofluoric Acid*

A solution containing 0 5 per cent of hydrogen fluoride. The B P C suggests 0 2 per cent solution but the former is more generally used. It must be kept and dispensed in gutta-percha bottles. Has been recommended in goitre.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil) well diluted.

The fluorides of ammonia, iron, calcium, and sodium have been put forward as specific for enlarged spleen, phthisis, and whooping cough, but there is little evidence of their value in these complaints. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 0025 to 0 03 grammes).

### ACIDUM LACTICUM

*Lactic Acid*

A syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent of hydrogen lactate. It increases the appetite and promotes digestion when the acid of the blood is deficient. It has been recommended in rheumatism as a spray or paint in croup and diphtheria, tuberculous ulceration of tongue or pharynx and for the treatment of diabetes. Larger doses are sometimes attended by acute pains in articular rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

of Acidum Lacticum Dilutum, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mils.)

R Acidi Lactici Dil ℥lx	4 mils
Glyceini ℥viii	2 "
Int Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 "

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

*Simple Indigestion*

R Acidi Lactici ʒii	8 mils
Glyceini ʒii	8 "
Aq Dest ad ʒi	to 30 "

The paint, after several applications, to be gradually increased in strength until equal parts of lactic acid and glycerin are employed *Tuberculous Ulceration of Tongue*

**LACTATES** and **LACTOPHOSPHATES** are given as mild tonics and digestives Calcium lactophosphate is a favourite remedy in rickets

R Ferri Lactatis gr 1 <i>ij</i>	0 2 gramme
Syr Calci Lactophosph 3 <i>J</i>	4 0 mils
Inf Calumbæ ad 3 <i>J</i>	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Rickets*

### ACIDUM NITRICUM

#### *Nitric Acid*

A fuming liquid containing 70 per cent of hydrogen nitrate It is exceedingly corrosive, is sometimes applied to warts, vascular growths, sloughing phagedænæ haemorrhoidal excrescences, &c., diluted it is applied to superficial ulcers which are indisposed to cicatrize, to offensive sores, and caries of the bones It should be applied on a pointed glass rod, the surrounding parts being protected by paraffin ointment Dilute nitric acid is tonic, refrigerant, antiseptic, and acts as a cholagogue Is given in chronic hepatitis dyspepsia associated with uric and phosphatic urinary deposits, in scrofulous constitutions, and febrile diseases

Dose of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil.)

Incompatibles Alkalies, alkaline salts

Antidotes Whiting, chalk, magnesia, strong soap suds, white of egg demulcent drinks, sodium bicarbonate

R Acid Nitric Dil M <small>x</small>	0 6 mil
Syrup Auranti 3 <i>J</i>	4 0 mils
Inf Calumbæ ad 3 <i>J</i>	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day

*Typhoid, Chronic Hepatitis*

R Acid Nitric Dil M <small>x</small>	0 6 mil
Ext Taraxaci Liq M <small>xxx</small>	2 0 mils
Dec Cinchonæ ad 3 <i>J</i>	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken twice a day before meals

*Tonic, useful in Oxaluria*

R Acid Nitric Dil ℥viii	0 5 mil
Tinct Cardam Co ℥xxv	.2 0 mils
Vin Pepsini ℥xxx	2 0
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Tonic Dyppepsia*

### ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM

*Diluted Nitro hydrochloric Acid*

A colourless compound of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It is alterative tonic, stomachic, and is one of the most useful hepatic stimulants. It is given in cases of torpid liver whether acute or chronic.

Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0 8 to 1 2 mil )

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Liq Strychninæ ℥iiij	0 2 ,
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	0 3
Svr Zingiberis ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Tonic useful in Oxaluria*

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥viii	0 5 mil
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3
Ext Taraxaci Liq ℥xxv	2 0 mils
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Hepatic Tonic*

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil	1 to 2 parts
Aquaæ	98 to 99 ,

For sponging the hepatic region, calves of the legs and thighs, three times a day

### ACIDUM OLEICUM

*Oleic Acid*

A straw coloured liquid, with faint acid reaction, obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats and oils. It dissolves alkaloids as well as the oxides of lead mercury zinc, &c. It is sometimes added to alcoholic liniments to assist penetration.

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils, insoluble in water

R Cocainæ gr v	0 60 gramme.
Atropinæ gr v	0 30 ,
Aconitinae gr ij	0 12 ,
Acid Oleici 5j	4 00 mils
Adip Benz ad 3j	to 30 00 grammes

A piece the size of a filbert to be rubbed into the painful spot *Neuralgia*

R Lin Aconiti 3j	30 mils
Lin Belladonnæ 3j	30 ,
Acid Oleici 3ss	15 ,

The liniment *Neuralgia, Lumbago, &c*

### ACIDUM OSMICUM

#### *Osmic Acid*

In yellowish crystals, emitting a pungent and irritating vapour. Injections of  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (1 to 6 milligrammes) dissolved in water have been given in neuralgia goitre and rheumatism twice or three times per week. It is little used.

Osmic acid finds its chief use as a 1 per cent solution in hardening microscopical preparations

### ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM

#### *Phosphoric Acid*

A syrupy liquid containing 66 3 per cent of hydrogen orthophosphate. It is caustic and astringent, but less so than sulphuric acid. Very freely diluted it is employed as a cooling drink in fevers and to relieve thirst in diabetes. Phosphoric acid in medicinal doses rarely disturbs the digestion. It may be given to render the urine acid, and when taken after a meal is sometimes of service in alleviating that form of indigestion in which the patient complains of acid eructations and heartburn (Hale White). The phosphates are dealt with under the headings of their respective bases.

Dose of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil.)

R Acid Phosph Dil Mx	0 6 mil
Tinct Limonis Mxxx	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad 3iv	to 15 0 ,

One tablespoonful in a tumbler of water when thirsty

*D r'*

### ACIDUM PICRICUM

*Picric Acid Carbazotic Acid*

Occurs in yellow crystals which dissolve in water, forming a deep yellow and intensely bitter solution. It stains the skin. *Externally* a saturated solution of great service in burns, relieving pain and acting as an antiseptic. A 2 per cent ointment in white vaseline of service in burns of the eye due to quicklime, &c., especially after application of cocaine. *Internally* it has been tried in malaria, but there is little evidence that it does good.

**Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 grains (0.15 to 0.12 grammes)**

**Solubility** 1 in 100 cold water

**NOTE** —Picric acid and its salts explode violently when heated or even when rubbed vigorously in a mortar.

### ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM

*Pyrogallol Pyrogallic Acid*

In small white crystals. Has been given as an astringent in haemoptysis, but is a somewhat dangerous remedy. *Externally* it is used in parasitic skin affections, it leaves dark-brown stains.

**Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 grammes) in pill**

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water and alcohol

**Antidotes** Acid Nit Hyd Dil in 20 to 30 drop doses, well diluted

<b>R</b> Acid Pyrogallic gr xv	1 grammes
Adipis Præp ʒj	30 grammes

This is a weaker form of Jarisch's Ointment

*Psoriasis*

<b>R</b> Pyrogallic Acid	5 parts
Salicylic Acid	2 "
Ammoniated Ichtolyol	5 "
Soft Paraffin	88 "

This is Unna's Ung Pyrogallol Co for cutaneous affections

**NOTE** —*Pyrogallol ointment must not be applied over extensive areas*

**PYROGALLOL OXIDATUM** *Pyroloxin* A black powder introduced by Unna as being less toxic than ordinary pyro-

gallol Used in the treatment of leprosy in 5 to 10 per cent ointment.

**EUGALLOL, SALIGALLOL, LENIGALLOL** Acetic derivatives suggested as substitutes for pyrogallol Ointments may be made of 5 per cent strength

### ACIDUM SALICYLICUM

#### *Salicylic Acid*

A crystalline acid obtained from the oils of sweet birch and wintergreen, or synthetically. It is antiseptic, anti-pyretic, and to a certain extent antiperiodic. Externally it is employed in the treatment of various skin affections—eczema, psoriasis, pruritis, ringworm, sweaty feet, &c., as a pigment for the removal of hardened epidermis (corns and warts), as an ointment for inflamed rheumatic joints, and generally for the preparation of antiseptic surgical dressings. Internally it is rarely given alone being too irritating, but the sodium and other salts find many uses. Sodium salicylate is one of the most useful remedies available for the treatment of acute rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and quinsy. In subacute, chronic, and gonorrhœal rheumatism it is of less service, although some cases are undoubtedly benefited. Salicylates are occasionally employed as antiseptics to the urinary tract but they are *contra-indicated* in cases of renal inflammation, combined with quinine they are of service in malaria.

Although both *natural acid* obtained from oil of wintergreen and *synthetic acid* from phenol are official, the former should when possible be employed internally. When this is impracticable on account of the high price, *the physiologically pure acid* or its salts should be insisted upon, as the cheaper crude salts often give rise to unpleasant symptoms.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

**Solubility** Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether

**Incompatibles** Spirit of nitrous ether, salts of quinine, iron salts, ammonia, ammon carb spirit of sal volatile

R Ung Acid Salicylic ʒj 30 grammes

The ointment *Acne, Ringworm, Seborrhœa Capitis*

R Acid Salicylic gr xl	2 5 grammes
Ext Cannabis Ind gr v	0.3 grammes
Colloid Flexile ad ʒj	to 30 0 mil

The paint *For removing Corns and Warts*

R Acid Salicylic gr xv	1 gramme
Zinci Oxidi ʒij	8 grammes
P Amyli ʒij	8 "
Paraff Moll ʒvi	22 "

To be spread thickly over the affected parts

<i>Dry Eczema</i>	
R Ung Acid Salicylici ʒj	30 grammes
Ung Eucalypti ʒiv	15 ,

The ointment

*Puritus Ani*

R Ung Acid Salicylic ʒj	30 grammes
Ung Picis ʒj	30 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒj	30 "

The ointment

*Lichen Planus Psoriasis*

R P Acid Salicylic gr ii	1 2 gramme
P Amyli ʒj	4 0 grammes
P Talcii ʒj	30 0
P Acidi Borici ʒiv	15 0

The dusting powder

*For Foul Perspiration of the Feet*

R P Acid Salicylic ʒss	2 0 grammes
Acid Carbolic ʒss	2 0
Chinosol gr x	0 6 grammes
Adipis Præp ʒj	30 0 grammes

The ointment

*For Ringworm*

**SODII SALICYLAS** internally has all the physiological properties of salicylic acid, but is less likely to derange digestion Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water

**Incompatibles** Iron salts spirit of nitroous ether quinine salts, acids, ammonia, ammonium carbonate spirit of sal volatile

R Sodii Salicylatis gr v	0 6 gramme
Salicin gr v	0 3

For our cricket To be taken every four hours

*Influenza*

R Sodii Salicylatis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq M xx	1 2 mil
Tinct Aurantii M xx	1 2 ,
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Acute Rheumatism, Quinsy*

R Sodii Salicylatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Belladonæ ℥v	0 3 ml
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	2 0 mils
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day

*Erythematous Skin Affections*

R Sodii Salicyl Efferv ʒj	4 grammes
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To be taken in half tumbler of water while effervescent

**AMMONII SALICYLAS** is used similarly to sodium salicylate, but is less depressing Useful in influenza Moderately soluble in water Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes)

R Ammonii Salicylatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0 3 ml
Spirit Chlorof ℥	0 6 ,
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Influenza*

**FERRI SALICYLAS** possesses styptic properties, is but slightly soluble in water Recommended in cachets for tonsillitis Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 8 to 0 8 grammes)

**POTASSII SALICYLAS** Dose, &c, as the sodium salt, over which it possesses no advantage

**QUININÆ SALICYLAS** is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic Specially useful in malaria, influenza, rheumatism, and lumbago Sparsingly soluble in water Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0 1 to 0 6 gramme) in cachet

**MESOTAN** An oily preparation stated to be a methoxymethyl ester of salicylic acid Like oil of wintergreen and methyl salicylate, it is used, either alone or mixed with an equal volume of olive oil, as an outward application in rheumatism It is directed to be painted once a day on the affected parts, which are then wrapped very lightly in flannel.

### ACIDUM ACETYLSALICYLICUM

*Acetylsalicylic Acid Salacetic Acid*

May be obtained by the action of acetic anhydride on saliclic acid A white crystalline powder, faintly acid taste Passes through the stomach unchanged, but is decomposed by the alkaline secretions of the duodenum

salicylates and acetates being formed. Thus while reacting in a similar manner to salicylic acid and salicylates it produces less gastric disturbance.

Acetyl salicylic acid enjoys considerable popularity as an anti rheumatic being useful in both acute and chronic affections of the joints, in gouty complaints neuralgia, pleurisy, influenza, &c

**Dose,** 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachets or tablets. The latter should always be crushed before swallowing. It should not be given on an empty stomach.

**Incompatibles** Free acids and alkalies, salts of iron. Thus, with sodium bicarbonate, it forms a clear solution of sodium acetate and salicylate.

**Solubility** Sparingly soluble in water, 1 in 5 of alcohol (90 per cent.)

R Acid Acetyl Salicylic gr x	0 60	gramme
Caffeinæ gr j	0 06	"
Quinin Sulph gr ii	0 20	"

For one cachet Take every four hours *Influenza*

**SALACETOL** An ester of salicylic acid introduced as a urinary and intestinal antiseptic. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in cachet.

**SALOPHEN** Another salicylic ester said to contain about 50 per cent of salicylic acid. Recommended in rheumatism, influenza and neuralgia. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in cachet.

**DITHION** Sodium *Di thio salicylate* A yellowish white powder, recommended in rheumatism. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme).

**ACIDUM DIODOSALICYLICUM** A white, crystalline powder containing about 50 per cent iodine. Reputed to be analgesic and to do good in rheumatism where ordinary salicylates have failed. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 15 grains (0.6 to 1 gramme).

**METHYL SALICYLAS** This, the *synthetic* oil of wintergreen, is scarcely distinguishable in its odour and effects from the natural oil of *Gaultheria*. It is given in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. Mixed with an equal volume of oil is used for the relief of rheumatic pains orchitis mumps, &c. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil) in gelatin capsule.

**Solubility** Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils

*R* Methyl Salicylatus }  $\frac{1}{2}$  pts æq equal parts  
Ol Olivæ

The painful part to be painted once daily, and then covered with a layer of cotton wool or lint No friction should be used, and the part must *not* be wrapped tightly

*To relieve Rheumatic Pains*

*R* Methyl Salicylatus }  $\frac{1}{2}$  pts æq equal parts  
Ætheris Acetici  
Ol Amygd Dulc

To be painted on the affected area and lightly covered with flannel

*To relieve Rheumatic Pains*

## ACIDUM SULPHURICUM

*Sulphuric Acid Oil of Vitriol*

Concentrated sulphuric acid contains 98 per cent of hydrogen sulphate It is exceedingly corrosive, charring and destroying all organised tissue The diluted acid is astringent, antidiabetic, and tonic Small doses are of service in summer diarrhoea and good results have been reported of its use in cholera Five drops in a tumbler of water forms a pleasant cooling drink in febrile cases, and it is the drink generally supplied in lead works to prevent lead poisoning Dilute sulphuric acid will often stop small haemorrhages

Dose of Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minimæ  
(0 3 to 1 2 mil)

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, 5 to 20 minimæ  
(0 3 to 1 2 mil)

**Incompatibles** Alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates, salts of lead and calcium

**Antidotes** Magnesia chalk, whiting, bicarbonate of soda, washing soda, soap and water, white of egg, copious draughts of milk and linseed tea

<i>R</i> Acidum Sulphuricum Aromat. $\mathbb{M}_x$	0 6 mil
Tinct Opii $\mathbb{M}_v$	0 3 ,
Tinct Capsici $\mathbb{M}_{ij}$	0 2 ,
Tinct Cardam Co $\mathbb{M}_{xxx}$	2 0 mils
Aq Cinnam ad $\mathfrak{Z}_J$	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Summer Diarrhoea*

R Acidi Sulphuric Dil ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 mil
Magnes Sulph ℥J	4 grammes
Syrupi ℥J	4 mils
Inf Rosæ Acid ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	15 "
Aq Dest ad ℥J	to 30 ,

To be taken three times a day *Epsoriasis*

Acidi Sulphuric Dil ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 mil
Syrup Mori ℥J	30 ,
Aq Dest ad OJ	to 300 ,

A wineglassful occasionally when thirsty *Feverish*

R Acidi Sulphuric Arom ℥x	0 6 mil
Ext Cinchonæ Liq ℥ <sup>v</sup>	0 6 ,
Tinct Nuc.s Vom ℥ <sup>v</sup>	0 3 ,
Syrup Aurant ℥ss	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥J	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

### ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM

#### *Sulphurous Acid*

A colourless, pungent liquid containing 5 per cent of sulphurous anhydride. It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used externally as a parasiticide.

The undiluted acid (which should be quite freshly prepared) may be used as a spray or paint in tonsillitis, thrush, pruritis, chloasma, ringworm, &c. Doses of half to one tea-spoonful in a wineglassful of water are of service in forms of dyspepsia set up by decomposing food, and will sometimes check the vomiting in sarcinae ventriculi. See also *Magnesii Sulphis, Sodium Sulphuris, Sodium Hyposulphite*

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mil.)

R Acidi Sulphurosi ℥ <sup>xvi</sup>	2 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 ,

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day *Dilated Stomach*

R Acidi Sulphurosi } Glycerini } Aq Dest } } $\frac{1}{2}$ pts æq	equal parts
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The paint *Erysipelas*

R Acidi Sulphurosi ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	100 0 mils
Acidi Salicylici ℥J	3 5 grammes.
Quininæ ℥J	3 5 ,
Spirit Rect ad ℥viii	to 200 0 mils

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night until the scalp is nearly clean. Every third day the head must be well rinsed with hot water and then shampooed with this lotion.

Sapon Molis	$\frac{5}{2}$ ij	60 grammes
Spirit Rect	$\frac{3}{2}$ iv	100 mils
Liq Ammoniae	$\frac{3}{2}$ iv	15 "
Aq Dest ad	$\frac{5}{2}$ vii	to 200 "

Care must be taken to wash away every trace of soap before resuming the acid treatment. When the scalp is clean—about seven or eight dressings usually suffice—the following ointment may be used twice a week.

Hydrarg Oleatis	$\frac{3}{2}$ ij	8 grammes
Paraff Moll	$\frac{3}{2}$ ij	8 "
Adipis Präp	$\frac{3}{2}$ j	30 ,
Ol Rosæ gtt	ij	2 drops

**NOTE**—Some people cannot use the sulphurous acid lotion, as it sets up bronchitis, but where it can be used it is a specific for "chlorhaea." No ill effect on the hair has been noticed.

## ACIDUM TANNICUM

### Tannic Acid

Occurs in pale brown glistening scales. It is a powerful local astringent and haemostatic, and it may be employed to stop bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach, rectum, uterus, &c. Glycerin of tannic acid is applied as an astringent paint in pharyngitis, to sore nipples, &c. Lotions of tannic acid are of service in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ozæna, weeping eczema, &c.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme), but to stop gastric bleeding doses up to 30 or 40 grains (2 or 2.5 grammes) may be safely given.

For the treatment of diarrhoea the preparations of *Lia mellia hamamelis*, catechu, logwood, and kino are generally preferred to tannic acid, they are discussed under their respective headings.

**Incompatibles** Mineral acids, alkalies, lead, silver, antimony, ferric salts, alkaloids, and gelatin.

**Solubility** Very finely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

R P Acid Tannici	1 part
P Kaolini	9 parts

The dusting powder *For drying up and checking discharge in moist eczema and other weeping skin diseases*

R Acid Tannic gr	xxx	2 grammes
Glycerini	MXXX	2 mils
Aq Dest ad	ʒij	to 30 ,
To be taken at once		<i>Gastric Haemorrhage</i>

R Glycerin Acid Tannic	ʒij	30 mils
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The paint To be applied twice a day with a camel hair brush. *Tonicitus, Pharyngitis*

R Acidi Tannic gr	xxx	2 grammes
Aq Dest	ʒij	4 mils

Solve et adde—

Cocain Oleat gr	x	0 6 gramme
Ung Lanolinii	ʒij	30 0 grammes

The ointment *For Piles*

**TANNALBIN** A brownish insoluble powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and albumen An intestinal astringent, recommended in diarrhoea Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0 6 to 1 2 gramme) in cachet

**TANNIGEN** *Acetyl Tannin* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme) in cachet A whitish insoluble powder given as an astringent in gastro enteritis and infantile diarrhoea

**TANNOCOL** Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in cachet A greyish powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and gelatin An intestinal astringent similar to tannalbin.

**TANNOFORM** Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) A light brown insoluble powder, obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and formaldehyde A harmless astringent and antiseptic, said to liberate formaldehyde

R Tannoform		1 part
P Kaolin		4 parts

The dusting powder *Sweaty Feet, Moist Eczema, Ozæna*

R Tannoform	ʒij	4 0 grammes
Cocain Hydrochlor gr	x	0 6 gramme
Adipis Præp.		
Adipis Lanæ Hydrosi	āā ʒiv	15 0 grammes

The ointment *Pruritus and Itching Piles*

R Tannoform gr x                    0 6 grammie  
     Bismuth Salicyl gr v            0 3     ,,  
 For one cachet To be taken three times a day  
                                         *Summer Diarrhoea*

### ACIDUM TARTARICUM

*Tartaric Acid*

In colourless prisms, obtained from cream of tartar  
 It has the same therapeutic action as citric acid, for which it  
 is occasionally employed It is, however, more irritant, and  
 in doses of a few drachms has proved fatal It is often  
 employed with potassium bicarbonate to make effervescing  
 saline draughts

**Solubility** Very soluble in water, 1 in 3 of alcohol

**Incompatibles** Vegetable astringents, salts of potassium,  
 lime, mercury, lead

**Dose**, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammie)

*Table of Equivalents*

18 grains of Tartaric Acid	neutralise about
24 grains Potassium Bicarbonate	
20     , Sodium Bicarbonate	
13     , Ammonium Carbonate	

R Potassiu Bicarb gr xij	0 70 grammie
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 15     ,
Syr Zing'b M <sub>lxx</sub>	2 00 mls
Aq Dist ad $\frac{3}{2}$ j	to 30 00     ,

R P Acid Tait gr x	0 06 grammie
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Take two tablespoonfuls of the mixture with a powder  
 while effervesing three times a day

*A mild effervesing saline in Feverish Conditions*

### ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM

*Trichloracetic Acid*

Occurs in deliquescent crystals, freely soluble in water It  
 is incompatible with albuminous compounds Applied to  
 corns or venereal warts it is a rapid escharotic It is preferable  
 to chromic acid, causing less pain and inflammation

## ACONITUM

### *Aconite Monkshood*

The root of *Aconitum Napellus* (Ranunculaceæ) Aconite is a violent poison It is cultivated in gardens and its root, eaten in mistake for horseradish has caused death Its preparations unless very dilute produce a sensation of tingling and numbness in the mouth and throat A dose of one or two minimis of the tincture every hour is frequently of service in the early stages of ordinary cold, tonsillitis, laryngitis, gonorrhœa (to prevent chordec) and in the *very earliest* stage of sthenic pneumonia if there is great arterial excitement Very small doses frequently repeated give much better results than one large dose Tincture of aconite also relieves the joint pain in acute rheumatism and does good in neuralgia and cardiac affections

*Externally* Aconite and belladonna relieve neuralgic, rheumatic, and superficial pain of almost every kind They must not, however, be applied if the skin is broken

Dose of *Tinctura Aconiti*, 5 to 15 minimis (0.3 to 1 mil) or if frequently repeated 1 to 3 minimis (0.06 to 0.2 mil) Not more than 30 minimis (2 mils) should be given in twenty four hours

**ACONITINA** The active principle of aconite It is a most active poison, and if administered internally it must be with the very greatest care The commencing dose should not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (one fourth of a milligramme) and should not rise to more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (1 milligramme)

**Antidotes** Wash out stomach with pump or syphon Inject ether, followed by alcohol and digitalis Inject atropine or strychnine  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.003 grammes) Lie prone, with feet higher than head and in warm bodily warmth Employ artificial respiration and administer amyl nitrite inhalation Inhalations are somewhat dangerous, as vomiting may cause cardiac failure

R Tinct Aconiti Mij	0 06 mil
Tinct Digitalis Mij	0 12 ,
Tinct Belladon Mij	0 12 ,
Inf Gent Co ad 3iv	to 15 00 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Nervous Palpitation of Heart*

R Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0 12 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	0 30 ,,
Salicin gr v	0 30 grammes
Aq Camph ad ʒss	to 15 00 mls

To be taken every two hours for four doses

*Commencement of ordinary Cold*

R Linim Aconiti ʒiv	15 mils
Linim Belladon ʒiv	15 ,,

To be painted over the painful part *Facial Neuralgia*

R Chlorof Aconiti ʒj	30 mils
Chlorof Belladonnæ ʒj	30 ,,
Lin Camphoræ ʒj	30 ,,

The liniment To be well rubbed into the affected parts

*Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pain*

*Known as A B C Liniment*

R Aconitinæ gr ii	0 2 gramme
Atropinæ gr ii	0 2 ,,
Morphinæ gr ii	0 2 ,,
Cocainæ gr v	0 3 ,
Acid Olerci ʒj	4 0 mils
Ung Lanolini ʒvj	22 0 grammes

A piece the size of a small bean to be gently rubbed into the affected part *Not to be used if skin is broken*

*Neuralgia and Sciatica*

### ADEPS

*Lard*

The purified fat from the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, is a useful ointment base It melts at the temperature of the body, and is rapidly absorbed

**ADEPS BENZOATUS** *Benzoated Lard* Consists of lard which has been heated with benzoin Benzoic acid and its esters remain in solution and confer antiseptic properties It is a favourite basis, but should not be used for eye ointments on account of the discomfort it occasions

**ADEPS LANÆ** *Wool fat, known as Anhydrous "Lanolin"* The purified cholesterol fat of sheep's wool A yellowish, unctuous, and very tenacious substance Too sticky for use alone

**ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS** *Hydrous Wool fat, known as "Lanolin"* Wool fat combined with 30 per cent of water It is less tenacious than anhydrous wool fat, but still too sticky for use in ointments alone

Mixtures of lard and wool fat form the most absorbent ointment base at disposal

**UNGUENTUM LANÆ COMPOSITUS** *Compound Lanolin Ointment* An excellent and very emollient basis consisting of lard, lanolin, and paraffin ointment

**UNGUEMOL** A hydrated paraffin ointment basis, more readily absorbed than lard or even lanolin Keeps well at all temperatures and may be impregnated with any medicament The combined water is slowly liberated in contact with the warm skin, producing a grateful cooling effect Especially suitable for hot, dry skins

**ADRENALIN** *See SUPRARENAL GLAND*

## ÆTHER

### *Ether*

A highly inflammable volatile liquid obtained by the interaction of alcohol with sulphuric acid Internally it is a powerful diffusible stimulant antispasmodic carminative, and anæsthetic Injected subcutaneously it is a reliable stimulant in syncope Inhalation of a small quantity controls spasmodic asthma

The use of ether for producing local and complete anæsthesia for surgical operations does not come within the scope of this work

It should be noted that æther (ordinary ether) while suitable for *internal* use is not intended for producing anæsthesia For this purpose æther purificatus (purified ether) should alone be used

**Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)** for repeated administration, but as much as **60 minims (3.5 mls)** may be given with safety for a single dose

of **Spiritus Ætheris, 30 to 90 minims (2 to 6 mls)**

**Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2.5 mls)**

**Solubility** 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol

<b>R Sapon Mollis</b>	<b>2 parts</b>
<b>Spirit Rect</b>	<b>1 part</b>
<b>Æther</b>	<b>3 parts</b>

*Ethereal Soap Solution* used for cleansing the hands prior to operations It has been noticed that after using this solution and rinsing ointments are very rapidly absorbed It is therefore suggested that prior to mercury or iodine inunction the skin should be thoroughly cleansed from natural fat with the above

R. <i>Ætheris</i> ℥viii	0 5 mls
Ol Terebinth ℥v	0 3 ,,

For one capsule To be taken three times a day

*Gall stone*

R. Sp <i>Ætheris</i> ℥xxx	2 mls
Sp Ammon Aromat ℥xxx	2 ,,"
Syr Zingiberis ℥ij	4 ,,"
Aq Anethi ad ℥ij	to 30 ,,"

To be taken three times a day

*Hysteria, Syncope, Tympanitis*

R. Sp <i>Ætheris</i> ℥ij	8 mls
Liq Morph Hydroch ℥xxx	2 ,,"
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥iss	to 50 ,,"

The draught

*Spasmodic Colic*

R. Spirit <i>Ætheris Comp</i> ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Ammon Carb gr ii	0 2 gramme
Spirit Armoracæ Co ℥ij	4 0 mls
Inf Cascarillæ ad ℥ij	to 30 0 ,,"

To be taken three times a day

*Chronic Bronchitis*

R. <i>Æther Purif</i> ℥x	0 6 mil
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For a glass capsule covered with silk To be broken and contents inhaled when required *Spasmodic Asthma*

### ÆTHÉR ACETICUS

*Acetic Ether*

A colourless ethereal liquid of pleasant odour It is anti-spasmodic, diaphoretic, stimulant Externally it is used as a liniment in gout

Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2 5 mls) for repeated administration, but as much as 90 minims (6 mls) may be given for a single dose

Solubility 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol

R Etheris Acetici ℥ <sup>xxv</sup>	2 mils
Liq Ammon Acet ℥ <sup>ij</sup>	4
Syrupi Mori ℥ <sup>j</sup>	4
Aq Dest ad ℥ <sup>j</sup>	to 30 ,

To be taken every four hours until the liniment acts freely  
*To promote Diaphoresis*

R Etheris Acetici ℥ <sup>ii</sup>	8 mils
Ol Cajuputi ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	1 mil
Tinct Opii ℥ <sup>j</sup>	4 mils

Ten or fifteen drops every two hours on a lump of sugar  
*Choleric Diarrhoea*

R Sapon Mollis ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	15 grammes
Spirit Rect ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	15 mils
Ether Acetic ad ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	to 125 ,

The liniment To be rubbed *very gently* into the painful parts  
*Gouty Rheumatism*

**ETHYL BROMIDUM Ethyl Bromide** A colourless, non inflammable liquid of unpleasant odour. It decomposes on keeping, especially in sunlight and should be stored in amber coloured bottles. It has been used to produce both general and local anaesthesia.

Glass capsules containing 5 minims encased in a wrapping of cotton wool and silk are made. One may be snipped between the fingers and the vapour inhaled for nervous headache.

**ETHYL CHLORIDUM Ethyl Chloride** A colourless, inflammable liquid used for ~~anaesthesia~~ anaesthesia (generally supplied in glass tubes) nozzle for directing a stream of the liquid on to the part to be anaesthetised.

Ethyl and methyl chlorides are sold under fanciful names as Antidolorin, Anestik, Anesthol, ~~K~~lene, &c.

**ETHYL IODIDUM Ethyl Iodide** A colourless, non inflammable liquid. Acts as an expectorant when inhaled. Conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 5 minims, protected with cotton wool and silk. One may be broken between the fingers and the vapour inhaled ~~as~~ before described. Useful in dyspnoea of bronchial and spasmodic asthma.

## AGARICUS

*White Agaric Larch Agaric*

A fungus growing on the larch, which, after preparation, occurs in white, spongy, friable pieces. In large doses it is purgative in small, astringent. It has been given to check night-sweats in phthisis.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)

of Tinctura Agarici, 20 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils).

**ACIDUM AGARICUM** *Agaric Acid Agaricin* The most usual form of employing agaric. Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.06 gramme) in pill.

R. Acidi Agarici gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme.
Acidi Camphorici gr $\frac{1}{12}$	0 200 ,,

For one pill To be taken at bedtime *Night Sweats*

R. Tinct Agarici ℥ $\text{xx}$	2 mils
Tinct Ergotæ ℥ $\text{v}$	1 mil
Syrup Aurantii ℥ $\text{xx}$	2 mils
Aq Chlorof ad $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	to 15 ,,

One tablespoonful at bedtime

*To check profuse Perspiration*

## AGROPYRUM

*Couch Grass Tritum*

The dried rhizome of *Agropyrum repens* (Graminaceæ). The decoction and liquid extract are reputed to be sedative and demulcent, diuretic, and are frequently given in irritable conditions of the bladder and genito-urinary tract.

Dose of Decoctum Agropyri, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

Extractum Agropyri Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (3 to 7 mils)

R. Potassii Citratis gr $\text{xx}$	1 gramme
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ $\text{xx}$	1 mil
Dec Agropyri ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 30 mils

To be taken every four hours in a wineglassful of water  
*Irritable Bladder*

R Ext Agropyri Liquid 3j	4 0 mils
Hexamīnæ gr v	0 3 grammæ
Glycérin 3ss	2 0 mils
Aq Cinnam ad 3j	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times daily in half a tumbler of water  
*Irritable Bladder*

## ALLIUM

### *Garlic*

The bulb of *Allium sativum* (Liliaceæ) Stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant Generally given as a syrup  
 Dose, one teaspoonful

## ALOE

### *Aloes*

The evaporated juice of various species of *Aloe* known as Socotrine (Zanzibar Aloes) or Barbados (Curaçao Aloes)

In full doses aloes is cathartic and a hepatic stimulant, in small doses, stomachic and tonic Administered by the rectum, anthelmintic Useful in constipation dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, hepatic congestion, flatulence, ascarides &c

Aloes alone is apt to cause griping This may be corrected by the addition of oil of cloves oil of cinnamon extract of belladonna or extract of henbane Combined with soap or an alkali its operation is quickened and the tendency to rectal irritation decreased Aloes is contra indicated in pregnancy Its habitual use may lead to piles

Dose of Powdered Aloes, 2 to 5 grains (0 12 to 0 3 grammæ)  
 Extractum Aloes, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 grammæ).  
 Decoctum Aloes Compositum, 1 to 2 ounces (15 to 60 mils )  
 Tinctura Aloes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils )

**ALOIN** The purgative principle of aloes Occurs in pale yellow crystals Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0 08 to 0 13 grammæ)

R Ext Aloes Soc gr ij	0 12 grammæ
P Ipecac gr ss	0 03 ,
P Zingiberis gr ij	0 12 ,

For one pill To be taken before dinner

*Constipation*

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R Ext Aloes Soc  
 Ext<sup>6</sup> Hyoscyamni  
 F<sup>9</sup> Rhei  
 P Ipecac  
 P Sap Cast  $\frac{aa}{ss}$  gr ss of each 0 03 gramme

For one pill One or two for a dose *Constipation*

R Ext Aloes Barb gr 1	0 060 gramme
Ferri Sulph gr 1j	0 120 ,
Ol Sabinæ	
Ol Rutæ $\frac{aa}{ss}$ M $\frac{1}{4}$	of each 0 015 ,
P Capsici gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 ,

For one pill To be taken three times a day *Amenorrhœa*

Sodii Bicarb gr x	0 6 gramme
Ext Taraxaci gr xx	1 2 ,
Sp Pimentæ M $\frac{xxx}{xx}$	2 0 mils
Dec Aloes Co ad 3	to 30 0 ,

For one dose *Habitual Constipation.*

**NOTE** —The decoction should be old and mellow When freshly made it is very nauseous

R Aloini gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 010 gramme
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0 001 ,
Ext Bellad Alc gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 ,

For one pill To be taken three times a day *Laxative and Tonic*

R Aloini  
 Ext Nucis Vom  
 P Myrrhæ  
 Ferri Sulph  
 P Saponis  $\frac{aa}{ss}$  ss of each 0 03 gramme

For one pill To be taken shortly before dinner *Dinner Pill*

R Pil Aloes et Myrrhæ  
 Pil Asafet Co  $\frac{aa}{ss}$  gr uss of each 0 15 gramme

For one pill To be taken three times a day *Constipation with Nervous Debility*

## ALSTONIA

*Alstonia*

The dried bark of *Alstonia scholaris* and, *A. constricta*, known as Fever or Dita Bark Employed in the East as a tonic and for malaria and dysentery, though it is doubtful if it is of much use in either of the latter diseases.

**Dose of Infusum Alstoniae,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)**  
**Tinctura Alstoniae,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)**

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil	M viii	0 5 mil
Tinct Nucis Vomicæ	M v	0 3
Syrup Zingib	3s	2 0 mils
Inf Alstoniae ad	3j	to 30 0 ,,

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken three times a day

*Tonic in Dysentery*

R Ext Alstoniae Liq	3ss	2 0 mils
Quin Hydrochlor gr	iiij	0 2 grammes
Salicin gr	iiij	0 2 ,,
Spirit Chloref	M x	0 6 mil
Aq Dest ad	3j	to 30 0 mils

*Malaria*

## ALUMEN

*Alum*

In colourless transparent crystals It is astringent and haemostatic, useful in haematuria, menorrhagia, and other haemorrhages, in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, and in atonic discharges generally It is purgative and irritant in large doses, an emetic in repeated doses *Ectenially* it is applied in a saturated solution as a styptic, and in a weaker solution as a lotion to ulcers and chilblains, as a gargle in relaxed sore throat and excessive salivation, &c as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa Alumen Exsiccatum (Alumen Ustum), dried or burnt alum, is used as a caustic to check unhealthy granulations

**Solubility 1 in 10 of water freely soluble in glycerin**  
**Insoluble in alcohol**

**Incompatibles Alkalies and their carbonates, borax, tannic acid, and vegetable astringents**

**Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 grammes)**

R Aluminis  
Ferric Sulph  
Zinci Sulph  $\frac{aa}{3}$  gr iiij of each 0 2 gramme  
Aq ad  $\frac{3}{2}$  j to 30 0 mils

The lotion *Bronchocele*

R Aluminis gr vij	0 40 gramme
P Ipecacuanhae gr iv	0 25 ,,

For one cachet *Dysentery*

R Aluminis gr iv	0 25 gramme
Aq Rosae ad $\frac{3}{2}$ iv	to 100 00 mils

The eye lotion *Chronic Ophthalmia*

R Glycerin Aluminis $\frac{3}{2}$ iv	15 mils
Inf Rosae Acid ad $\frac{3}{2}$ viij	to 250 ,,

The gargle To be used frequently *Relaxed Sore Throat*

Liq Aluminii Acet $\frac{3}{2}$ ij	8 mils
Aq Rosae ad $\frac{3}{2}$ j	to 30 ,,

The mouth lotion and gargle Dilute with a little water *Relaxed Throat, Spongy Gums*

**FERRO-ALUMEN** *Iron Alum* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme) In amethyst coloured crystals, freely soluble in water Is a more powerful haemostatic than alum An injection containing 2 grains to an ounce of water is employed in gleet

**LAPIS DIVINUS** *Divine Stone* *Aluminate of Copper* A popular haemostatic astringent, and antiseptic

**ALUMINII ACETAS BASICUS** *B* *Acetate*  
A gummy mass of *Alum* Given in dysentery Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme) in cachet

**ALUMINII ACETO-TARTRAS** *Aluminum Aceto tartrate* In yellowish granules freely but slowly soluble in water Astringent and disinfectant A 50 per cent solution is used to paint chilblains, 1 to 2 per cent solution may be used as a gargle or mouth wash

R P Aluminii Aceto Tart $\frac{3}{2}$ j	4 grammes
P Acid Boric $\frac{3}{2}$ j	4
Lycopodium $\frac{3}{2}$ j	8

**ALUMINII CHLORIDUM** *Aluminum Chloride Dose 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 grammes)* A deliquescent amorphous salt Suggested in locomotor ataxy It is disinfectant and antiseptic, and may be used in the sick room for cleansing utensils in the same manner as zinc chloride over which it possesses the advantage of being non poisonous

**ALUMINII SULPHAS** *Aluminum Sulphate* Used for the same purposes as ordinary alum, but is a more powerful astringent

**ALUMNOL** *Aluminum Naphthol sulphonate* Freely soluble in water and glycerin A 2 per cent gargle useful in pharyngitis and tonsillitis, 1 per cent injection in gonorrhœa and gleet

The snuff To be used frequently *Nasal Catarrh*

## AMMONIACUM

### *Ammoniacum*

A gum resin obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum* (*Umbelliferæ*) Occurs in tears or masses of a pale yellowish brown colour It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic diuretic emmenagogue expectorant stimulant It is chiefly given as an expectorant in affections of the chest unassociated with inflammation Externally it is applied to indolent ulcers

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme)

of *Mistura Ammoniaci*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

R Oxymel Scillæ ℥ <sub>xx</sub>	1 2 mil
Vin Antimonial ℥ <sub>v</sub>	0 4 ,
Mist Ammoniaci ad ʒ ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken occasionally *Chronic Cough*

R Tinct Camph Co ℥ <sub>xxx</sub>	2 0 mils
Vin Antimonial ℥ <sub>x</sub>	0 6 mil
Syr Tolutani ʒ ss	2 0 mils
Mist Ammoniaci ad ʒ ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken when required *Pituitous Asthma*

R Tinct Castorei ℥ <sub>v</sub>	0 30 mil
Tinct Opii ℥ <sub>j</sub>	0 06 ,
Syr Tolutani ℥ <sub>xv</sub>	1 00 ,
Mist Amygdalæ ʒ j	4 00 mils
Mist Ammoniaci ad ʒ ij	to 8 00 ,

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day *Whooping Cough*

R Hyd Subchlor gr  $\frac{1}{3}$                     0 02 gramme  
 Pil Specac o Scilla gr 11j            0 20     ,,  
 For one pill   Three times a day              Chronic Cough

### AMMONITHYOL See ICHTHYOL

### AMMONIUM

#### *Ammonium*

**LIQOR AMMONIAE** *Solution of Ammonia* (sp gr 0 959)  
 Contains 10 per cent by weight of ammonia gas Liquor Ammoniae Fortis (sp gr 0 880) is three times the strength of the preceding

Solution of ammonia is stimulant, expectorant, antacid, antispasmodic, rubefacient, and counter irritant It is useful in dyspepsia and bronchitis, and is given to counteract the effects of alcohol and tobacco in low states of the system, in typhoid, scarlet fever, &c, as an antidote to prussic acid, sedatives, and the bites of poisonous reptiles, used as a rubefacient and counter irritant in pain and stiffness of the joints

The vapour of ammonia is applied to the nostrils as a stimulant in fainting, nervous headache, vertigo, suspended animation, &c It should not be used in too concentrated a form, especially in cases of insensibility, as the after effects have sometimes proved serious

Dose of Liquor Ammoniae, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 ml ) For a snake bite 10 to 15 mls diluted with an equal volume of water, although not a true antidote, should be injected subcutaneously without loss of time

**SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FETIDUS** *Fetid Spirit of Ammonia* Is stimulant and antispasmodic Given in hysterical and nervous affections Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls )

**SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS** *Spirit of Sal Volatile* One of the favourite preparations of ammonia It is a valuable general and cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and antacid Given in syncope, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1 2 to 2 5 mls ), but for a single dose as much as 90 minims (6 mls ) may be given in water

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIAE** *Liniment of Ammonia* Employed as a counter irritant and rubefacient If used too vigorously acts as a vesicant

R Sp Ammon Aromat ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	2 mils
Sodu Bicarb gr ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	2 grammes
Tinct Zingiberis ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 mil
Aq Cinnam ad ʒij	to 30 mils

To be taken an hour after each meal

*Intoxicant and Stimulant*

R Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥ <sup>vii</sup>	2 mils
Spirit Armoricæ Co ℥ <sup>vii</sup>	2
Tinct Cardam Co ℥ <sup>vii</sup>	2
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒij	to 30 ,

Two tablespoonfuls occasionally

*Stimulant and Carminative*

R Spirit Ammon Fetid ℥ <sup>vix</sup>	1 2 mil
Tinct Hyosciamini ℥ <sup>vix</sup>	2 0 mils
Spirit Anisi ℥ <sup>vix</sup>	1 0 mil
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Hysterical Affections*

R Spirit Ammon Fetid ℥ <sup>xxv</sup>	2 0 mils
Tinct Cistorici ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 0 mil
Tinct Moschi ℥ <sup>x</sup>	0 6 ,
Aq Chloroform ad ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Hystoia*

**LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS** *Mindererus Spirit* A safe and reliable diaphoretic and diuretic Given in renal disease and all kinds of febrile conditions Externally it is applied to bruises and inflammations and as a collyrium (diluted) in chronic ophthalmia For this last purpose it is most important for the solution to be neutral Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mils )

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis ʒij	8 0 mils
Tinct Aconiti ℥ <sup>iiij</sup>	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecac ill <sup>ij</sup>	0 3
Aq Chloroform ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken at bedtime

*Diaphoretic in Simple Cold*

R Liq Ammon Acetatis ʒij	12 mils
Syr Tolu ʒss	2 "
Aq Camph ad ʒij	to 30 ,

The draught

*A mild Diaphoretic*

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R Liq Ammon Acetatis 3ij	12 mils
Vin Antimonial M xv	1 mil
Tinct Opii M xv	1 "
Aq Camph ad 5j	to 30 mils

The draught To Be taken at bedtime

*Acute Rheumatism*

R Liq Ammon Acet 5iss	6 mils
Sp Etheris Nit M xv	1 mil
Vin Antimonial M xv	1 "
Syr Tolutani 3ss	2 mils
Mist Amygdalæ 5ij	8 "
Aq Camphoræ ad 5j	to 30 "

To be taken every four hours

*Bronchitis*

R Liq Ammon Acetatis 5ij	90 mils
Spuit Rect 3ss	15 "
Aq Rosæ ad 5viii	to 250 "

The lotion

*Lichen*

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis 3ij	8 0 mils
Ammon Benzoatis gr x	0 6 grammes
Tinct Hyoscyami 5ss	2 0 mils
Dec Scopuli ad 5j	to 30 0 "

To be taken in a little water every four hours

*Acute Nephritis*

**AMMONII BROMIDUM** *Ammonium Bromide* Occurs in small colourless crystals Its action is analogous to that of potassium bromide but is less depressing Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0 3 to 2 grammes)

Incompatibles Acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R Ammon Bromid gr xv	1 gramme
Syrup Aurantii 3j	4 mils
Aq Dest ad 5j	to 30 "

The draught To be taken at bedtime

*Soporific*

R Ammon Bromid gr xx	1 20 gramme
Liq Arsenicalis M j	0 06 mil
Tinct Hyoscyami M viii	0 50
Inf Caryoph ad 5ss	to 15 00 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Epilepsy*

R Ammon Bromid gr v	0 3 gramme
Syr Papav Alb ℥ xv	1 0 mil
Aq Rosæ ad ʒij	to 8 0 mils

To be given at bedtime, if the child is inclined to wake up screaming

R Ammon Bromid gr x	0 6 gramme
Ferri Ammon Cit gr v	0 3 ,,
Sp Ammon Arom ℥ xx	1 2 ,,
Tinct Lavand Co ʒj	4 0 grammes
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Newalgia*

**AMMONII CARBONAS** *Ammonium Carbonate* Occurs in translucent crystalline masses of characteristic odour. In large doses it is emetic, in small, a valuable gastric and cardiac stimulant, it is also given as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, croup, &c. A tablespoonful of lemon juice or 17 grains of citric acid neutralises 13 grains of ammonium carbonate. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme)

**Solubility** 1 in 4 of water

**Incompatibles** Acids, alkalies, lime water

R Ammonii Carbonatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Sodii Bicarb gr x	0 6
Sp Chlorof ℥ xij	0 8 mil
Inf Quassiae ad ʒ ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Indigestion with Acidity*

R Ammon Carb gr v	0 3 gramme
Liq Ammon Acet ℥ xxx	2 0 mils
Syr Tolu ʒ ss	2 0 ,,
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken as directed *Stimulant and Diaphoretic*

R Ammon Carb gr iv	0 25 gramme
Ammonii Bromid gr xv	1 00
Syr Papaveris ʒ ss	2 00 mils
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 00 ,,

Take at once, and repeat in a quarter of an hour if not relieved *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Ammon Carb gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 030 gramme
Sodi <sup>2</sup> Bicarb gr v	0 300 ,,
Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 ,,
Ol Menth Pip gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 010 ,,

Make a tablet Two or three to be taken for *Indigestion and Flatulence*

R Caffein Cit gr ii	0 2 gramme
Sp Ammon Arom ℥ xv	1 0 mil
Tinct Valerian Ammon ℥ xv	1 0 ,,
Syrup Zingib 3ss	2 0 mils
Aq Cinnam ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken when required *Nervous Headache*

**AMMONII CHLORIDUM** *Ammonium Chloride Sal Ammoniac* Appears in small white crystals of unpleasant taste This to a certain extent may be covered by liquid extract of liquorice Internally it acts as a mild cholagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, and general gastric stimulant It stimulates the mucous membrane of the pharynx larynx, lungs, &c especially when inhaled as a vapour from a suitable apparatus Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lead and silver salts

**R An Ammonium Chloride Inhaler**

The fumes to be inhaled every three hours for five minutes at a time *In Laryngitis Pharyngitis, and Chronic Bronchitis, especially when the secretion is tough*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr x	0 6 gramme
Vin Ipecac ℥ v	0 3 ml
Syr Tolutani 3ss	2 0 mils
Mist Ammoniac 3ij	8 0
Aq Anisi ad 3j	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Gelsemium ℥ x	0 6 ml
Tinct Aconiti ℥ ij	0 1 ,,
Ext Kolæ Liquid 3ss	2 0 mils
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liquid 3ss	2 0 ,,
Aq Chloroformi ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours *Neuralgia*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr $\frac{1}{2}$	xv	1 0 grammes
Tinct Valkrianæ Amm	Mlxv	1 0 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ Mlx	0 6 ,	
Tinct Ignatiae Mlv	0 3 ,	
Syrup Aromatici Sz	4 0 mils	
Aq Dest ad Sz	to 30 0 ,	

To be taken in a little water every four hours for three doses  
*Neuralgia*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr	x	0 6 grammes
Tinct Ferri Peichlori Mlx	0 6 mil	
Fliur Aurantu Szss	2 0 mils	
Aq ad Szss	to 15 0 ,	

To be taken twice a day  
*Albuminuria*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr	x	0 6 grammes
Vin Antimonial Mvj	0 4 mil	
Ext Glycyrrhiz Liq Szss	2 0 mils	
Aq Anisi ad Szss	to 15 0 ,	

To be taken every four hours  
*Pleurisy, Mucous Congestion, &c*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr	xxij	0 8 grammes
Ext Taraxaci Liq Sz	4 0 mils	
Tinct Gent Co Szss	2 0 ,	
Syrup Aurant Szss	2 0 ,	
Inf Senneti ad Sz	to 30 0 ,	

To be taken twice a day  
*Cathartics of Liver*

R Ammonii Chloridi Sz		4 grammes
Sp Rect Sz		30 mils
Aq Dest ad Szvi		to 200 ,

The lotion Keep soaked lint on the painful part  
*Swell'd Testicles*

For producing local effect on larynx and pharynx Tincture Ammonii Chloridi T H P may be prescribed One to be slowly sucked every hour

**L I Q U O R A M M O N I I C I T R A T I S** *Solution of Ammonium Citrate* A neutral solution made by dissolving citric acid in solution of ammonium carbonate A mild diaphoretic and diuretic used in a similar manner to solution of ammonium acetate Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mils )

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R Liq Ammonii Citratis ʒij	8 0 mils
Ammon Carb gr ii	0 1 grammie
Syl Tolu ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq Camph ad ʒj	to 30 0

To be taken every four hours

*Febrifuge and Expectorant*

R Ammon Carb gr viij	0 50 grammie
Sp Chloeoif Mv	0 30 mil
Tinct Aconiti Mj	0 06 "
Aq ad ʒss	to 15 00 mils

To be taken every three hours with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervesing

*Febrifuge*

**AMMONII IODIDUM** *Ammonium Iodide* A granular white salt gradually turning yellow on keeping. Its action is similar to *Ammonium Bicarbonate*, but is not so depressing  
Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0 2 to 1 grammie)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water and rectified spirit

**AMMONII PHOSPHAS** *Ammonium Phosphate* A salt occurring in colourless prisms becoming opaque on exposure to air, and losing ammonia and water. It is antilithic, diaphoretic and a hepatic stimulant. It is given in rheumatism, gout, to prevent lithic deposits, and in cases of uric acid calculus  
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammie)

**Solubility** 1 in 4 of water, insoluble in rectified spirit

R Ammonii Phosphatis gr v	0 6 grammie
Ammonii Salicylatis gr v	0 6
Aq Cinnam ad ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Acute and Subacute Rheumatism*

R Ammonii Phosphatis ʒj	4 grammes
P Mag Bojo Citratis Co ʒj	30 "

The powder Take a teaspoonful three times a day in aerated lithia water

*Gout and Gravel*

## AMYGDALA AMARA

*Bitter Almond*

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *amara* (Rosaceæ). It contains a bland fixed oil, and when bruised with water a

volatile oil is formed (oleum amygdalæ volatile) together with prussic acid. The powdered seeds rubbed with water and strained yield a milk like emulsion which is grateful in certain skin affections.

*On account of the variable yield of hydrocyanic acid, bitter almonds should not be used internally.*

R Glycerini ʒ ss	2 0 mils
Hydralg Perchlor gr ii	0 1 grammie
Tinct Benzoin Simp ʒ i	4 0 mils
Amvgd Amure (Decort.) ʒ ii	8 0 grammes
Aq Sambuci ad ʒ viii	to 250 0 mils

*A Soothing Lotion for Sunburn and Chapped Skins*

### AMYGDALA DULCIS

#### *Sweet Almond*

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *dulcis* (Rosaceæ), known as the Jordon almond. When triturated with water almonds form an emulsion which is emollient and demulcent. The expressed oil is bland and slightly laxative. The emulsion is a useful adjunct to cough mixtures.

R Acetomorph Hydrochlor gr i	0 002 grammie
Vin Ipecac ʒ v	0 300 mil
Syr Tolu ʒ ss	2 000 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒ ss	to 15 000

To be taken every four hours      *Troublesome Cough*

R Oxymel Scillæ ʒ ss	2 0 mils
Vin Ipecac ʒ viii	0 5 mil
Syr Pruni Vng ʒ lxx	2 0 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒ ss	to 15 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day      *Cough*

R Potass Cit gr xv	1 grammie
Ext Agropyri Liq ʒ i	4 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒ ss	to 30 ,,

Take in a wineglassful of water every four hours

*Renal and Urinary Irritation*

## AMYL NITRIS

### *Amyl Nitrite*

An ethereal liquid of somewhat fragrant odour. It is a powerful antispasmodic, giving speedy relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic and visceral asthma, and all kinds of paroxysmic cardiac pain. It is useful for the relief of sea sickness, migraine, neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus &c. It averts syncope from sudden fright, shock or anaesthetics. In syncope, if the first few whiffs are of no avail it should not be pushed. For the relief of tetanic convulsions it must be administered *between* the spasms.

Inhalations of amyl nitrite are valuable in haemoptysis, being in fact almost a specific. Menorrhagia is controlled by a single inhalation a day. Good results in post partum haemorrhage. If not efficacious at first provided sufficient has been inhaled to induce full physiological action, subsequent inhalations rarely do any good.

Amyl nitrite decomposes on keeping or exposure, and cannot be dispensed in mixtures except for immediate use. A few drops may be inhaled from a handkerchief, but it is most conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 3 or 5 minims (0.3 or 0.3 ml.). These are encased in cotton wool and silk and when snipped between the fingers permit inhalation without danger of overdose. The vapour should be directed to be inhaled slowly at first and continued for three or four minutes.

*See also Erythrol and Mannitol Nitrates, Nitro-glycerin*

## AMYLMUM

### *Starch*

Starch obtained from maize, wheat, or rice is used for various purposes. *Internally* it is nutritive and demulcent. As a dusting powder it is the safest application to prevent excoriation in infants. Alone or mixed with talc, fullers' earth, boric acid, &c., it is employed to absorb secretions, prevent chafing, and allay inflammation. *Freshly prepared enemas* of starch, with or without opium, are commonly employed in irritable states of the rectum, dysentery, &c.

R Glycerin Amyl 3 <i>iv</i>	15 grammes
Unguemol 3 <i>iv</i>	15 "
Ol Rosæ gtt 1	1 drop

A soothing application for chapped hands It is especially useful to surgeons for counteracting the effects of strong antiseptics on the hands

R Zinc Oxid 3ss	2 grammes
Adipis Benzoatis 3ij	8
Paraff Moll Alb 3ij	8 ,
Liq Calcis 3ij	8
Glycerin Amyli 3ij	8
Ol Rosæ gtt 3	1 drachm

An emollient cream for irritabl skin

R P Zinc Oxid	5 parts
Pulv Iris	5
Pulv Amyli	90

The dusting powder For infants or sensitive skins

### ANALGEN

A crystalline - insoluble in water It is a derivative of and has been used in acute rheumatism and neuralgic infections It is but little used  
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in tablet

### ANETHI FRUCTUS

#### Dill Frukt

The ripe fruit of *Anethum graveolens* (Umbelliferæ) It is aromatic carminative, stimulant Oil service in the flatulent disorders of infancy, hiccough &c and is a vehicle for more active or less agreeable remedies especially to disguise the taste and to prevent the griping effects of purgatives The distilled saturated water is preferable for children

**AQUA ANETHI** Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mils )

**OLEUM ANETHI** Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mils )

### ANISI FRUCTUS

The ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Umbelliferæ) Like dill and caraway, it is a useful carminative stomachic and flavouring agent The distilled water or spirit is a useful addition to cough mixtures, especially for children

**AQUA ANISI** Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mils)

**OLEUM ANISI** Dose, 1 to 3 minimis (0.03 to 0.2 ml.)

**SPIRITUS ANISI** Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.2 ml.)

### ANTHEMIDIS FLORES

*Chamomile Flowers*

The [dried flower heads of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ) Aromatic, stomachic, carminative and tonic They are useful in dyspepsia, and are a popular domestic remedy Externally the hot decoction or the flowers themselves made into a poultice are used to relieve pain

R Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0 03 gramme
Pil Coloc Co gr ii	0 20 ,
Ol Anthemidis gr ss	0 03 ,

For one pill *Antivinous Pill*

R Pulv Rhei gr ii	0 200 gramme
Ext Anthemidis gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,
Ol Anthemidis gr ss	0 030 ,

For one pill Every night after dinner

*Carminative Pill*

R Tinct Curminativæ Mv	0 3 mil
Tinct Rhei Co 3ss	2 0 mils
Syr Zz ~ 1 ~	4 0
Inf 1 ~ 1 ~ ad 50	to 30 0 ,

Take three times a day *Toxic and Stomachic*

### ANTIMONIUM

*Antimony*

**LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI** *Solution of Antimony Chloride* A reddish liquid coloured by impurity The pure Solution is colourless but possesses no advantage over the preceding Externally it has been applied as an escharotic to cancerous growths Is reported to cause but little pain or inflammation, and to leave a clean and healthy surface

**ANTIMONII OXIDUM** *Antimony Oxide* A greyish white, insoluble powder possessing emetic, alterative and diaphoretic properties. It is generally prescribed as *Pulvis Antimonialis*. Antimony compounds are external and internal irritants. They are depressants. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 grammes).

**Antidotes** Emetics strong solution of tannin, stimulants and demulcents.

**PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS** A mixture of antimony oxide and calcium phosphate. Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 grammes).

*James's Powder*, is an analogous preparation but with some slight unascertained difference of composition.

R Pulv Antimonialis gr 1j	0 12 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0 03
Ext Hyoscyami gr iss	0 10

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Chronic Rheumatism*

**ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM** *Sulphurated Antimony* A dull red powder consisting of a mixture of antimony sulphides and oxides. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic. Its action is uncertain being dependent upon the acidity of the stomach. Used in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 grammes).

**Incompatibles** Acids, acidulated food, &c

**Solubility** Insoluble in water

**Antidotes** Emetics, strong tannin solution stimulants and demulcents.

R Pil Rhei Co gr 1j	0 10 gramme
Pil Hvd Subchlor Co gr 1j	0 20
P Sapo Cast gr 1j	0 06

For one pill Every other night *Bilious Dyspepsia*

R Antim Sulphuratum gr 1j	0 10 gramme
Pulv Ipecac Co gr 1j	0 10 ,,
Pulv Guaiaci gr 1j	0 06 ,,

For one pill Three times a day *Skin Affections.*

**ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM** *Tartarated Antimony*  
*Tartar Emetic* A combination of acid potassium tartrate and antimonious oxide. It is emetic, diaphoretic and a powerful depressant. Useful in the early acute stage of bronchitis and pneumonia, but should not be continued after free secretion of mucus has been established. Its administration has been largely abandoned in favour of ipecacuanha. Dose, as a diaphoretic  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.0025 to 0.008 gramme) as an emetic, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme)

**Solubility** 1 in 17 cold water, almost insoluble in alcohol

**Antidotes** Strong tannin solution, stimulants and demulcents

R Antim Tart gr $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5 mils
Potass Nitratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Camph Co M <sub>x</sub>	0 6 mil
Mist Amygdalæ ad 3ss	to 15 0 mils

Take every three hours                            *Early Acute Bronchitis*

**VINUM ANTIMONIALE** *Antimonial Wine* Sherry wine containing 2 grains (0.12 gramme) of tartarated antimony in each fluid ounce (30 mils). Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 mils) as a diaphoretic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils) as an emetic

R Vin Antimonial M <sub>x</sub>	0 6 mil
Syrup Pipaveris 3ss	2 0 mils
Aq ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,,

Take every four hours                            *Spasmodic Cough*

## APIOL

### *Apiole*

A greenish oily liquid obtained from common parsley, *Apium Petroselinum*. Used as an emmenagogue, and stated to be of service in malaria.

**Dose, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mils)**

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water

On account of its pungency and insolubility it should be prescribed in gelatin capsules or perles, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil) in each

**CRYSTALLINE APIOL** is sometimes substituted in the same doses but its composition is not well defined

R Ext Eigtæ gr 1	0 06 grammie
Apioł ℥iiij	0 20 ,

For one capsule One to be taken three times a day  
*Amenorrhœa and Dysmenorrhœa*

### APOCYNUM CANNABINUM

*Canadian Hemp*

This root is known in America as Indian hemp, but it must not be confounded with *Cannabis indica*. It is emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic. Good results have attended the use of apocynum in cases of feeble heart action accompanied by dropsy, due to defective compensation when the pulse is feeble and either slow or rapid.

The preparation used is the tincture (1 in 10) Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0 6 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Apocyni ℥ix	0 6 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3 ,
Liq Strychninæ ℥iij	0 1 ,
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Uraemia*

**APOCYNIN** An ecklectic resinoid prepared from the root Used like the above Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0 03 to 0 06 gramme in pill)

### APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDUM

*Apomorphine Hydrochloride*

An alkaloid obtained by heating morphine hydrochloride in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. Occurs in greyish white acicular crystals. A powerful and prompt emetic and hence valuable in cases of poisoning, it is usually injected hypodermically. In very small doses a useful expectorant and sedative in bronchitis and cough.

Dose, 1 grain (0 002 gramme) as an expectorant 1 grain (0 016 gramme) or less as an emetic Hypodermically as an emetic, 1/10 to 1/100 grain (0 003 to 0 006 gramme)

Incompatibles Alkalies, iodides and bromides, ferric salts

**Antidotes** Strychnine, chloral, chloroform

**SYRUPUS APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI** *Syrup of 1, " " rochloride Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 " " in cough and bronchitis*

R Syr Apomorph Hyd 3ss	2 mils
Syr Pruni Vng 3ss	2 "
Aq ad 3ss	to 15 "

To be taken three times a day      *Dry irritable Cough*

R Syr Apomorph Hyd 5j	4 mils
Syr Picis Liq 3ss	2 "
Syr Papav Alb 3ss	2 "
Aq ad 3ss	to 15 "

To be taken three times a day      *Irritable Cough*

## ARGENTUM

*Silver*

The continued internal use of all silver salts causes discoloration of the skin

**ARGENTI CHLORIDUT** *Silver Chloride* A white insoluble powder blackening on exposure to light It is antiseptic and a nervousative Given in chronic dysentery, syphilis, epilepsy and various neuralgias Dose, to 1, " (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

**ARGENTI CITRAS** *Silver Citrate* *Acetum Argentum* A white soluble powder Astringent and incisive It is an antiseptic tincture It is a drying powder with chloroform as diluent, or as an ointment (strength 1 to 2 per cent) in lotion for gonorrhœa (strength 1 in 100) Solutions do not keep

**ARGENTI LACTAS** *Silver Lactate* *Acetum Lactis* A white powder Astringent and incisive Used in ointment (5 to 10 per cent) or as a tincture for surgical use 1 in 1000 to 1 in 500 For injection in gonorrhœa or for a galv. 1 in 1000 is strong enough

**Solubility** 1 : 20 of water    *Solutions do not keep*

**ARGENTI NITRAS** *Silver Nitrate* *Lurid Causc* In colourless tabular crystals *Estericholyn* Astringent, caustic, rotic, and haemostatic *Internally* it is said to be astringent, alterative, and tonic Used in epilepsy, chorea &c It is applied

directly to ulcers, morbid growths &c Weak lotions are used to paint bedsores, the affected parts in laryngitis pharyngitis, &c Still weaker solutions are used as injections in gonorrhœa and gleet, and as lotions in ophthalmia Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.016 to 0.03 gramme) in pill

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water

**Incompatibles** Organic matter of any kind chlorides, phosphates tannic acid &c

**Antidotes** Solution of common salt, emetics milk, white of egg, demulcents

The stains produced on the *unbroken* skin may be removed by solution of potassium cyanide The latter should be quickly and thoroughly washed off

R Argenti Nitratis gr iv	0 25 grammes
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$ j	to 30 00 mils

The application To be painted on the affected part  
*For Bedsores, Laryngitis*

R Argenti Nitratis gr ij	0 12 grammes
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$ j	to 30 00 mils

The lotion To be injected twice a day  
*Gleet or may be applied as drop for Granular Eyelids*

R Acidi Pyrogallic gr xxv	1 5 grammes
Sp Vin Rect $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	15 0 mils
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$ j	to 60 0 ,

Sol No 1

R Argenti Nitratis $\frac{3}{2}$ j	4 grammes
Liq Ammoniae $\frac{3}{2}$ j	4 mils
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$ j	to 60

Sol No 2

Apply No 1 Solution to the hair by means of a comb and a tooth brush, then apply No 2 solution in the same way

To prevent coloration of the surrounding skin it should be smeared with st *nitricum* ointment

*A useful hair dye*  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *full strength it stains the hair black, by suitable shades may be obtained*

**ARGENTI CYANIDUM** Silver Cyanide A white insoluble powder It is antiseptic and sedative Given in epilepsy and chorea Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.001 to 0.003 gramme) in pill

**Antidotes** Emetic, stomach tube, ammonia, and stimulants, artificial respiration

**ARGENTI IODIDUM** *Silver Iodide* A yellowish insoluble powder given in gastralgia, syphilis, and epilepsy  
**Dose,**  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 grammes) in pill ~ Its protracted use is stated not to cause discolouration of the skin, but this statement requires corroboration

**ARGENTI OXIDUM** *Silver Oxide* A brownish insoluble powder Astringent, sedative, and tonic It is not so powerful an escharotic as the nitrate Given in dyspepsia, gastrodynia, uterine haemorrhage chronic diarrhoea **Dose,**  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 grammes) in pill

**Incompatibles** Ammonia, creosote, tannic acid, extracts, and organic substances generally

**ARGENTAMINE** A nearly colourless alkaline liquid turning yellow on exposure, said to consist of silver phosphate dissolved in solution of ethylene diamine It is antiseptic and astringent Used as a gonorrhœal injection, strength 1 in 4000 to 1 in 8000

**ARGONIN** A silver casein compound containing 4.25 per cent silver It is antiseptic, and is chiefly used in gonorrhœa as an injection—strength 1 to 5 per cent For conjunctivitis  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent solution

**ARGYROL** *Silver Vitellin* Stated to contain 30 per cent of silver It is freely soluble in water, the solution does not coagulate albumen Used as an injection in gonorrhœa commencing with 2 per cent solutions gradually increased to 5 per cent For purulent conjunctivitis, &c, the solution may be even stronger Is favourably reported upon

**COLLOGARLUM** *Collod Silver* **Dose,**  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 grammes) Antiseptic and bactericide Lotions may be 0.1 to 1 per cent, ointments 5 to 10 per cent Soluble 1 in 20 of water

**ICHTHARGAN** *Silver Thio hydrocarbo sulphonate* Powerful antiseptic and bactericide, said to contain 20 per cent silver Soluble in water Both the salt and its solution rapidly decompose on exposure

**LARGIN** A grey compound of silver and albumen containing 11 per cent of silver Soluble 1 in 10 water and in glycerin Antiseptic astringent and bactericide Useful in gonorrhœa and purulent ophthalmia Strength  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent solutions

**PROTARGOL** A yellow powder readily soluble in water consisting of a proteid compound of silver Antiseptic and bactericide Used in gonorrhœa conjunctivitis and purulent ophthalmia Lotions may be made from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent, ointments up to 10 per cent with unguentum paraffini

### ARMORACIÆ RADIX

*Horse-radish Root*

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia* (Cruciferæ) Dia phoretic and stimulant having properties similar to mustard The compound syrup is frequently given in tonic dyspepsia and rheumatism and is a pleasant flavouring agent The compound syrup is used for whooping cough, and seems to be beneficial

Dose of *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms  
(4 to 8 mils)

*Syrupus Armoraciæ Compositus*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Sp Armoraciæ Co $\frac{3}{2}$	40 mils.
Sp Ammon Arom $\frac{M}{xx}$	12
Int Rhei Co ad $\frac{5}{2}$	to 300

To be taken three times a day      *Tonic in Dyspepsia*

### ARNICA

*Arnica*

The dried flowers of *Arnica montana* (Compositæ) Arnica is an irritant both to the stomach and intestinal tract and may induce paralysis of the nervous centres It is rarely given internally, and even externally the tincture should be very largely diluted with water before application to sprains or bruises On some skins it produces extensive dermatitis and should never be employed when the skin is broken

Dose of *Tinctura Arnice Florum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

## ASAFETIDA

Asafetida

A gum resin obtained from the root of *Ferula foetida* and other species (Umbelliferae) Antispasmodic stimulant, and laxative, given in hysterical and nervous affections, in flatulent distension of the bowels.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme), of Tinctura Asafe-tidae,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils).

R Tinct Asafetidæ ℥xx	1 2 mls
Sp Ammon Arom ʒss	2 0 ,,
Moschi gr iiij	0 2 gramme
P Acaciae ʒss	2 0 grammes
Aq Cinnam ad ʒiss	to 40 0 mls

## *Hysteria or Spasmodic Colic*

R Pil Aloes et Asafetidæ gr v 03 grammæ

To be taken every night as an intestinal stimulant

### *Flatulency*

R Pil Asafetidæ Co gr v 03 grammæ

To be taken twice a day as a laxative and stimulant

### *Flatulency*

R Asafctidæ gr	1 gramme
Ov Vitelli 3 J	30 mils
Inf Valerianæ 3 J	50

## The cinema *Flutulent Distension of Bowel*

Asafetida is extremely disagreeable, and there is no way of disguising it completely, when possible it should be given in pill.

## ASPARAGIN

## *Asparagin Althein*

In colourless crystals having a slight acid reaction  
Soluble 1 in 50 of water, almost insoluble in alcohol  
Diuretic Is given in diropsy cardiac dropsy and gout

**Dose.** 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 grammes) in pill or in aqueous solution.

**ATROPINAE** See BELLADONNA

**AURANTII CORTEX***Bitter Orange Peel*

The fresh and dried outer part of the pericarp of *Citrus Aurantium* var *Bigaradia* (Rutaceæ) Orange peel is a bitter tonic, carminative, and stomachic

Dose of Infusum Aurantii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

Infusum Aurantii Compositum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce  
(15 to 30 mils)

Syrupus Aurantii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Syrupus Aurantii Floris,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Aurantii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

The foregoing preparations of bitter orange peel are all agreeable flavouring agents and may be used freely Syrup of the flowers is rather sickly, and is sometimes objected to

In the same category may be classed Syrupus Aromaticus, dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils), and Elixir Aromaticus, dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Aurantii ʒij	10 mils
Spirit Chlorof ℥ix	0 6
Inf Cascarillæ ad ʒij	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day

*Mild Tonic and Stomachic*

R Soda Bicarb gr v	1 grammie
Syrup Zingiberis ʒs	2 mils
Sp Ammon Arom ʒss	2 "
Inf Aurantii Co ad ʒij	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day an hour after meals

*Tonic in Dyspepsia***AURUM***Gold*

**AURI BROMIDUM** *Auric Bromide Gold Tribromide*  
A dark brown powder, soluble in water Given in hysteria, epilepsy, nervous dyspepsia Bright's disease, migraine, alcoholic neurasthenia, &c Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (.001 to .004 gramme) in pill or mixture Small and frequent doses give the best results

R Auri Tribromidi gr $\frac{1}{5}$	0 001 grammes
Kaolin gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 060 ,,,
Ung Paraffini q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken every three hours

*Hysteria epilepsy*

Liquor Auri et Arsenii Bromidi	1 Dose, 5 to 10 minims
Liquor Auri et Hydriagyrri Bromidi	(0 3 to 0 6 mils)

Given in the same cases as Auric Bromide

**AURI et SODII CHLORIDI** A yellow hygroscopic salt  
Used in solution as a caustic, and has been given in tubercular  
affections Dose,  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain (0 002 to 0 01 gramme)  
Injections of  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain used successfully in treatment  
of lupus

**AURI CYANIDUM** *Gold Tricyanide* A colourless, very  
hygroscopic salt Has been given in tuberculosis Dose,  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  
 $\frac{1}{12}$  grain (0 001 to 0 005 gramme)

### BALSAMUM DIPTEROCARPI

*Gurjun Balsam Wood Oil*

A viscid oleo resin obtained from *Dipterocarpus turbatus*  
and other species (Dipteraceæ). In its properties Gurjun  
balsam resembles copaiba. In the East it has a reputation  
for the treatment of leprosy, eczema, and other skin diseases

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) in mixture or gelatin  
capsule

R Bals Dipterocarpi 5 ss	2 0 mils
Liq Potissæ M V	0 3
P Acaciae gl xv	1 0 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad 3 J	to 30 0 mils
	<i>Chronic Eczema</i>
R Bals Dipterocarpi 3 J	4 0 mils
Ung Lanolin Co 3 J	30 0 grammes
	<i>Chronic Eczema</i>

### BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM

*Balsam of Peru*

A balsam obtained from the trunk of *Myroaylon Pereiræ*  
(Leguminosæ). It is disinfectant, antiseptic, carminative,

and expectorant Applied externally to sore nipples to chilblains, to indolent ulcers and as a parasiticide

Dose, 5 to 15 minimis (0 3 to 1 mil )

**Solubility** Freely soluble in chloroform mixes with an equal bulk of 90 per cent alcohol but is thrown out on the addition of a larger quantity

R Bals Peru ʒij	4 mils
Ung Resinae ʒij	30 grammes

The application, to be spread on lint *Breast*

R Bals Peruvian ʒij	4 mils
Ung Lanolin Co ʒij	30 grammes

The ointment *For Sore Nipples*

R Sapon Sulphur, Camphor, et Bals Peru

To be used in place of ordinary toilet soap *Skin Diseases*

## BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM

*Balsam of Tolu*

A balsam obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera* (Leguminosæ) Is closely allied to Balsam of Peru in properties used almost entirely as an expectorant in cough mixtures &c

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 0 gramme)

of Syrupus Tolutanus, *Tolu Syrup*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

Tinctura Tolutana, *Tincture of Tolu*  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

R Bals Tolu ʒij	4 grammes
Ovi Vitellii ʒij	30 mils
Tr Camph Co ʒij	8 ,
Syr Pruni Virg ʒiv	15 ,
Aq Santali ad ʒvij	to 200

An eighth part to be taken in a little water every four hours *Bronchial Expectorant*

R Tinct Tolu Mx	0 6 mil
Vin Ipecac Mij	0 2
Mist Amygdalæ ʒij	8 0 mils
Aq Anisi ad ʒss	to 15 0

To be taken in a little water when cough is troublesome

R Syrap Tolu ℥ ss 2 mils  
 ℥ ss ad 3iv 2 ,  
 to 15 ,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Old Bronchitis*

## BAPTISINUM

### *Baptisin*

An eclectic resinoid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria* (Wild Indigo) (Leguminosæ). Appears as a brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Purgative and emetic in large doses, mild laxative and hepatic stimulant in small.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes) in pill

**TINCTURA BAPTISIAE** *Tincture of Baptisia* Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mils)

R Baptisini gr 1	0.06 grammes
Aloini gr ss	0.03 ,
Ext Cascarae gr 1	0.06 ,
Ext Hyoscy gr ss	0.03 ,

For one pill To be taken every other night

*Cholagogue and Lazarative*

R Tinct Baptisiae ℥ xv	1 mil
Tinct Podophyll Amm ℥ xv	1 ,
Syrup Zingib ad 3i	to 4 mils

One teaspoonful at bedtime, in a little water

*Cholagogue*

## BARBITONUM

*Barbitone, Malourea, Diethylbarbituric Acid,  
 Diethylmalonylurea*

A synthetic body introduced as Veronal. Occurs as a white crystalline powder. Inodorous faintly bitter taste slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water and alcoholic liquids.

Malourea is a useful hypnotic in insomnia and nervous restlessness inducing sound sleep without subsequent depression. Of special service in delirium tremens, mania and cardiac troubles. Without effect on temperature or respiration. It is best given in cachets followed by a draught of hot milk or tea. Large doses are attended with danger, 60 grains (4 grammes) having proved fatal.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes)

**MEDINAL** Tercinal Sodium. Freely soluble in water  
Dose, 5 to 15 grains in water (0.3 to 1 gramme)  
three hours before bed time.

### BARII SULPHIDUM

*Barium Sulphide*

Barium sulphide is only used as a depilatory for which purpose, if perfectly fresh it is efficient

R Barii Sulphidi Recentis 5ij	8 grammes
Pulv Amyli 5ij	8 ,

Mix and preserve in a stoppered bottle. For use make a little into a thin paste with water and spread over the skin, after five or ten minutes (according to the strength of the sulphide) scrape off with a bone knife and bathe the part with warm water. If there is any soreness or inflammation, apply a little cold cream after bathing.

### BEBERINA

*Beberine*

The active principle of Beberina Link *Neottandra Radicans* (Lauraceæ) occurs as an amorphous brown powder insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol is supposed to be identical with Burin and Pelosine. Antipruritic and tonic suggested as a substitute for quinine but is seldom used given in pill

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) as a febrifuge,  
1 to 1 grain (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) as a tonic

**BEBERINÆ<sup>t</sup> SULPHAS** *Beberine Sulphate* Reddish brown scales, soluble in water Dose, as for the alkloid

R Beberinæ Sulphat gr iiij	0 2 grammes
Acid Sulph Aromat M <small>v</small>	0 6 mil
Syr Auranti 3ss	2 0 mils
Aq ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken every six hours

*Periodic Headache and Neuralgia*

**BELÆ FRUCTUS***Bael Fruit*

The dried half ripe fruit of *Aegle Marmelos* (Rutaceæ)

The fresh fruit is largely used in India in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery

Confection of the fresh fruit is sometimes to be obtained and is reputed to preserve some of its original efficacy

**Dose of Extractum Belæ Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)** Stated to be of little value

**BELLADONNA***Belladonna Deadly Nightshade*

All parts of the plant *Atropa Belladonna* (Solanaceæ) contain practically the same mydriatic principle, atropine. This alkaloid, a violent poison acts on the skin as an anodyne and local anaesthetic, and is of service in relieving neuralgic osteo arthritis and other pain

Belladonna is diuretic and antispasmodic, and is given for cardiac palpitation, dysmenorrhœa constipation laryngismus stridulus collapse, the night sweats of phthisis, nocturnal incontinence of urine, cystitis, spasmodic asthma and whooping cough it is employed both externally and internally in neuralgic affections, to check secretion of milk to relieve cramp whether of body or limbs spasms of sphincter of uterus bladder or rectum in chordee, &c Instilled into the eye it dilates the pupil Some persons exhibit idiosyncrasies towards belladonna quite moderate doses producing delirium and occasionally erythematous rash

**Dose of Extractum Belladonnæ, 1 to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)**

Succus Belladonnæ, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

Tinctura Belladonnæ, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, tannic acid and astringent tinctures, mercuric chloride

**Antagonists** Morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, eserine

**Antidotes** Emetics stomach syphon, tannic acid, large doses of charcoal and water, 1 grain pilocarpine nitrate hypodermically (this is the best)

**LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ, CHLOROFORMUM BELLADONNÆ,** alone or combined with other liniments, are useful in neuralgic and rheumatic pains

**GLYCERINUM BELLADONNÆ** affords relief in acute inflammations. When it is necessary to arrest the secretion of milk in women, men lint soaked in glycerin of belladonna may be applied to the breasts. Instead of this some prefer the use of belladonna plasters or the inunction of belladonna ointment for the same purpose.

In lumbago the application of a large belladonna plaster frequently gives relief.

**UNGENTUM BELLADONNÆ** *Belladonna Ointment*  
Useful application for spasm of sphincter. For spasm of urethra or chordee it may be smeared along the under side of the penis.

R Ung Belladonnæ ʒij 30 grammes

To be smeared thickly over boils or carbuncles and covered with lint

R Glycerin Belladonnæ ʒij 30 mils

Paint thickly over the boil and cover with lint wrung out in hot water

R Ext Belladonnæ gr 1	0 010 gramme
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Aloini gr 1	0 015
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Strychninæ Sulph gr 1	0 001
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Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr 1	0 015
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For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Chronic Constipation*

R Ext Belladonnæ gr 1	0 015 gramme
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Pil Rhei Co gr ii	0 200 ,,
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For one pill To be taken every night *Constipation*

R Ext Bellad Alcoholic gr 1	0 015 gramme
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Agaricin gr 1	0 010 ,,
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For one pill To be taken every night

*To check Night Sweats in Phthisis*

R Tr Belladonnæ ℥v	0 3 mil
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Tr Camph Co ℥v	1 0
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Syr Aurant ʒss	2 0 mils
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Aq Camph ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,
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To be taken three times a day when required

*Palpitation and Heart Pain*

R Tr Belladonnæ ℥ij	0 1 mil
Bromoform ℥ij	0 1 "
Vin Ipecac ℥vj	0 3 "
Mist Amygdalæ ʒij	8 0 mils
Aq ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

To be taken every four hours

*Whooping Cough*

R Tg Belladonnæ ℥vj	1 0 mil
Tg Lobeliae Äther ℥vj	0 6 ,
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

The draught

*Spasmodic Asthma*

R Tg Belladonnæ ℥vj	0 5 mil
Ext Kavae Liq ℥vj	1 0 ,
Inf Buchu ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in half a tumbler of barley water every six hours

*Irritable Bladder*

R Emp Belladonnæ, 6 in diameter, on thin leather

To be applied to the breasts

*To check Flow of Milk*

R Chlorof Belladonnæ ʒj	30 mils
Linim Belladonnæ ʒj	30 ,

To be painted several times a day over the painful part

*Lumbago*

R Linim Belladonnæ	
Linim Chloroformi	
Linim Aconiti äa ʒj	of each 30 mils

The liniment A tablespoonful to be well rubbed into the painful area, the part then to be covered with hot spongio piline

*Lumbago*

R Ammonii Benzoatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Liq Ammonii Citratis ʒij	4 0 mils
Tr Belladonnæ ℥vj	0 5 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥vj	0 5 ,
Dec Agropyri ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

Two tablespoonfuls in a wineglassful of water every four hours

*Nephritis*

R Ext Belladonnæ gr ¼	0 015 gramme
P Capsici gr ¼	0 015 ,
Ext Cascarae gr ½	0 200 ,

For one pill One every night when required

*Constipation*

R Tr Belladonnae ℥ v	0 3 mil
Tr Cacti Grandiflor ℥ v	0 3
E <sup>t</sup> Kole Liq ʒ j	4 0 mils
Aq Chlorof ad ʒ j	to 30 0 ,

To be taken in a little water twice a day

*Cardiac Weakness*

**ATROPINA Atropine** The active principle of belladonna Dose,  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) In acute mania larger doses are given—up to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0 030 grammes) Solubility 1 in 300 water 1 in 40 olive oil freely soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and oleic acid

**ATROPINÆ SULPHAS Atropine Sulphate** Best antidote in fungus and opium poisoning Dose,  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) Solubility 1 in 10 alcohol, freely soluble in water, insoluble in chloroform ether and oils Incompatibles Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, salts of mercury

**LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS Solution of Atropine Sulphate** Contains 1 gramme of salt in 100 mils Dose,  $\frac{1}{60}$  to 1 minim (0 03 to 0 06 ml), hypodermically 1 to 2 minims (0 06 to 0 12 ml)

R Lamellæ Atropinæ gr $\frac{1}{60}$	0 013 milligramme
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One disc to be placed in the inner lid every night

*To dilate the Pupil*

R Atropinæ gr iv	0 25 grammes
Cocainæ gr viii	0 50
Acid Oxici ʒ iv	15 00 mils
Methyl Salicyl ad ʒ j	to 30 00 ,

The Pigment 30 drops to be gently rubbed into the affected part *Neuralgia and Lumbago*

R Atropin e gr ʒ	0 06 grammes
Ol Ricini ʒ j	8 00 mils

A drop to be applied to the inner lid

*For dilating the Pupil*

It is not so irritating as Liq Atropinæ Sulph

R Atropinæ Sulphatæ gr ss	0 03 grammes
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ii	0 12 ,
Aq Dest Steril ad ℥ c	to 10 00 mils

The eye drops The R O H formula

**HOMATROPINA.** *Homatropine.* This has practically superseded atropine as a mydriatic, dilating the pupil as quickly and as certainly. The effects pass off quicker, the eye regaining its normal condition in about one-fourth the time. A 2 per cent. solution of homatropine, or 2 per cent. each of cocaine and homatropine in castor oil, may be dropped into the lower lid in place of watery solutions, and are not so readily washed out by the tears.

**HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM.** *Homatropine Hydrobromide.* Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.0008 to 0.003 grammes).

**INJECTIO HOMATROPINÆ HYPODERMICA.** 1 per cent. solution. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil.).

**LAMELLÆ HOMATROPINÆ.** Gelatin discs containing  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain in each.

**EUPHTHALMINE HYDROCHLORIDE.** A synthetic mydriatic. Brought forward as a substitute for homatropine, mydriasis being stated to be still more evanescent, while it disturbs the accommodation but little. Used in 3 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution.

**MYDRINE.** A combination of the alkaloids ephedrine and homatropine. Employed in 5 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution as an evanescent mydriatic. It is not much used.

## BENZOINUM

*Benzoin*

A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* and other species (Styraceæ). Externally it is antiseptic and styptic; internally an expectorant. Burned in the form of benzoinated paper, it is a useful deodorant in the sick room, while the vapours relieve cough and hoarseness. A teaspoonful of the simple tincture added to a quart of water forms a milk—*Lait Virginal*—largely employed in the toilet, and for bathing irritable skin eruptions.

**Solubility.** Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and caustic alkalies.

Dose of *Tinctura Benzoini*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

*Tinctura Benzoini Composita*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

The latter is the well-known *Friar's Balsam*. Applied on lint to cuts and small wounds, it is a popular household remedy.

R Tinct Benzoini Co ʒj 4 mils

Add to a pint of water at 150° F in a suitable vessel and inhale the vapours for five minutes several times a day

*Pharyngitis*

R Tinct Benz Co ʒss	2 0 mils
Vin Ipecac ℥vij	0 5 mil
Syrup Prun Ling ʒss	2 0 mils
Mucil Acicre ʒss	2 0
Aq Anisi ad ʒj	to 30 0

To be taken in a little water thrice times a day

*Chronic Bronchitis*

## BENZOLUM

*Benzol Benzene*

For internal use benzol should readily crystallise in cold weather. It is miscible with alcohol ether chloroform and the fixed oils. It is an antiseptic and antispasmodic, occasionally given in catarrh, cough influenza, and whooping cough.

Dose, 3 to 10 minimis (0 2 to 0 6 mil) in gelatin capsule or in an emulsion

R Benzol Puriss ℥v	0 3 mil
Sp Anisi ℥v	0 3 ,
Mist Amvgdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Pediculosis*

Benzol destroys pediculi. A single application is generally sufficient. Care must be taken not to use benzol near a light or fire as it is exceedingly inflammable.

A little sprinkled about the room is said to be useful in whooping cough.

## BERBERIS

*Berberis*

The dried stem of *Berberis aristata* (Berberidæ) in India a shrub. Is used in India and the East as a bitter tonic in intermittent fevers.

Dose of Tinctura Berberidis, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Berberidis ʒss	2 00 mil
Quinin Hydrochlor gr ½	0 06 grammes
Syr Zingib ʒss	2 00 mil
Inf Alstoniae ad ʒss	to 15 00 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Malaria*

**BERBERINA** *Berberin* Obtained chiefly from *Berberis vulgaris* (Berberidaceæ) It is antiperiodic tonic and stomachic The salts in use are the carbonate hydrochloride, phosphate and sulphate They are sparingly soluble in water Given in malaria, vomiting of pregnancy and dyspepsia

Dose of the salts, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 grammes) in pill

R Berberin Sulph gr 1½	0 120 grammes
Ext Anthemidis gr ½	0 060 ,
Ol Anthemidis Ml ¼	0 016 ml

For one pill Twice a day *Dyspepsia*

## BETEL

### *Betel*

The dried leaves of *Piper Betle* (Piperaceæ) an Indian and Malayan shrub Betel is stimulant and carminative, and is commonly chewed throughout the East

## BUTEÆ GUMMI

### *Butea Gum Bengal Kino*

The dried juice obtained from *Butea Frondosa*, growing in India It is highly astringent and is generally used for the same purposes as Kino (q.v.)

**BUTEÆ SEMINÆ** *Butea Seeds* The seeds of *Butea Frondosa* possess aperient and anthelmintic properties and answer the same purpose as Santonin The dose is from 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammes) according to age

## BISMUTHUM

### *Bismuth*

**AIROL** *Bismuth Oxyodogallate* A greyish odourless powder introduced as a substitute for iodoform May be applied directly or in an ointment

**W BISMUTHI BENZOAS** *Bismuth Benzoate* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water Has been used externally as an antiseptic in place of iodoform Internally it is a gastro intestinal antiseptic and mild astringent Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme)

**BISMUTHI CARBOLAS** *Phenol bismuth* An insoluble powder containing about 20 per cent phenol Given as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic and astringent Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

**BISMUTHI CARBONAS** *Bismuth Carbonate* (Sub carbonate) An odourless and tasteless white powder, insoluble in water Useful in dyspepsia diarrhoea and chronic vomiting Extrinsically is a soothing dusting powder Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**BISMUTHI CITRAS** *Bismuth Citrate* A white tasteless, and odourless powder almost insoluble in water, stomachic and astringent Given in diarrhoea dyspepsia, &c Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

**BISMUTHI ET CERII SALICYLAS**, *Bismuth and Cerium Salicylate* A double salt, supposed to combine the virtues of both metals, given to check vomiting and summer diarrhoea, &c Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**BISMUTHI NITRAS** *Bismuth Fumigate* In colourless hygroscopic crystals with very acid reaction is decomposed by water but freely soluble in glycerin Dissolved in the latter it is used as an application in eczema

**BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDUM** *Bismuth Oxychloride* An insoluble tasteless and perfectly smooth white powder Is used in the manufacture of face powders Applied in a lotion to the mucous membrane or raw places it acts as a soothing protective Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**BISMUTHI OXYIODIDUM** *Bismuth Subiodide* Brownish red tasteless odourless, insoluble powder An internal and external antiseptic applied as a dusting powder in place of iodofrom Given in gastritis typhoid fever &c Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

**BISMUTHI OXYNITRAS** *Bismuth Oxynitrate (Sub nitrate)* An insoluble white powder with acid reaction Possesses the general properties of bismuth but its acidity is a drawback It should not be prescribed with alkaline carbonates Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**BISMUTHI SALICYLAS** *Bismuth Salicylate* A white, tasteless and odourless powder, insoluble in water An internal and external antiseptic May be dusted on wounds

and suppurating sores is useful in diarrhoea and typhoid fever Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) The form is stated to be ortho salicylate of bismuth It is a desiccant antiseptic powder

**BISMUTHI SUBGALLAS** *Bismuth Subgallate* *Datura tol* A tasteless odourless insoluble yellow powder A useful antiseptic and astringent Employed in diarrhoea affections and may be applied on clean powder and ointment is useful in eczema Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 grammes)

**BISMUTOSE** A compound of bismuth and albumen A sedative in gastric disturbance Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes)

**LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS** *Solution of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate* Given in dyspepsia Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 mils)

**ORPHOL** *Bismuth β Naphthol* Introduced as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent Given in diarrhoea and dysentery Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

**XEROFORM** *Tribrom phenol bismuth* An almost tasteless, insoluble powder, introduced as a surgical antiseptic in place of iodoform Is administered internally as an intestinal antiseptic in summer diarrhoea, &c Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

R Bismuth Carb gr x	0 60 gr ame
Vin Pepsini ʒj	4 00 mil.
Tinct Nucis Vom M viii	0 50 mil
P Acaciae gr iv	0 25 grammes
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 00 mils

To be taken every four hours *Dyspepsia*

R Bismuth Carb gr x	0 60 grammes
P Acaciae gr iv	0 25
'Acid Hydrocyan Dil M iv	0 25 mil
Liq Morphinæ Hyd M ʒ	0 60 ,
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15 00 ,

To be taken three times a day when necessary

*Subacute G. sinus*

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R Bismuth Carb gr $\frac{xx}{ii}$	1 00	gramme
Hyd c Cretâ gr $\frac{ij}{i}$	0 10	
P Pepsini gr $\frac{ij}{i}$	0 10	,
P Ipecac gr $\frac{ij}{i}$	0 02	,

For one cachet To be taken twice a day, *Gastritis*

R Liq Bism et Am Cit $\frac{Mxx}{vii}$	2 0	mils
Vin Pepsini $\frac{Mxx}{vii}$	2 0	
Fenni Pyrophosph gr $\frac{viii}{vii}$	0 5	gramme
Elix Aromatici $\frac{Mxv}{vii}$	1 0	mil
Liq Strychnin e $\frac{Mii}{i}$	0 2	,
Aq Chlorof ad $\frac{ss}{ij}$	to 15 0	mils

To be taken three times a day *Gastric Tonic*

R Bismuthi Salicylat gr $\frac{xij}{ii}$	0 8	gramme
Sodii Bicarb gr $\frac{vii}{ii}$	1 0	,
Liq Morphinæ Hyd $\frac{Mx}{vii}$	0 6	mil
Mucil Acaciae $\frac{Mxx}{vii}$	2 0	grammes
Inf Calumbæ ad $\frac{ss}{ij}$	to 30 0	mils

To be taken every four hours while sickness continues  
*Diarrhoea with Vomiting*

R Bismuthi et Cern Salicyl gr $\frac{x}{ii}$	0 6	gramme
Pulv Cinnam Co gr $\frac{viii}{vii}$	0 5	
Tinet Camphor Co $\frac{Mxx}{vii}$	2 0	mils
Tinet Chlorot Co $\frac{Mii}{vii}$	1 2	
Sp Ammon Atom $\frac{Mii}{vii}$	1 2	
Ess Menth Pip $\frac{Mii}{vii}$	0 6	
Vist Cretæ ad $\frac{ss}{ij}$	to 30 0	mils

To be taken every three or four hours

*Anti cholera Mixture RCP*

R Bismuthi Salicylatis gr $\frac{iiij}{ij}$	0 200	gramme
Tannigen gr $\frac{ij}{i}$	0 120	,
Ol Carui gr $\frac{i}{ii}$	0 005	,

For one powder Give a teaspoonful of castor oil with one drop of liq hydriac perchlor After a little time let one powder be given every four hours

*Diarrhoea of Infants*

R Bismuth Carb gr $\frac{ij}{i}$	0 12	gramme
Salol gr $\frac{ss}{ii}$	0 03	,
P Tragac Co gr $\frac{ij}{i}$	0 20	,
Svr Aurant $\frac{Mvii}{vii}$	0 50	mil
Aq Anethi ad $\frac{ss}{ij}$	to 4 00	mils

One teaspoonful every three hours

*Diarrhoea of Infants*

**BOLDO***Boldo*

The leaves of *Peumus Boldus* (Monimiaceæ) Tonic stimulant and stomachic, <sup>and</sup> in large doses emetic, credited with anthelmintic properties Given in atony of stomach and liver

**Dose of Tincture, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil )**

**BROMUM***Bromine*

Bromine is not used medicinally in the free state The bromides are considered under the headings of their respective bases

**BROMIPIN** *Brominol* A bromine addition product of sesame oil Occurs as a yellow oily liquid Used as a nervous sedative, recommended as being more readily assimilated than alkaline bromides

R Bromipin (33 per cent )	M xxx	2 mils
P Acaciae gr	xxx	2 grammes
Syrup Aurantii	3 ss	2 mils
Aq Carui ad	3 J	to 30 ,,

To be taken twice a day

*Epilepsy*

If preferred the 33 per cent compound may be given in capsules 15 minims (1 mil ) each, or rectally in a little soap and water, or in linseed tea

**BROMOFORMUM** *Bromoform* A heavy, colourless liquid, having a sweet taste similar to chloroform Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water A powerful sedative and antispasmodic Chiefly used in whooping cough **Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil ) according to age** May be administered in capsules containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 minim (0 03 to 0 06 mil ) dissolved in oil, or in emulsion, as—

R Bromoform	M J	0 06 mil
Tinct Aurant	M v	0 30 ,,
Tinct Senegae	M ii	0 20 ,,
Mucil Tragac ad	3 J	to 4 00 mils

Take four or five times a day, shaking well before each dose

*Pertussis*

## BRUCINA

### *Brucine*

An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos Auro-*  
*Viridis*. It is analogous to strychnine but less  
 soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol. It  
 should be free from all but the merest traces of strychnine.

**Antidotes** Chloral chloroform tannic acid  
 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.006 to 0.02 gramme) in pill, or in  
 solution in dilute acid

## BRYONIA

### *White Bryony Vitis Alba*

A tincture made from the fresh roots of *Bryonia alba* or *Bryonia dioica* (Cucurbitaceæ) has been resuscitated. In small doses it is given in pleurisy and for cough, in large doses it is a haemagogue cathartic.

Dose of Tinctura Bryoniae, B P C, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 ml.)

## BUCHU

### *Buchu Bucco*

The dried leaves of *Baumia betulina* (Rutaceæ). Buchu acts as a diuretic and astringent disinfectant to the urinary tract. It is useful in irritable bladder, especially in children, in incontinence of urine in dyspepsia and gastric debility.

The most useful preparation is the infusion. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils).

Dose of Tinctura Buchu,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 ml.)

R Potass Bicarb gr xv	1 grammme
Tinct Hyosciam 3ss	2 mils
Inf Buchu ad 3j	to 50 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Catarrh of Bladder*

R Tinct Buchu 3j	4.0 mils
Acid Boric gr viii	0.5 grammme
Tinct Belladonnae Mv	0.3 mil
Dec Agropyri ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every six hours in water *Cystitis*

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R Potassii Acetatis gr v	0 6 grammes
Tinct Scillæ Ml viij	0 6 mil
Tinct Digitalis Ml v	0 3
Inf Buchu ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
Take every four hours	Dissipative
P Soda Benzoatis gr v	0 6 grammes
Tinct Hysocyni Ml viij	1 0 mil
Spir Chloroform Ml v	0 6
Inf Buchu ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
Take every four hours	Cystitis

## BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS

*Butyl Chloral Hydrate Croton Chloral Hydrate*

Occurs in pearly white scales possessing a faint odour and unpleasant taste. It is a strong analgesic, anti-spasmodic, and is one of the chief remedies for facial neuralgia.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammes)

or Syrupus Butyl-Chloral, B P C, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils)

Solubility 1 in 50 water, freely soluble in glycerin and strong alcohol

Antidotes Atropine, strychnine, caffeine, artificial respiration

R Butyl Chloral Hyd gr v	0 6000 grammes
Gelsom Hydrochl gr i	0 0003 "

For one cachet Take one at once Repeat in thirty minutes if necessary, but not again within six hours

Acute Facial Neuralgia

R Butyl Chloral Hyd gr viij	0 5 grammes
Phenazoni gr v	0 3 ,
Spirit Chlorof Ml viij	1 0 mil
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

Take every two hours for three doses, but not again until after six hours

Facial Neuralgia

**CHLORETOINE** *Trichloro tertiary butyl alcohol Acetone Chloroform* Occurs in white needles slightly soluble in water Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet Is hypnotic and externally a local anaesthetic and weak antiseptic A saturated aqueous solution may be used for spraying the throat and nostril.

### CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS

*Night blooming Cactus*

By some prescribers cactus is regarded as a more generally applicable heart tonic than digitalis It is given in cardiac weakness associated with defective nutrition so is especially valuable in cases of extreme irregularity of the heart action due to debility, but is to be avoided if this action is of nervous origin Cactus lowers the temperature in fever, but in certain cases with a subnormal temperature it restores it more quickly than strichnine, this apparently contradictory action is due to the effect on the heart

**Dose of Tinctura Cacti Grandiflori, 3 to 15 minimis (0.2 to 1 mil)**

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflori ℥v	0 60 mil
Tr Nucis Vom ℥iv	0 25
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	1 00
Int Columb e ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	to 15 00 mils

Take one table-spoonful when pain is felt in the heart  
*Cardiac Tonic*

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflori ℥v	0 3 mil
Caffein Cit gr ii	0 2 grammes
Liq Strychnine Hyd ℥iiij	0 2 mil
Aq Chlorof ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken in a little water every four hours  
*Dyspeptic Palpitation*

### CAFFEINA

*Caffeine Theine Guaranine*

An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Camellia Thea* (Ternstroemiaceæ) In colourless silky needles Caffeine is a diuretic and a cardiac stimulant Much used in heart disease, especially as a stimulant in aortic or mitral obstruction but it does not take the place of digitalis As a diuretic is

valuable in cardiac dropsy, in migaine and bronchial asthma apt to induce insomnia

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet

Solubility 1 in 80 water, freely soluble in alcohol

**CAFFEINÆ CITRAS** *Caffeine Citrate* A white powder (not a true salt) with bitter acid taste Soluble 1 in 32 water Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) This salt may be prescribed for headache in the granular effervescent form—*Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens*—dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)

**CAFFEINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM** *Caffeine Bromide* Occurs in glassy crystals discolouring on exposure Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

#### CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOAS

**CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLAS**  
are soluble in 2 parts of water Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme) For *Hypodermic Injection* 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

**CAFFEINÆ VALERIANAS** Given in hysteria and whooping cough Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme) in pill

**MIGRAININ** Said to be *Caffeinæ Citratis* Recommended in headache and " " Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr iv	0 25 gramme
Tinct Digitalis M v	0 30 mil
Decoct Agropyri ad 3 J	to 30 00 mils

To be taken every four hours *Diuretic*

R Caffeinæ Sodio Benzoatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Ammonii Benzoatis gr viij	0 5 "
Sp Chlorof M x	0 6 mil
Inf Pareiræ ad 3 J	to 30 0 mils

Take every three hours *Partial Suppression of Urine*

R Caffeinæ gr iiij	0 20 gramme
Antipyrin gr iv	0 25 "
Phenacetin gr v	0 30 "

For one cachet Take one at once, and repeat if necessary in an hour *Migraine*

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr v	0 3 gramm.
Tinct Cacti Grand Ml v	0 3 mil.
Tinct Cinchonif - Ml v	0 3 ,
Aq Cedri ac Ess	to 150 mils

Take three times a day,

*Cardiac Tonic*

**THEOCIN** A synthetic body said to be identical with a rare alkaloid theophylline contained in tea leaves, introduced as a diuretic in place of caffeine. Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme) in dilute solution immediately after meals

**THEOCIN - SODIUM** and **THEOCIN - SODIUM ACETATE** are more soluble compounds Dose as preceding

### CAJUPUTI OLEUM

*Oil of Cajuput*

A bluish green oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Leucadendron* (Myrtaceæ). Is stimulant, aromatic and carminative, and is given in flatulent colic, gastric spasm, &c. As a liniment it is employed as a gentle irritant for rheumatic pains chilblains and inflammatory conditions

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil.)

of *Spiritus Cajuputi*, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol and in the fixed and volatile oils

R Spirit Cajuputi Ml v	1 0 mil
Tinct Chlorof et Morph Co Ml v	0 6
Sp Amoracis Co Ml v	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad 3 ss	to 10 0

The draught To be taken at once

*Colic*

R Spirit Cajuputi Ml v	0 6 mil
Tinct Cardim Co Ml v	2 0 mils
Tinct Carminativæ Ml v	1 0 mil
Syr Aurantii 3 ss	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad 3 l	to 30 0

To be taken in a little water when required

*Flatulent Colic*

R Ol Cajuputi	} pts æq	equal parts
Lin Belladon		
Lin Chloroformi		

The liniment

*Chronic Rheumatism*

**CALAMINA***Prepared Calamine*

A pinkish impalpable powder, consisting of zinc oxide or carbonate coloured with iron until... It is slightly astringent, and is largely employed in skin lotions and dusting powders. A well prepared lotion should leave a smooth, closely adherent film<sup>1</sup>

R Calaminæ ʒ <sup>iv</sup>	15 grammes
Glycerini ʒ <sup>ss</sup>	2 mils
Liq Picis Carbonis ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	2 "
Aq Rose ad ʒ <sup>vij</sup>	to 250 "
	<i>Chronic Eczema</i>

R Calaminæ ʒ <sup>iv</sup>	15 00 grammes
Hydrarg Perchlor gr J	0 06 gramme
Aq Laurocerasi ʒ <sup>ss</sup>	15 00 mils
Glycerin ʒ <sup>ss</sup>	2 00 "
Aq Sambuci ad ʒ <sup>vij</sup>	to 200 00 "

The lotion	Pityriasis
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Calaminæ ʒ <sup>ij</sup>	8 0 grammes
Ol Olivæ ʒ <sup>iv</sup>	15 0 mils
Ol Caryoph ℥	0 6 mil
Liq Carbonis Deterg ℥ v	0 3 ,
Liq Calcis ad ʒ <sup>ij</sup>	to 60 0 mils

To be painted on and covered with gauze

*Irritable Eczema*

Should calamine alone yield too dark coloured a film when dry a proportion of zinc oxide may be substituted, the therapeutic effects being identical. Consult also Zinc Oxidum

**GALCIUM***Calcium*

**CALCII CHLORIDUM** *Calcium Chloride* A crystalline deliquescent salt which for medicinal purposes is generally desiccated. Internally it is given for the reduction of lymphatic glands, profuse menstruation, chorea, and intest-

<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that calamine and zinc oxide lotions for weeping surfaces, as in chronic eczema, should be spread very thinly otherwise a sensation of heat is produced

tinal haemorrhage, externally it acts as a haemostatic and styptic Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes)

R Calci Chloridi gr $\frac{v}{w}$	1 grammes
Ext Glycyrrhize Liq $\frac{v}{ss}$	2 mils
Aq Amisi ad $\frac{v}{J}$	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Intestinal Bleeding*

**CALCII GLYCEROPHOSPHAS** See Acidum Glycerophosphoricum

**CALCII HIPPURAS** *Calcium Hippurate* An almost insoluble white powder Is antilithic and is given in cystitis, &c Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes) in cachet

**CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Calcium Hypophosphate* Like the sodium salt this is given as a nervous tonic Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes) It is most conveniently given as the compound syrup with other hypophosphites See Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus

Solubility 1 in 8 cold water

**CALX SULPHURATA** *Calcium Sulphide* A greyish white powder with strong odour of hydrogen sulphide Is administered in small but frequent doses for boils carbuncles, acne &c Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 grammes) in pill

**CALCI LACTAS** *Calcium Lactate* Occurs as granular white mass soluble about 1 in 20 of cold water Almost without taste It increases the coagulability of the blood and is given before operations Useful to prevent chilblains in rickets and in tubercular disease

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)

R Calci Lacti gr $\frac{v}{w}$	10 grammes
Syr vnt $\frac{v}{Mxx}$	1 2 mil
$\frac{v}{Mxx}$	1 2
Aq Dest ad $\frac{v}{J}$	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Chilblains*

**SYRUP CALCI LACTOPHOSPH** A pleasant and excellent method of administering lime and phosphates to children Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

**CALCI PERMANGANAS** See Manganesium

**LIQUOR, CALCIS** *Lime Water* Added to new milk this frequently enables a milk diet to be tolerated when the stomach would otherwise refuse it It is a useful addition to the regular diet of infants brought up on cow's milk—a table spoonful to about half a pint of the diluted milk Mixed with an equal part of olive or linseed oil it forms a creamy emulsion (*Carron Oil*), very soothing for burns, scalds, eczematous affections, &c

R Liq Calcis ʒij	30 mils
Zinci Oxidi ʒij	4 grammes
Adipis Präp ʒiv	15 "
Adipis Lanæ Anhydros ʒij	4 "
Ol Amygdalæ ʒiv	15 mils

To be applied to the irritable patches *Eczema*

**CALCII CARBONAS** *Calcium Carbonate Chalk Prepared* Should be absolutely free from gritty particles It is antacid and astringent and is given in heatburn, diarrhoea, rickets &c Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes) In the form of whiting it is the readiest anti-lote to poisoning by corrosive acids *Externally* it is mildly astringent, and is sometimes employed as a dusting powder to moist eczema, it is the basis of all tooth powders

**PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS** *Aromatic Chalk Powder* is prepared chalk associated with aromatics and caiminatives Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes) It is a safe remedy for simple diarrhoea especially in children Combined with 2½ per cent of opium it constitutes **PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO** Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0 6 to 2 5 grammes)

**MISTURA CRETÆ** *Chalk Mixture* Consists of chalk suspended in sweetened cinnamon water by the aid of gum acacia Useful in simple diarrhoea Dose, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

R Pulu Cretæ Aromat gr v	0 6 gramme
Tinct Caid Co ℥v	1 0 mil
Mist Cretæ ad ʒ ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken every four hours *Simple Diarrhoea*

R P Cret Arom c Opio gr v	1 0 gramme
Tinct Catechu ℥v	2 0 mils
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥v	0 6 mil
Syr Zingiberis ʒij	4 0 mils
Aq Pimentæ ad ʒij	to 30 0 ,

To be taken every four hours until diarrhoea ceases

R Pulv Cretæ Aïomat gr $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 grappm
Ammonii Carbonatis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 ,
Bismuth Subgill gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 ,
Spirit Cypripediæ Ml v	0 3 mil
Aq Chlorof ad $\frac{1}{2}$	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water every four hours while diarrhoea continues

R Tinct Coto Ml v	1 0 mil
Tinct Camph Co Ml v	2 0 mils
Bismuth et Ceri Silicul gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 grappm
Mist Crete ad $\frac{1}{2}$	to 15 0 mils

To be taken every three hours while needed

*Dinner at*

*See also the Royal College of Physicians' Anti cholera Mixture under Bismuth*

A mixture of chalk and oil with a little vinegar (to liberate carbonic acid gas) well stirred in and applied promiscuously, alleviates pain of burns and scalds almost at once

## CALENDULA

*Marygold*

The flowers of *Calendula* are composite and to a slight extent stimulant and but chiefly used diluted with water in application to clean wounds to promote cicatrization

Dose of *Tinctura Calendulæ, B P C*, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mils)

## CALUMBÆ RADIX

*Calumba Root*

The dried root of *Jacechiza Calumba* (*Menispermaceæ*) It is a bitter stomachic and mild non astringent tonic Useful in simple dyspepsia and debility of convalescence Its preparations are compatible with iron salts, and are generally acceptable to the stomach

Dose of *Infusum Calumbæ*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

*Tinctura Calumbæ*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Calumbæ ℥ <sup>xxv</sup>	1 mil
Tinct Aurantii ℥ <sup>v</sup>	1 ,
Syr Aurantii ʒss	2 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 ,

To be taken in a little water three times a day before meals  
*Tonic for Children*

R Pulv Calumbæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr v	0 3 ,
Pulv Cinnam Co gr v	0 3 ,
Sodū Bicarb gr x	0 6 ,

For one cachet, an hour after each meat meal  
*In Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Feiri Ammon Cit gr viij	0 5 gramme
Tinct Aurantii ℥ <sup>x</sup>	0 6 mil
Syrup Mori ʒj	4 0 mils
Infus Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30 0

Take three times a day  
*Tonic in Convalescence*

R Tinct Calumbæ ʒss	2 0 mils
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥ viij	0 5 mil
Syrup Aurantii ℥ xxx	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water three times a day  
*Mild Hepatic Tonic*

**COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM** In the East this drug is used as a substitute for calumba. It contains a large amount of berberine and is decidedly unpleasant to the taste  
 Dose of Tinctura Coscinii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)  
 Infusum Coscinii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (8 to 30 mils)

## CAMBOGIA

### *Gamboge*

A gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburyi* (Guttiferæ). It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative. Causes griping, and action is uncertain. Rarely used now and never alone. It enters into the composition of Pil Cambogiæ Co. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0 25 to 0 5 gramme)

## CAMPHORA

*Camphor*

Obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Lauraceæ). *Etmally camphor* is a mild rubefacient, anesthetic, and antiseptic. In large doses it is sedative, antispasmodic, anaesthetic, and carminative; in large doses it is deliriant and poisonous. It is a favourite ingredient in liniments for relieving rheumatism & rheumatic &c. Dissolved in olive oil (*camphorated oil*) it is an application for the milder chest infections of children. A saturated alcoholic solution (*Rubrum & Essence*) is a household remedy for colds—3 or 4 drops on sugar.

Dose 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 grammes)

of *Spiritus Camphoræ*, 5 to 20 minimæ (0.3 to 1.2 ml.)

*Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Camphoræ gr ii	0 2 grammes
Ext Hyoscyami gr ii	0 1

For one pill To be taken at bedtime and repeated in an hour if required *Chordæe*

R Spirit Camphoræ Mii	1 mil
Tinct Valerianæ Amm. MXXX	2 mils
Mucil Aceti c. 5ss	2
Aq Camphoræ id 5s	to 50

To be taken three times a day *Hysteron*

R Camphoræ gr i	0 160 grammes
Pulv Ipr. id id	0 015
No phun. id id gr 1	0 008
Plumbi Acet gr ii	0 100 ,,

For one pill Every three hours *Diarrhoea*

R Camphoræ id	4 grammes
Acid Carbolic Cryst 5s	4
Thymol gr vi	4
	1 grammes

To be applied to the hollow tooth on cotton wool, and changed every hour *Toothache*

R Spirit Camphoræ ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 0 mil
Tr Belladonnæ ℥ <sup>v</sup>	0 6 mil
Mucil Acaciæ ℥ <sup>xxv</sup>	2 0 mls
Potass Bromid gr <sup>xx</sup>	1 2 grammes
Aq Chlorof ad <sup>ij</sup> 3J	to 30 0 mls

The draught To be taken at the commencement of a paroxysm *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Linim Camphoræ <sup>ij</sup> 3J	30 mls
Olei Terebinth <sup>ij</sup> 3J	30 ,,

The liniment *Lumbago*

R Linim Camph Co <sup>ij</sup> 3J	30 mls
Linim Saponis <sup>ij</sup> 3J	30 ,,
Linim Aconiti <sup>ij</sup> 3J	30 ,,

#### *Stimulating Liniment*

**ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM** *Camphoric Acid* In colour less needles or scales, practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether Is anticatarrhal and antiseptic Given in gonorrhœa, chronic cystitis, and as an intestinal disinfectant Recommended for night sweats of phthisis Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammes) in cachet

**CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA** *Camphor Monobromide* Is well spoken of as a hypnotic in lumbago, delirium tremens, chorea, &c Has been suggested in chorea, spermatorrhœa, &c Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 grammes) in cachet or pill Must not be given where there is gastric irritation

### CANNABIS INDICA

#### *Indian Hemp*

The dried flowering or fruiting tops of *Cannabis Indica* (*Cannabinaceæ*) It is exhilarant, narcotic It is useful in insomnia, dysmenorrhœa, migraine, neuralgic and rheumatic affections An overdose produces a peculiar delirium and catalepsy

Dose of Extractum Cannabis Indicæ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 grammes)

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil )

R Tg Cannabis Ind ℥	0 6 mils
Phenizone gr viij	0 5 grammes
Mucil Acacia ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,
The draught	<i>Sciatica or Neuralgia</i>
R Ext Cannabis Ind gr ss	0 03 gramme
Pulv Opium gr ss	0 03 ,
Camphorae gr ij	0 10
For one pill	<i>Dysmenorrhœa</i>
R Ext Cannabis Ind gr ss	0 03 gramme
Ext Hydrostyrax gr J	0 06
Camphorae gr J	0 06
For one pill	<i>Menorrhagia</i>

**CANNABIN TANNAS** *Cannabin Tannate* A brownish powder insoluble in water. A somewhat incitement hypnotic. Suggested in hysterical dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0 1 to 0 6 gramme) in pill or extract.

**CANNABINON** A purified resinous powder obtained from cannabis used in insomnia, hysteria &c. Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 gramme) in pill.

## CANTHARIS

*Cantharides Lytta Spanish Fly*

The dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Coleoptera) Internally cantharides act as an irritant and vesicant and are employed as a counter irritant in neuritis, rheumatism, etc., carditis, &c. Weak preparations are used as liniments to promote the growth of hair. As absorption takes place fairly rapidly, the areas treated must not be extensive. Internally very small doses (of the tincture) are said to stimulate the genito urinary tract, and are given as a uterine stimulant in atonic amenorrhœa, in chronic parenchymatous nephritis, pyelitis, chronic cystitis, gleet, and impotence in incontinence of urine of the aged, &c., but are *contra indicated* if there is inflammation of any kind.

Dose of *Tinctura Cantharidini*, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil.)

**Antidotes** Stomach tube, emetics, opium, morphine subcutaneously

**EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS** A mild counter-irritant  
A plaster may be applied in pericarditis, pleurisy, severe  
gastric pain &c

The following are **BLISTERING AGENTS**

**Colloidum Vesicans, Liquor Epispasticus** (the most active),  
**Emplastrum Cantharidin**

**CANTHARIDIN** A crystalline principle obtained from  
cantharides is a powerful vesicating agent, only suitable  
for outward application. Not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain should be  
prescribed in an ounce (30 grammes or mils) of ointment or  
lotion

R Emp Cantharidin, for the right ear

*After Treatment* Wash the blister with tepid water, prick  
with a sterilised needle, and cover with Boric Acid Ointment  
one quarter strength

R Liq Epispasticus 3*iv* 15 mils

Paint twice over the neuralgic spot (area must not be  
larger than a shilling). Prick bleb with a sterilised needle  
and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one quarter strength,  
spread on lint

R Emp Calefaciens 4 in x 6 in

Place over stomach for gastric pain

R Aceti Cantharidin 3 <i>ij</i>	8 mils
Spirit Myrciae Co 3 <i>ij</i>	8 "
Aq Rosmarini ad 3 <i>vj</i>	to 200

The stimulating hair wash

R Cantharidin 1 <i>j</i>	0.06 grammes
Spirit Rosmarini 3 <i>iv</i>	15.00 mils
Oil Ricini 3 <i>ij</i>	8.00 "
Spirit Rect 1 <i>dl</i> , 3 <i>vj</i>	to 170.00 "

A small quantity to be rubbed into the scalp every night  
for six times, the head must then be thoroughly washed  
with soap and water containing a little ammonia, to prevent  
the cantharidin accumulating

*Alopcaia*

R Unguent Cantharidin 3 <i>iv</i>	15 grammes
Adipis Praep 3 <i>j</i>	30 "
Oil Neroli gtt 1	1 drop
Oil Rosae gtt 1	1 "

The stimulating pomade for the hair

## CAPSICI FRUCTUS

### *Capsicum Fruit*

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum minimum* (Solanaceæ)  
*Externally* it is a powerful rubefacient stimulant and irritant  
*Internally* it is stomachic and carminative Useful in  
 atonic dyspepsia diarrhoea &c

Dose of *Tinctura Capsici*, 5 to 15 minimis (0 3 to 1 mil )  
 the powdered fruit, 1 to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06  
 grammes) in pill

R Pulv Capsici gr ss	0 030 gramme
Pil " " " " " " " " "	0 200
Ol Antidiarrhoeal gr 1	0 016 ,

For one pill, after each meat meal      *Painful Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Capsici ʒij                  4 mils  
 Decoct Cinchonæ id ʒvj                  to 200 ,

The gargle                  *Hoarseness and Simple Sore Throat*

R Ung Capsici ʒij                  30 grammes

To be well rubbed into the affected part                  *Sciatica*  
 This resembles *Smedley's Chilli Paste*

R Tinct Capsici ℥v	0 3 mil
Acid Sulph Atomit ℥v	0 6 ,
Tinct Opii ℥v	0 3
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq Camph id ʒl	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day                  *Diarrhoea*

## CARDAMOMI SEMINA

The dried ripe seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (Scia-  
 minaceæ) They are stomachic carminative and generally  
 cordial The compound tincture is one of the most pleasant  
 and grateful of adjuvants

Dose of *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*, 1 to 1 fluid drachm  
 (2 to 4 mils )

**TINCTURA CARMINATIVA B P C** *Carminative Tinc-*  
*ture* A compound tincture of cardamoms, ginger, cinnamon,  
 caraway, and clove A useful and pleasant addition to  
 purgatives to prevent griping Dose, 2 to 10 minimis (0 1  
 to 0 6 mil )

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R Tinct Cudam Co ʒss	2 mils
Syr Zingiberis ʒj	4 ,
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 ,

To be taken three times a day *Carminative*

R Tinct Cardam Co ʒss	2 mils
Tinct Rhei Co ʒss	2 ,
Sodii Bicarb gr ʒv	1 gramme
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30 mils

Take three times a day *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Carminativæ, B P C, ℥v	0 6 mil
Glyc Papainæ ʒss	2 0 mils
Vin Pepsini ʒj	4 0
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 0

Take three times a day *Digestive Tonic*

## CARUI FRUCTUS

### *Caraway Fruit*

The dried fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Umbelliferae) is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. A pleasant flavouring agent and corrective of purgatives. Locally the oil is antiseptic and is applied to carious teeth.

Dose of Oleum Carui, ½ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

Aqua Carui, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

**AQUA CARUI** is sometimes given to infants as a carminative in teaspoonful doses.

R Pil Coloc c Hyoscyam gr 11	0 20 gramme
Hydriug Subchlor gr 1	0 06 ,
Ol Carui ℥ss	0 03 ,

For one pill, at bedtime *Antibilious or Liver Pill*

## CARYOPHYLLUM

### *Cloves*

The dried flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (Myrtaceæ). Cloves are aromatic carminative, and stimulant. The oil is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. Applied locally it causes tingling followed by anaesthesia. It is a popular and useful remedy for carious teeth. Preparations of cloves are used in a similar manner to those of caraway.

Dose of Oleum Caryophylli  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)  
 Aqua Caryophylli, 1 to 3 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)  
 Extractum Caryophylli  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

R Li Gaudium Co 5ss	20 mils
Sp Myristicae Mlviij	0.5 mil
Sp Annonae Atom Mlxv	1.0
Syr Zingiberis 5ss	2.0 mils
Inf Caryophylli ad 5j	to 30.0

To be taken in a little water when required

#### Carminative Stimulant

R Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1.0 grammie
Li Zingiberis Mlxv	1.0 mil
Sp Chloroform Mlv	0.3
Li Colubrea Mlxv	1.0
Aq Caryophylli ad 5j	to 30.0 mils

To be taken every four hours Antacid and Carminative

## CASCARA SAGRADA

### Cascara Sacred Bark

The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* (Rhamnaceæ) It is a simple laxative and aperient hepatic and intestinal tonic and is especially useful in chronic constipation. Provided old and mature bark has been used in its preparation the extract does not cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Unlike other laxatives the dose of cascara does not need to be increased even when the drug is used habitually.

The most reliable preparation is the liquid extract. This is very bitter and mucous but the taste may be almost covered by suitable aromatics. Equally efficacious and more pleasant to take is *Cascara Liquida*. Of all the preparations probably compressed tablets are the best. These are at times made so hard that they leave the bowel unctured, and even when the pressure on the tablet has been correctly adjusted the extract is sometimes dried at so high a temperature as to be inactive.

For the treatment of chronic constipation cascara should be administered in small but frequently repeated doses.

Dose of Extractum Cascareæ, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammie)

Extractum Cascareæ Liquidum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Elixir Cascareæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

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**Syrupus Cascareæ Aromaticus**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms  
(2 to 8 mils.).

**Cascara Aromatica**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Cascareæ Aromaticæ  $\frac{3}{4}$  jv 100 mils.

Thirty drops in a little water three times a day. The treatment to be persevered in for some time, and the frequency of the dose lessened as soon as possible.

*Chronic Constipation.*

R Cascareæ aromaticæ	$\frac{5}{6}$ j.	30 mils.
Syrup. Rhei	$\frac{3}{4}$ j	30 "
Syrup. Sennæ	$\frac{3}{4}$ ij	60 "

A laxative syrup for children. Fifteen drops to a teaspoonful, according to age, at bedtime.

*Constipation.*

R Ext. Cascareæ gr.	ij	0.120 gramme
Ext. Nucis Vom.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Ext. Bellad.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.008 "

For one pill. To be taken every night.

*Constipation.*

R Ext. Cascareæ gr.	ij	0.200 gramme.
Strychninæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001 "
Oleo-Resin. Zingib.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.015 "

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

*Chronic Constipation.*

R Ext. Cascareæ Liq.	M $\frac{xxx}{v}$	2.0 mils.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq.	M $\frac{xxx}{v}$	2.0 "
Sp. Ammon. Aromat.	M $\frac{v}{v}$	0.3 mil.
Aq. Carui ad	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 15.0 mils.

One tablespoonful every night at bedtime.

*Laxative.*

R Ext. Cascareæ Liq.	M $\frac{xxx}{v}$	2.0 mils.
Syr. Zingiberis	M $\frac{xxx}{v}$	2.0 "
Aq. Cinnam. ad	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 15.0 "

One tablespoonful for a dose.

*Laxative.*

R Ext. Cascareæ Liq.	M $\frac{xxx}{v}$	2.0 mils.
Sp. Anisi	M $\frac{ij}{ij}$	0.1 mil.
Sp. Chlorof.	M $\frac{ij}{ij}$	0.2 "
Sp. Armoraciae Co.	M $\frac{vij}{vij}$	0.5 "
Glycerinum ad	$\frac{3}{4}$ j	to 4.0 mils.

One teaspoonful (more or less) at bedtime.

*Laxative.*

R Ext Cascare gr 11	0 100 gramme
Oleo Resin Pipitis gr 1	0 008
Aloini gr 1	0 008
P Ipecac gr 1	0 016
Ext Nucis Vom gr 1	0 010

For one pill at bedtime

*Constipation***CASCARILLA***Cascarilla*

The dried bark of *Croton Tectorius* (Euphorbiaceæ) Is aromatic stomachic carminative and a mild stimulant expectorant a useful addition to cough mixtures

Dose of Infusum Cascarillæ, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

Tinctura Cascarillæ, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

R Soda Bicarb gr xxv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Curcum Co Mxx	1 2 mils
Sp Chlorof Mv	0 3 mil
Infus Cuscumille ad 5J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Tonic Dyspepsia*

R Acid Sulph Dil Mviii	0 5 mil
Tinct Cimph Co Mxi	1 0
Vin Ipecac Mv	0 3
Infus Cuscumille ad 5J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water twice a day

*Expectorant Cough Mixture*

R Tinct Cuscumille Mxxx	2 mils
Tinct Lupuli Mxv	1 mil
Tinct Rhei Co Mxxv	1
Syr Zingiberis Mxxx	2 mils
Aq Curvi ad 5J	to 30

To be taken in a little water immediately after each meal

*Dyspepsia***CASEIN** *See Acid Glycerophosphoric*

## CASTOREUM

*Castor*

The dried preputial follicles of the Beaver, *Castor Fiber*, and their secretion <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>believed to be</sup> anti spasmotic, emmenagogue, and a nervine stimulant. It is very unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of *Tinctura Castorei*, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Castorei ℥ <sub>xxx</sub>	2 0 mils
Tinct Pulsatillæ ℥ <sub>v</sub>	0 3 mil
Tinct Camminitivæ ℥ <sub>viiij</sub>	0 5 ,,
Syr Aurantii ʒ <sub>j</sub>	4 0 mils
Inf Valerianæ id ʒ <sub>j</sub>	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken twice daily when required

*Hysteria*

## CATECHU NIGRUM

*Black Catechu Cutch*

Prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* (Leguminosæ). In India, the East and in the North American colonies it is generally used in place of *Pale Catechu*.

## CATECHU PALLIDUM

*Pale Catechu*

An extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier* (Rubiaceæ). It is a powerful astringent. Given in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery and as a remote astringent in haemorrhages. As a gugle or in a lozenge it may be employed for relieved sore throat.

Dose of *Tinctura Catechu*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

*Pulvis Catechu Compositus*, 10 to 40 grains (0 6 to 2 5 grammes)

Incompatibles Alkalies, metallic salts, gelatin, ferric salts

R Pulv Catechu Co gr xv	1 00 gramme
Syrup Zingib ℥ <sub>xxx</sub>	2 00 mils
Tinct Opii ℥ <sub>iv</sub>	0 25 mil
Mist Cretæ ad ʒ <sub>j</sub>	to 30 00 mils

To be taken in a little water every four hours while diarrhoea continues

R Pulv Catechu ʒj	50 grammes
Pulv Myrrh ʒj	10 ,
Cet & Prop ʒj	30 0
Ol Cinnoph Min	0 2 mil

The tooth powder *Spongy Gums*

R Tinctur Catechu MXXX	2 0 mils
Tin tari Opn Mx	0 , mil
Linetur Cato Mx	0 6 ,
Tinct Pill Connec Minj	0 2
'q Pimenta ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water every six hours

*Chronic Dysentery*

## CAULOPHYLLUM

*Blue Cohosh*

**CAULOPHYLLIN** A resinoid powder obtained from *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Berberidaceæ) is diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. Chiefly used as an emmenagogue and parturient.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme) in pill  
of Extractum Caulophylli Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims  
(0 6 to 2 mils)

R C. l. 1 1/2 gr m	0 020 gramme
1 1/2 gr {	0 016 "
Ext Heloniadis gr 1	0 016 "
Ext Eigoë gr 1/2	0 008 ,

For one pill Every six hours *Uterine Tonic*

R C. l. 1 1/2 gr m	0 2 gramme
1 1/2 gr Liq Mxx	1 0 mil
Ext Hydrastis Liq Mx	0 6 ,
Sp Ammon Aromat MXXX	2 0 mils
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

To be taken every six hours just before the periods

*Dysmenorrhœa*

R Ext C. lophylli Liq Mxx	1 mil
Tinct Pulvelli Mxx	1 ,
Ext Viburni Liq Mxx	1
Syrup Zingiberis ʒj	4 mils
Dec Linc d ʒj	to 30 ,

To be taken every four hours

*Dysmenorrhœa*

CEREGEN *See Acid Glycerophosphoric*

## CEREVISÆ FERMENTUM

*Beer Yeast*

Fresh beer yeast was included in the B P 1885. It is a popular remedy for boils.

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls

**NUCLEIN** A liquid prepared from yeast and stated to contain 5 per cent nucleic acid. Doses of 1 fluid drachm (4 mils) thrice times a day, persisted in for some time are stated largely to increase the number of the leucocytes, which destroy noxious bacilli. Good results are reported in tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, &c.

**LEVURINE** is a French preparation made from yeast. It is recommended for boils and carbuncles. Dose, 1 fluid drachm (4 mils) with meals.

## CERII OXALAS

*Cerium Oxalate*

An insoluble white powder. Is always contaminated with Cerium, Ruthenium and Diaminium. Said to be a nervine sedative. Given in vomiting of pregnancy and hysteria, seasickness and other forms of gastric disturbance.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 grammes) in pill or cachet.

R Cerii Oxalatis gr. ii	0.200 grammes
Creosotum ℥ss	0.030
Strychninæ gr. 1,	0.001 ,

For one pill every three hours *Obstinate Coughs*

R Cerii Oxalatis gr. iv	0.25 grammes
Bismuth Salicylatis gr. v	0.30
Cocain Hydrochlor gr. 1	0.01

For one cachet Every four hours

*Vomiting of Pregnancy*

**CHIAULMOOGRE OLEUM***Chaulmooga Oil Gynocardia Oil*

The fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Tanaktojenos Kusus* (Brincaæ) Generally appears as a soft fat The ointment has been recommended in pruritis, eczema and other chronic skin diseases Given internally and applied externally in leprosy Success of treatment is doubtful

Dose in capsules 5 to 10 minimis, gradually increased to half or even half a fluid drachm (0.3 to 0.6 mls increased to 2 to 4 mls )

**UNGUENTUM CHAULMOOGRE** contains 10 per cent of the oil but this proportion is much increased by some practitioners

R Ol Chaulmoogre ℥	0 6 mil
Pulv Acaciae ℥	2 0 grammes
Aq Cinnam id ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of milk  
*Leprosy*

R Ol Chaulmoogre ʒ	4 grammes
Pulv Gum ʒ	1
Adipis ʒ	24

The ointment *Chronic Leprosy*

**CHINOSOL***Orychnoline Potassium Sulphate*

A yellow crystalline powder, freely soluble in water It is a powerful antiseptic germicide and disinfectant For cleansing surgical instruments, catheters &c solutions may be used 1 in 1000 in midwifery 1 in 2000 for irrigations, for cleansing wounds 1 in 2000 to 1 in 1000

Chinosol	1 part
Powd Boric Acid	9 parts
Powd Talc	10

The dusting powder *For Pussoining Feces &c*

## CHIRATA

*Chiretta*

The dried plant of *Swertia Chirata* (Gentianaceæ) A simple bitter tonic, free from tannin, and can therefore be given with iron Is prescribed like Calumba, *q.v.*, but is less pleasant

**Dose of Tinctura Chiratæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )  
Intusum Chiratæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils )**

R Tinct Aurantii 3ss	2 mils
Tinct Chiratæ 3ss	2 ,,

Take one teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of sherry before each meat meal *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Ferri Ammon Cit gr viij	0 5 grammes
Syrup Aurantii 3ss	2 0 mils
Inf Chiratæ ad $\frac{1}{2}$ j	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Iron Tonic*

## CHLORAL HYDRAS

*Chloral Hydrate*

Occurs in colourless crystals possessing a pungent but not acid odour and taste It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic and general depressant *Externally*, when combined with morphine, cocaine, camphor, menthol, &c, it is used as a local anodyne in neuralgia It may be given in simple and febrile insomnia, cerebral congestion, mania delirium tremens Most useful in tetanus and strychnine poisoning Best results are obtained by injection *per rectum*, the chloral being dissolved in starch mucilage If necessary keep patient under chloroform until remedy is absorbed from the bowels

Chloral hydrate is *contra indicated* in Bright's disease cardiac affections, or for the aged It is of no use in insomnia accompanied by pain

**Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammes)**

of Syrupus Chloral,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether It dissolves alkaloids, forming oily compounds

**Antidotes** Stomach tube, emetics, stimulants, hot strong coffee,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically Maintain bodily heat by hot water bottles

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and their carbonates. It liquefies on rubbing with camphor, menthol, thymol or phenol. With alkaloids phenazone, phenacetin and similar bodies it is liable to form only insoluble compounds.

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\text{xx}$	1 gramme
Syrup Amiunctu $\text{5J}$	4 mils
Aq ad $\text{5J}$	to 30

The drught at bedtime *Hypnotic*

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\text{xx}$	1 gramme
Potass Bromid gr $\text{xxx}$	2 grammes
Syrup Amiunctu $\text{MXXX}$	2 mils
Aq Camphor ad $\text{5J}$	to 30

The sleeping drught *Hypnotic in Mania*

R Cocaine gr $\text{v}$	0.5 gramme
Menthol gr $\text{xxx}$	20 grammes
Chloral Camphor ad $\text{5J}$	to 30 0 mils

To be panted over the affected part *Neuralgia*

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\text{x}$	0.6 gramme
Potass Bromid gr $\text{x}$	0.6
Tinct Hyoscyami $\text{M}\text{v}$	0.6 mil
Ext Glycerin Liq $\text{5ss}$	20 mils
Aq Camph ad $\text{5ss}$	to 150

One tablespoonful for a dose. This is said to resemble the specialty *Bromidina*.

### CHLORAL FORMAMIDUM

*Chloral Formamide* *Chloralumine*

Colorless crystals of bitter taste. Sedative and hypnotic and said to be of special service in sea-sickness. Useless where there is pain. Dose, 10 to 45 grains (0.6 to 3 grammes) in cachet or wine.

R Chloralumid gr $\text{xxi}$	2 grammes
Potass Bromid gr $\text{xxx}$	2
Ext Glycerin Liq $\text{5ss}$	2 mils
Vin Aenici $\text{5iv}$	15
Aq Dest ad $\text{5J}$	to 30

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose

*Hypnotic or to prevent sea-sickness*

**CHLORALOSE** Insoluble crystals of bitter taste. Put forward as a hypnotic. Said not to possess disagreeable after effects. Is little used. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet.

## CHLOROFORMUM

*Chloroform*

A colourless volatile liquid of characteristic etherea odour. When inhaled under suitable conditions chloroform is a general anaesthetic, and special works must be consulted regarding its administration.

Applied to the skin it produces a sensation of cold followed by local anaesthesia; used as a liniment it acts as a rubefacient, and is of service in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. Internally it is sedative and carminative, and is commonly added to mixtures as a sweetening agent, especially when it is inadvisable to give sugar.

**Dose.** 1 to 5 minims (0·06 to 0·3 mils.) in solution or capsule.  
of *Aqua Chloroformi*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.).

*Spiritus Chloroformi*, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·3 mils.).

**Solubility.** Sparingly soluble in water, freely in ether, alcohol, the fixed and volatile oils.

**Antidotes.** Stomach tube, emetics, cold douche, artificial respiration, inversion of the body, amyl nitrite inhalation.

R. *Chloroformi* ℥ij 0·2 mil.

One capsule every three hours. *Whooping Cough.*

R. *Spirit. Chloroformi* ℥ xv 1·0 mil.

*Spirit. Ammon. Aromat.* ℥ xx 1·2 ,,

*Spirit. Armoraciæ Co.* ℥ xx 1·2 ,,

*Aq. Menth. Pip. a* ʒj to 30·0 mils.

To be taken when required. *Carminative and Stimulant.*

R. *Chloroformi c. Camph.* ʒj 4·0 mils.

*Cocainæ gr. v* 0·3 grammie.

*Ung. Paraffini* ʒj 30·0 grammes.

The application. *Prurigo.*

**A.C.E. Mixture for producing general anaesthesia :**

A mixture of *Alcohol* 1 volume.

*Chloroform* 2 volumes.

*Ether* 3 ,,

**TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA** *Compound Tincture of Chloroform* Is principally used as a flavouring agent and stomachic Dose, 10 to 60 minimis (0 6 to 4 mils )

**TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA** Dose, 5 to 15 minimis (0 3 to 1 mil) well diluted with water <sup>Water</sup> represents the active ingredients of <sup>Chloroform</sup> in addition to flavouring agents in stomachics each 10 minim dose contains—

Chloroform	$\frac{1}{4}$ minim
Morphin Hydrochlor	$\frac{1}{12}$ grain
Acid Hydrocyan Dil	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Linct Cannabis Ind	1 ,

Of service in diarrhoea, colic, &c In case of overdose of chloroform give or inject atropine strychnine, stimulants

**LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI** Chloroform liniment either alone or combined with belladonna and aconite liniments is useful in chronic rheumatism The following often gives relief in neuralgia

R Menthol	equal parts
Chloral	
Camphor	
Chloroform	

To be frequently painted over the affected part  
*Neuralgia and Sciatica*

## CHRYSAROBINUM

### *Chrysarobin*

A crystalline yellow powder obtained from *Andira* *Chrysaroba* (Leguminosæ) It consists chiefly of chrysarobin, but contains varying proportions of chrysophanic acid *Internally* it is a powerful irritant and purgative, and its use has been discontinued *Externally* it is irritant and anti-parasitic and is used in ringworm, psoriasis, eczema, diphtheria, &c

The stains on the skin may be removed with benzol or dilute solution of chlorinated lime

**Solubility** Practically insoluble in water Hot benzol, oil of turpentine chloroform fats and oils dissolve it freely, but most of the chrysarobin comes out again on cooling

R Chrysarobini	3 parts
Acid Salicylic	2 "
Ichthyol	5 "
Purit Mol	to 100 "

Constitutes Unna's Ung Chrysarobini Co P ointm,

R Hydarc Ammon gr x	0 6 grammes
Ung Picr. Liqu. 5v	8 0 grammes
Ung Chrysarobini 5v	15 0 ,
Ung Paraffini 5v	15 0 ,

The ointment Psoriasis and Eczema

R Chrysarobini 5v	4 0 grammes
Oil Cupophylli Mx	0 6 mil
Acupis Benz 5v	30 0 grammes

This ointment is almost a specific for *dhoorie* or washerman's itch so common in the East. This strength is also suitable for ringworm of the body.

**PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI** *Chrysarobin Paint*  
Is made by dissolving from 5 to 10 parts of chrysarobin in solution of gutta percha (*Traumaticin*). This loculizes the action and is very cleanly. Traumaticin sometimes causes such tension as to become unbearable, in such case, the following mix may be tried.

Chrysarobin	5 to 10 parts
Vaseline	to produce 100 ,

It is easily applied and as readily removed by warm water.

**EUROBIN** *Chrysarobin Tere acetate* A brownish powder, introduced as being more active than chrysarobin without the objectionable staining properties. It is used in ointments, 2 to 5 per cent with lanicated lard.

**LENIROBIN** *Chrysarobin Tere acetate* This also may be substituted for chrysarobin. It does not stain and is said not to irritate. Ointments may be made 1 to 5 per cent.

### CIMICIFUGI RHIZOMA

*Cimicifuga Actaea Black Sarsaparilla Root Black Cohosh*

The dried rhizome of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Ranunculaceæ). It acts on the gastric secretion like a bitter and is credited with molline, anti-heumatic, and antineuralgic properties.

Has been recommended in chorea, amenorrhœa, rheumatic neuralgia, &c

Dose of *Tinctura Cimicifugæ* 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils)  
*Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum*, 5 to 30 minims  
 (0.3 to 2 mils)

R Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥xx	2 0 mils
Sodii Bromici gr ۲	0.6 grammie
Sodii Saliçylatis gr ۲	0.6 ,
Syrup Aromatici ℥xx	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ۳ss	to 150 ,

Take every four hours *Lunlago*

R Ext Cimicifugæ Liq ℥x	0.6 mil
Sodii Salic latis gr ۲	0.6 grammie
Tinct Colchici ℥v	0.3 mil
Aq Chlorof ad ۳ss	to 1۵ 0 mils

Take three times a day *Chiono Rheumatism*

R Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥xx	2 0 mils
Ammon Chlorid gr ۱۱۱	0.5 grammie
Ext Glycyrrh Liq ۳ss	2 0 mils
Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0.2 mil
Aq Dest ad ۳ss	to 150 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Amenorrhœa with Headache, Ovarian Neuralgia*

**CIMICIFUGIN** A yellowish brown resinoid powder obtained from cimicifuga. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill. May be given in place of other preparation of cimicifuga.

R Cimicifugin ۱۱۱	0.06 grammie
Ext Aloë Soc gr J	0.03 ,
Ferr Sulf Excc gr J	0.06 ,
	0.06 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day when needed

*Amenorrhœa*

## CINCHONA

### *Cinchona*

The dried bark of various species of *Cinchona* (Rubiaceæ) is used for the manufacture of galenical preparations and for the extraction of the alkaloids. Red Bark (*Cinchona succirubra*) is now official and its preparations only need be considered. It should contain not less than 2.5 per cent

of quinine. Various other species have been used from time to time, but their therapeutic effects do not differ in any material degree.

Cinchona is stomachic, astringent, tonic, antineurætic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic. It is a useful tonic in dyspepsia, neuralgia, and debilitated conditions generally; in intermittent and remittent fevers (malarial types) it is almost a specific.

**Dose of Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims  
(0·3 to 1 mil.).**

**Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce  
(15 to 30 mils.).**

**Tinctura Cinchonæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).**

**Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm  
(2 to 4 mils.).**

**Decoctum Cinchonæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).**

**Syrupus Cinchonæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).**

**Elixir Cinchonæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).**

**Incompatibles.** Alkalies and their carbonates; metallic salts; iodides.

R Tincturæ Cinchonæ ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·1 grammie.
Glycerini ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Mucilag. Acaciæ ℥ xv	1·0 ..
Aq. Dest. ad ʒ j	to 30·0 mils.

Take three times a day. *Alkaline Tonic.*

R Extract. Cinchonæ Liquid. ℥ viii	0·5 mil.
Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥ x	0·6 ..
Syrup. Aurantii ʒ ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒ ss	to 15·0 ..

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

*Acid Tonic.*

R Syrup. Cinchonæ ʒ ss	2·0 mils.
Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ʒ ss	2·0 ..

One teaspoonful three times a day.

*A mild Tonic in Nervous Debility.*

R Potassii Chloratis gr. x	0·6 grammie.
Glycerini ʒ ss	2·0 mils.
Dec. Cinchonæ ad ʒ j	to 30·0 ..

Use to gargle the throat; it may be swallowed.

R Tincturæ Cinchonæ Co	MXXX	2 0 mils
Acid Nit Hyd Dil	MVII	0 5 mil
Liq Styrchninæ MLIJ		0 2 ,
Aq Chlorof ad	5J	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day                            *A strong Tonic*

R Fern Pyrophosph gr	v	0 3 gramme
Liq Styrchninæ MLIJ		0 2 mil
Vin Pepsini 3ss		2 0 mils
Elixir Cinchonæ 3J		8 0 "
Aq Camph ad	3J	to 15 0 ,

Take three times a day immediately after meals

*In Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Syrup Hypophosph Co	3ss	2 0 mls
Elixir Cinchonæ ad	3J	to 8 0 ,

Take twice a day, after the principal meals

*A light Tonic*

**TINCTURA WARBURGII** *Warburg's Tincture Tinctura Antiperiodica* A remedy in high repute in the East It may be regarded as a tincture of cinchona combined with small doses of opium camphor, aloes rhubarb, and numerous aromatics and carminatives It certainly is of value as an antiperiodic in ague and malaria Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls )

**ELIXIR CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ** A preparation of good repute as a mild tonic and general stimulant Particularly useful for those requiring a stimulant, but who refuse any of the ordinary alcoholic drinks It consists of brandy medicated with cinchona and pleasant aromatics as caraway, coriander, &c Dose, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls )

R Ext Cocæ Solubil Liq	3ss	2 mils
Elixir Cinchonæ ad	3ss	to 15 ,

To be taken in a little water four times a day

*Stimulant*

### CINNAMOMI CORTEX

*Cinnamon Bark*

The dried inner bark obtained from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Lauraceæ) It is stomachic, carminative, antispasmodic, and somewhat astringent Oil of cinnamon is a powerful antiseptic It is useful in atonic dyspepsia,

flatulence, diarrhoea, and dysentery, and is commonly used as a flavouring agent. Applied on cotton wool to a carious tooth, it frequently alleviates toothache.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes)

of Aqua Cinnamomi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes)

Tinctura Cinnamomi,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Oleum Cinnamomi, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mils)

Spiritus Cinnamomi, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mils)

R Birch Bark gr viii	0.5 grammes
R Cinnamon Co gr ii	1.0

For one cachet Take one when required *Pyramis*

R Acid Sulph Aromatic Mx	0.6 mil
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Sp Cinnamomi Mx	0.6
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Tinct Opii Mx	0.3
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Int Cascubile ad 5j	to 3, 0 ml.
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Take every four hours

*Diction*

R Pulv Cinnamomi Co gr ii	1.0 or more
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Pulv Ipecac gr ii	1.0
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For one cachet Take every night

*Dysentery*

R Pulv Cinnamomi gr v	0.3 grammes
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Bismuth Subacet gr ii	0.6
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Salol gr iii	0.2
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For one powder To be taken three times a day

*Diction*

**OLIVERI CORTEX** *Oliver's Bark* *Black Sassafras*. The bark of *Cinnamomum oliveri* (Lauraceæ), commonly used in Australia in place of cinnamon, q.v.

Dose of Tincture Oliveri,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

## COCA

### *Coca Cuca*

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* and its varieties (Linaceæ). The physiological action depends chiefly upon the alkaloid cocaine. It is given as a general stimulant and tonic.

The leaves when chewed or small doses of the liquid extract are stated to facilitate muscular exertion

**Dose of Extractum Cocæ Liquidum, 1 to 1 fluid drachm  
(2 to 4 mls)**

**Tinctura Cocæ, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)**

Liquid extract of coca forms a turbid and unsightly mixture with water. For this reason Ext Coca Liq "Miscible" should be prescribed in its place. It contains all the active principles of the leaves yet forms a clear mixture with water.

**VINUM COCAE** *Coca Wine* As a rule this preparation is not much of medicinal strength, but if made with good port wine it constitutes an excellent method of administering alcohol to persons who could not ordinarily be induced to take it. **Dose, one to two tablespoonsfuls**

R Extract Coca gr 3ss	2 0 mls
Extract Carnis gr x	0 6 grammes
Ext Malti 5]	4 0 mls
Vin Coca ad 3]	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three or four times a day

*Nutritive and Stimulant*

R Extract Coca gr 1j	0 100 grammes
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 001 ,
Strychnine gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 001 ,
Quin Sulph gr ss	0 030 ,
For one pill twice a day	<i>Tonic</i>

R Ext Coca Liq "Miscible" 5ss	2 mls
Elixir Cinchonæ ad 3ss	to 15

To be taken in a little water three or four times a day

*Stimulant*

**COCAINA** *Cocaine* An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves. The crystals are colourless, and have a bitter taste which is succeeded by a sensation of tingling and numbness. Injected hypodermically or applied to the mucous membrane cocaine produces local anaesthesia. Hypodermic solutions should be made with sterile salt solution (0 6 per cent), and not with distilled water. To obtain the full physiological effect take 10 minims of a 5 per cent solution of the hydrochloride into the syringe and insert the nozzle under the skin, press out one or two minims and leave the *syringe in situ*. After two minutes the needle may be withdrawn in two or three different directions several minims being injected into each place (Rowell). For extractions a cotton wad soaked in a 10 per cent solution should be pressed

around the gum for at least five minutes. In ophthalmic practice 2 per cent solutions are strong enough to produce complete local anaesthesia. A little pad soaked in 5 per cent solution of the hydrochloride affords speedy relief in cases of wasps' stings, &c.

**Dose of Cocainæ Hydrochloridum,  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.01 to 0.03 grammes)**

**NOTE** — Solutions of cocaine cannot be sterilised by boiling, as decomposition takes place

**Solubility of the Alkaloid** Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, about 1 in 10 of the fixed oils, 1 in 100 of liquid paraffin

**Solubility of the Hydrochloride** Freely soluble in water, less so in glycerin and alcohol, insoluble in fat.

**Antidotes** Stomach syphon emetics, inhalation amyl nitrite, ammonia, 1 grain starching hydrochloride hypodermically

**OLEUM COCAINÆ** A 2 per cent solution in almond oil is useful in carache. The same strength in castor oil is used for the eye, for smearing catheters, &c.

**VERNISOL COCAINÆ** contains 2 per cent of cocaine smeared thinly over eruptions, as shingles, herpes patches, chilblains, &c., and allowed to dry to a thin film; it affords instant relief. There is no sensation of tension as with collodion and it is easily removed by water.

**INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA** contains 10 per cent of cocaine hydrochloride, should be made with 0.6 per cent sterilised salt solution. Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.1 to 0.3 mils.)

R Cocainæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 grammes
Acid Oleic gr $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 grammes
Camphoræ gr $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
Spirit Rect M $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 mils
Adip Lanæ Hyd $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 grammes
Paraff Moll $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 ,,

The ointment *Hæmorrhoids*

R Cocainæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 grammes
Ol Oliviæ $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 grammes
Liq Calcis $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 ,,

The soothing application

*Burns, Scro Nipples Pruritus &*

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R Cocain Hydrochlor gr 1j	0 100 gramme
Acid Salicylic gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 ,
Aq Dest Steril ad 3j	to 30 000 mls

The lotion One drop to be instilled into the eye when discomfort is felt *Conjunctivitis*

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor gr xx	1 2 grammes
Spirit Rect 3j	8 0 mls
Glycerin Acid Carbolic Mxx	1 0 ml
Aq Rose ad 3j	to 30 0 mls

To be painted over the affected part *Puritus Vaginæ*

R Cocainæ Nitrat gr 2	0 600 gramme
Hydrg Pernitrat gr 1	0 016 ,
Liq Plumbi Dil ad 3j	to 30 000 mls

To be painted over the affected part *Itching Eczema*

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Sodii Bromid gr 1j	0 200
Aq Dest ad 3ss	to 15 000 mls

To be taken every half hour for three or four doses

*Sea sickness Also of service in Vomiting of Pregnancy*

R Cocaine Hydrochlor	0 75 gramme
Atropin Sulph	0 10 ,
Sodii Nitris	3 50 ,
Glycerin	33 00 mls
Methyl Salicylate	0 10 ml
Aq Dest to produce	100 00 mls

*Closely resembles a popular spray remedy for asthma and hay fever*

**ALYPIN** A crystalline powder freely soluble in water Solutions may be sterilised by boiling For minor dental operations up to 2 mls of a 1 per cent solution is sufficient If desired 1 or 2 drops of adrenalin solution (1 in 1000) may be added

**BENZAMINÆ LACTAS** *Benzamine Lactate Betacaine Lactate* Benzamine lactate, a local anaesthetic, originally introduced as *B eucaine* is the salt or benzoyl vinyl diaction alkamine A white crystalline powder soluble in 5 parts of water

Dose  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 005 to 0 03 gramme)

The anaesthetic action takes about twenty minutes for full development but the toxic power is only about one fifth

that of cocaine solution may be boiled without decomposition.

The following solutions are commonly employed for ophthalmic operations and dentistry 2 to 3 per cent for infiltration anesthesia, 0.1 (one tenth) per cent for regional anesthesia, 2 to 3 per cent, for operations on nose, throat and ear, 10 to 15 per cent. Solutions containing under 1 per cent of benzaminic lactate should be made up with sodium chloride solution, 0.8 per cent, which is practically isotonic.

**BENZAMINE ADRENALIN COMPOUND** for various operations is made as follows:

Benzamine Lactite	0.2 grammes
Sodium chloride	0.8
Distilled Water to produce	100.0 mils

Boil two or three minutes just before use and add 0.6 mil of adrenaline solution (1 in 1000).

R Benzamin Lact gr .xx	2.0 grammes
Merthol gr .x	0.6 grammes
Ol Amygd Dulc .5J	4.0 grammes
Adipis Lanca Hydros ad .5J to 30.0	,

The ointment *For pruritus*

**HOLOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** *Holocaine Hydrochloride* Occurs in white needles soluble 1 in 90 of water. Quicker and stronger than cocaine. Used in solutions of about 2 per cent but should not be injected subcutaneously.

**NOVOCAIN** A substitute for cocaine. Occurs as a colourless crystalline salt freely soluble in water. A very powerful but transient local anesthetic 0.25 to 2 per cent solutions being used for hypodermic use. Hypoesthetic dose is - to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.08 gramme).

**ORTHOFORM NEW** The methyl ester of Metamido para oxybenzoic acid. Only slightly soluble in water. Dose, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 3 grains (0.1 to 0.2 grammes). Has been given in cancer and ulcer of the stomach as an analgesic and antiseptic.

**ORTHOFORM** Allied to novocain. A white odourless powder sparingly soluble in water, possessing antiseptic and local anesthetic properties. Dose, 1/2 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 grammes) as an internal anodyne and antiseptic. Has been applied in ointment (5 to 10 per cent) to burns and scalds. It has little action on sound epidermis.

**STOVAINÉ** *Benzoyl ethyl diethyl aminopropiñol Hydrochloride* In powders white crystals m p 175° C An important local anaesthetic and also dilator comparatively non-toxic because so slowly diffusible Stated to be free from disagreeable after effects not causing syncope, nausea or vertigo

Dose By the mouth and hypodermically  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain (0.02 to 0.05 gramme) For lumbar anaesthesia from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.02 to 0.1 gramme) The maximum dose should not exceed 2 grains (0.18 gramme)

Solubility In distilled water at 15° C, about 1 in 12 More freely in alcohol

#### *Injections for Spinal Anaesthesia*

*Chaput's Solution* Stovaine, 10, Sodium Chloride, 10, Distilled Water, 80

*Lark's Solution* Stovaine, 5, Glucose, 5, Distilled Water, 90 The average dose is 1 mil

*Tufler's Solution* Stovaine, 10 per cent, in normal salt-solution (0.9 per cent)

**TROPACOCAINÉ HYDROCHLORIDE** *Benzoyl pseudoisoxyne* Occurs in colourless crystals freely soluble in water A 3 per cent solution produces rapid local anaesthesia, but it is not so prolonged as by cocaine Is less toxic than cocaine, is very costly, and little used

## CODEINA

### *Codeine*

An alkaloid obtained from opium or from morphine Occurs in colourless crystals Is a hypnotic Useful in cough, whooping cough and in diminishing glycosuria in diabetes

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 80 of water freely in alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids

**CODEINÆ PHOSPHAS** *Codeine Phosphate* The salt in most general use Freely soluble in water Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme)

**SYRUPUS CODEINÆ** *Codeine Syrup* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms (2 to 8 mils)

**PASTILLI CODEINÆ** *Codeine Pastilles* Contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (008 gramme) of codeine in each Dose, one sucked slowly, for irritable cough

R Syrup Codeinæ 5ss	2 mls
Syrup Pruni Vulg 5ss	2 "

The linctus A teaspoonful occasionally  
*Troublesome Cough*

R Syrup Codeinæ 5ss	20 mls
Liq Picis Aromat M	0 6 ml
Elixir Heroin Terpin Co ad 5J	to 40 mls

The cough syrup A teaspoonful occasionally  
*Phthisical Cough*

R Codeinæ gr J	0 060 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr 1	0 016 "
Ext Cascarae gr ss	0 030 "

For one pill Take three times a day *Diabetes*

**APOCODEINE** The hydrochloride has been used as an expectorant and sedative in chronic bronchitis Not enctic like apomorphine It is weaker than codeine Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 gramme)

## COLCHICUM

*Colchicum Meadow Saffron*

The corm and seeds of *Colchicum autumnale* (Melanthaceæ) are used in medicine, both containing the same alkaloid, colchicine Colchicum is a gastro intestinal irritant and in large doses acts as a purgative and emetic It controls the pain and inflammation of gout, rheumatism, and allied affections

Dose of Extractum Colchici,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 gramme)

Vinum Colchici, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls )

Tinctura Colchici Seminum, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 ml )

Colchici Semina, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme)

Antidotes Emetics, stimulants and demulcents

**COLCHICINA** *Colchicine* The active principle of colchicum Soluble in water alcohol, ether, chloroform &c Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 001 to 0 0025 gramme)

**COLCHICINÆ SALICYLAS** *Colchicine Salicylate* Dos:  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0 001 to 0 0025 gramme) *Hypodermical*  
 not more than  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0 002 gramme) at one time

R Ext Colchici gr J	0 06 gramme
Ext Rhei gr J	0 06 ,
Ext Aloes Soc gr J	0 06 ,
Ext Belladon gr 1	0 01

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Gout*

R Vin Colchici Ml viii	0 5 mil
Magnes Sulph gr vxx	2 0 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr xx	2 0 ,
Sodu Salicylatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Aq Chlorof ad 3J	to 30 0 mils

Two tablespoonfuls with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, whil  
effervescing, three times a day *Gouty Rheumatism*

R Pulv Sem Colchici gr iiij	0 2 gramme
Sodu Salicylatis gr v	0 3 ,
Magnes Calc gr v	0 3 ,

For one cachet Take every four hours *Gout*

R Tinct Colchici Ml viij	0 5 mil
Tinct Belladonnae Ml iiij	0 2 ,
Lithn Citratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Svr Glycerophos Co ad 3J	to 4 0 mils

Take one teaspoonful three times a day, after food *Gout*

R Colchicin Salicylat gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 001 gramme
Acid Acetylsalicyl gr iiij	0 200

For one pill To be taken every four hours *Gouty Rheumatism*

R Colchicinæ Salicvl gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 001 gramme
Methyl Salicvl Ml v	0 300 mil
Ol Menth Pip Ml	0 060 ,

For one capsule To be taken three times a day *Gout*

R Tinct Colchici Ml viij	0 5 mil
Tinct Cimicifugæ Ml v	0 3 ,
Tinct Belladonnae Ml iiij	0 2 ,
Sodu Bicarb gr v	1 0 gramme
Inf Gent Co ad 3J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water every four hours *Gout*

## COLLODIOUM

*Collodion*

A colourless, inflammable solution of pyroxylin in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When applied to the skin it dries rapidly to a thin transparent film. Occasionally causes a good deal of pain, especially if applied to a large surface.

**COLLODIOUM FLEXILE** is collodion containing Canarium balsam and castor oil, and, as its name implies, it leaves a more pliable film.

R Acid Salicylic	15 parts
Extract Cannabis Ind	2 ,
Collodio Flex	to 100 ,

The application *Solvent for Corns and Warts*

R Acid Tannici	10 parts
Acid Benzoica	5 ,
Bals Peru	2 ,
Collodio Flex	83 ,
<i>A useful Styptic</i>	

R Iodi Resub gr 2	0 6 mil
Collodio ad 51]	to 80 mils

The pigment *Ringworm*

## COLOCYNTHIS

*Colocynthis*

The dried pulp of the fruit of *Citellus Colocynthis* (*Cucurbitaceæ*). It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic occasions griping, and should not be prescribed alone. Combined with milder purgatives and carminatives it usually operates without inconvenience.

Dose of Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 grammes)

Pilula Colocynthidis Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0 2 to 0 5 grammes)

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, 4 to 8 grains (0 2 to 0 5 grammes)

R Ext Colocynthidis Co gr 11	0 20 gramme
Pulv Saponis gr J	0 06 ,
Ol Menth Pip Miss	0 03 mil

For one pill, at bedtime occasionally *Constipation*

R Ext Coloc Co gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20 gramme
Pil Hydarg gr ss	0 03 ,
Ext Hyosciam gr J	0 06 ,
P Capsici gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 02 ,

For one pill Take one or two at bedtime *Aperient*

R Pil Coloc Co gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 01 ,
P Piperis Nig gr J	0 06 ,

For one pill *Aperient*

R Ext Coloc Co gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 200 gramme
Podophyllin gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 010 ,
Hydarg Subchlor gr ss	0 030 ,
Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 016 ,
Ol Cinnam gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 016 ,

For one pill One or two for a dose

*Antibilious Aperient Pill*

## CONDURANGO

*Condurango*

The bark of *Gonolobus Condurango* (Asclepiadaceæ) was originally introduced as a specific for cancer, but is quite useless. Appears to be an alterative, and is given in syphilis and dyspepsia.

Dose of Tinctura Condurango, 30 to 120 minimis (2 to 8 mils)

Extractum Condurango Liquidum, 10 to 30 minimis (0 6 to 2 mils)

R Tinct Condurango M <sub>xx</sub>	2 0 mils
Potas Iodid gr v	0 3 gramme
Liq Hydarg Perchlor M <sub>xx</sub>	1 2 mil
Inf Gent Co ad 5J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day

*Syphilis*

## CONIUM

*Conium Hemlock*

Both the dried seeds and the fresh tops of *Conium maculatum* (Umbelliferæ) are used in medicine. Conium is a narcotic poison and was formerly supposed to possess anodyne and other properties and was used as an application to wounds and sores. It was also given in phthisis, whooping cough,

syphilitic neuralgia, &c It has now almost fallen into disuse

Dose of Succus Conii, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

Tinctura Conii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Extractum Conii Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.)

**CONINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM** *Conine Hydrobromide*  
Freely soluble in water Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme) In tetanus doses up to 1 grain have been given Hypodermically  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.01 gramme) Given in acute mania neuralgia, and whooping cough

Antidotes Stomach pump, emetics, atropine, strichnine, picrotoxin, caffeine

### CONVALLARIA MAJALIS

*Lily of the Valley*

The entire plant is used in medicine Convallaria controls the heart's action when the derangements of the organ are due to reflex influence, it diminishes the number of pulsations, relieves the pressure, improves the tone of the arteries and renders respiration easy and regular

Dose of Extractum Convallariæ, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme)

Extractum Convallariæ Liquidum, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 mil.)

Tinctura Convallariæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.)

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥vij	0 5 mil
(affeinæ Citratis g. ij	0 1 grammæ
Liq Strychninæ ℥ij	0 2 mil
Aq Chlorior ad 3 ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken every four hours *Mitral Regurgitation*

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥v	0 30 mil
Iiq Trinitrii ℥ij	0 06 "
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥ij	0 20 "
Sp Ether Co ℥v	1 00
Aq Dest ad 3 J	to 30 00 mils

To be taken three times a day *Cardiac Stimulant*

## COPAIBA

*Copaiba Balsam Coparia*

The oleo resin obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorffii* and other species (Leguminosæ) Is diuretic and stimulant to the mucous membrane generally, it is used in diseases of the genito uriniry organs as gonorrhœa and gleet and occasionally as a de febre it expectorant & bronchitis It is unpleasant to taste, some times sets up an erythematous rash

Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)  
of Oleum Copaiæ, 5 to 20 minimæ (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

R. Copaiæ 5ss	2 0 mils
Sp Ætheri Nit ℥vj	0 6 mil
Liq Potassæ ℥vj	0 6
Mucil Acaciæ ʒij	4 0 mils
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

R. Copaiæ 5ss	2 0 mils
Liq Pancreatis 5ss	2 0 ,
Vin Pepini 5ss	2 0 ,
Liq Potassæ ℥vj	0 8 mil
P Acaciæ 5ss	2 0 grammes
Aq Pimentæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food  
*Gonorrhœa*

R. Copaiæ ℥vj	1 2 mil
Bals Peru ℥vj	0 2 ,
Tinct Benzoin ℥vj	0 6 ,
Mucil Acaciæ ʒij	4 0 mils
Syrup Aigrant 5ss	2 0 ,
Inf Buchu ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day, diluted with an equal volume  
of water *Latter stages of Gonorrhœa*

R. Copaiæ ℥vj	1 2 mil
Mucil Acaciæ ʒij	4 0 mils
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥vj	0 2 mil
Ext Santali Liq 5ss	2 0 mils
Dec Tritici ad ʒj	to 30 0

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day  
*Gonorrhœa*

R Ol Copalbae		
Ol Cubebæ		
Ol Santal àa Mij	of each	0 2 mil
Mucil Acaciæ 3ss		2 0 mils
Syrup Tolu 3ss		2 0 "
Deg Hoidei ad 3j	to 30 0	,"

To be taken three times a day

*A disinfectant Expectorant in Bronchitis*

R Ol Copalbae Mij	0 3 mil
Salol gr v	0 3 gramme

For one capsule, three times a day *Gleet*

R Ol Copalbae Mij	0 3 mil
Methylene Blue gr ii	0 2 gramme

For one capsule, twice daily *Gleet*

R Bals Copalbae Mij	0 6 mil
Pulv Acaciæ 3ss	2 0 grammes
Ext Kavae Liq 3ss	2 0 mils
Ext Sabal et Santal Liq 3ss	2 0 "
Inf Caryoph ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,"

To be taken three times a day diluted with water

*Gonorrhœa*

## CORIANDRI FRUCTUS

*Coriandri Fructus*

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbelliferae) Chiefly used as a flavouring agent. It is carminative and stomachic. As a stomachic in pills to prevent griping 1 minim (0 06 mil) of oil of coriander may be given. In mixtures coriander water (aq coriandri) is pleasant and grateful.

## COTO CORTEX

*Coto Bark*

The bark of an undetermined species. The tincture and liquid extract are given in diarrhoea and dysentery, and to check night sweat.

Dose of Tinctura Coto, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mils)

Extractum Coto Liquidum, 2 to 8 minims (0 1 to 0 5 mil)

R Tincturæ Coto ℥vii	1 00 mil
Ol Cajeputi ℥ij	0 06 ,
Salol gr iiij	0 20 gramme
Mucil Acaciaæ ʒss	2 00 mls
Aq ad ʒj	to 30 00 ,

Take every four hours *Diarrhoea*

R Tincturæ Coto ℥vii	1 2 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥ij	0 2 ,
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥ij	0 2 ,
Tinct Krameriæ ℥xx	2 0 mls
Dec Tritici ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

Take every four hours *Chronic Dysentery*

R Ext Coto Liq ℥v	0 30 mil
Acid Agaric gr ʒ	0 02 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0 30 mil
Mucil Acaciaæ ʒss	2 00 mls
Aq Chlorot ad ʒss	to 15 00 ,

To be taken in a little water every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour

*To check \ \ \ Phthisis*

**COTOIN** A pale yellow powder obtained from coto bark  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0 03 to 0 1 gramme) in pill Action same  
as tinctura coto

## COUMARINUM

*Coumarin*

A crystalline odorous principle contained in Tonkin beans,  
*Dipteronia odorata* (Leguminosæ), but manufactured synthetically,  
sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and  
fats Used to perfume ointments, and pomades— $\frac{1}{4}$  grain  
to 1 ounce (0 016 to 30 grammes) One part will modify, but  
not entirely mask the odour of 70 parts of iodoform The  
following is occasionally used Iodoform, 95 parts, Bals  
Peru, 3 parts, Coumarin, 2 parts

## CREOSOTUM

*Creosote*

A mixture consisting principally of guaiacol with other  
phenols obtained in the distillation of wood tar It is a  
powerful aitiseptic and disinfectant To a certain extent it  
is escharotic, and produces slight local anaesthesia It is

useful to check sickness diarrhoea, and cholera in the treatment of phthisis, both *internally* and when inhaled either from a dry inhaler or from boiling water. For phthisis the quantity should be gradually augmented.

**Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil)** in mixture or capsule

**Solubility** Very sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol ether, and glycerin

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach tube, Epsom or Glauber's salt

**CREOSOTE CARBONATE** *Creosotal* A light brown oily liquid insoluble in water, soluble in the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol, chloroform &c. **Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)** Is decomposed in the system into creosote and carbonic acid. It does not appear to possess any great advantage over creosote.

**CREOSOTE PHOSPHATE** *Phosphote* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil)**

**CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE** *Phosphotal* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil)** Brought forward as a substitute for creosote, but does not appear to be superior in any way.

**CREOSOTE VALERIANATE** *Eosote* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil)** Used like creosote. Said to be useful in phthisical diarrhoea.

**GUAIACOL** The principal constituent of beechwood creosote. An almost colourless, oily liquid. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil)** It is also prepared synthetically from pyrocatechin and appears as colourless crystals. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)** Guaiacol is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and all fixed and volatile oils; it is also sufficiently soluble for medicinal purposes in sherry wine, orange wine, elixir of orange &c. Guaiacol is used principally in phthisis as a substitute for creosote. It is said to cause less indigestion.

**GUAIACOL BENZOATE** *Benzosol* In colourless crystals **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)** in cachet. Is slowly decomposed in the system.

**GUAIACOL CARBONATE** *Duotal* An insoluble white powder containing over 90 per cent guaiacol. Undergoes

slow decomposition and is an unirritating method of exhibiting guaiacol Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet

**GUAIACOL CINNAMATE** *Styracol* White crystals, soluble in water Given in intestinal phthisis and vesical catarrh Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**GUAIACOL POTASSIUM SULPHONATE** *Thiocol* Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme), Soluble in water Recommended in phthisis

**GUAIACOL SALICYLATE** *Guaracol Salol* A crystalline powder useful in phthisis and as an intestinal antiseptic and disinfectant Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

**GUAIACOL VALERIANATE** *Geosote* A liquid compound Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil) in capsules

**THIOCOL** *Potassium guaiacol sulphonate* A soluble white powder Dose, 8 grains (0.5 gramme), gradually increased to 30 grains, in cachet or in solution Used in phthisis, chronic cough, &c

R Creosoti ℥ij	0 06 mil
Cocain Hydrochlor gr 1/6	0 01 grammes
Cern Ovalet gr 1/2	0 10

For one pill One pill on rising followed by another later in the day if necessary *Sickness of Pregnancy*

R Creosoti ℥ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Card Co ℥iv	1 0 "
Tinct Carminativæ ℥v	0 3
Syrup Aurant ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Fatulent Dyspepsia*

R Creosoti ℥ij	0 1 mil
Ol Morrhuae id ʒj	to 4 0 mils

One teaspoonful three times a day after food *Phthisis*

R Creosoti ℥ij	0 1 mil
Paraffini Liq ʒj	4 0 mils
Ol Morrhuae ʒj	4 0 ,
P Acaciæ gr vvv	2 0 grammes
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 0

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food *Phthisis*

R Cleosoti 3ij	8 0 mils
Menthol gr v	0 3 grammes
Spirit Chlorof ad 3iv	to 15 0 mils

Ten drops to be placed on the cotton of an oro nasal respirator, which should be worn for ten minutes six times a day  
*To lessen Cough in Phthisis*

Instead of the foregoing 20 drops or more of the mixture may be dissolved in a pint of water and vapourised from an ordinary bronchitis kettle into the room

R Guaiacol 3ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Card Co 3vxx	2 0 mils
Glycerini 3iv	1 0 mil
Vin Xerici ad 3ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day, after meals

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis*

R Guaiacol 3ij	0 2 mil
Syrup Picis Aromat 3j	4 0 mils
Aq Dest ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,,

To be taken in a little water every four hours *Phthisis*

R Guaiacol 3ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Benz Co 3iv	1 0 ,,
Syrup Tolu 3ss	2 0 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Cough*

R Bismuth Carbonatis gr v	0 3 grammes
Guaiacol Salicyl gr x	0 6 ,,

For one cachet Every four hours

*Diarhœa*

R Guaiacol Carbonatis gr v	0 3 grammes
Guaiacol Salicyl gr x	0 6 ,,

For one cachet Three times a day for six months

*Phthisis*

R Guaiacol 3j	4 0 grammes
Cocainæ gr v	0 3 grammes
Paraff Moll ad 3ss	to 40 0 grammes

The ointment To be smeared over the testicles and covered loosely with lint *Orchitis*

**CROCUS***Saffron*

The dried stigmas and tops of the styles of *Crocus sativus* (Iridaceæ) Saffron was formerly reputed emmenagogue and antispasmodic, but is now only employed as a colouring agent (yellow) The flavour is not pleasant

**TINCTURA CROCI** *Tincture of Saffron* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.8 to 1 mil.)

**CROTONIS OLEUM***Croton Oil*

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (Euphorbiaceæ) Externally it is irritant and vesicant Internally it is one of the most powerful of hydrogogue cathartics, the motions frequent and accompanied with blood It is only suitable for obstinate constipation when not caused by organic obstruction, it may be given in dropsy apoplexy, paralysis, and in other cases where a speedy relief of the intestines is desired A drop, or at most two drops, dissolved in three or four drops of almond oil, placed upon the back of the tongue of a patient who cannot, or will not take an ordinary purgative, is swallowed reflexly Except in the cases mentioned, it is rarely given

Dose, 1 to 1 minim (0.03 to 0.06 mil.) on a lump of sugar

**LINIMENTUM CROTONIS** *Croton Liniment* A very powerful irritant and counter irritant It induces such painful inflammation that it is now rarely employed

**CUBEBÆ FRUCTUS***Cubebæ*

The dried unripe fruits of *Piper Cubeba* (Piperaceæ) Cubebæ are stimulant, carminative, and diuretic, they are employed as a stimulant and disinfectant to the genito-urinary tract, as in gonorrhœa, and as a remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, &c Many of the so called bronchial lozenges depend for their usefulness upon cubebæ

Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)

of Tinctura Cubebæ, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

Oleum Cubebæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.8 to 1.2 mil.)

Oleo-Resina Cubebæ, 5 to 30 minims (0.8 to 2 mils)

Trochisci Cubebæ, one every two or three hours

R Pulv Cubebæ ʒij	30 0 grammes
Pulv Sacchari ʒij	30 0 ,
Ol Limonis ℥ij	0 1 mil
Ext Glycyrrizæ Liq ʒij	8 0 mils
Syr Aurant q s	a sufficiency

Make an electuary Take a teaspoonful three times a day  
*Gleet*

R Ol Cubebæ ℥iv	0 25 ml <sup>1</sup>
Copaibæ ℥iv	0 25 ,
Ol Santali ℥iv	0 25 ,
Mist Amygd ad ʒss	to 15 00 mils

Take three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

R Ol Cubebæ ℥ij	0 1 mil
Ext Piscidi e Liq ℥i	0 6 ,
Tinct Senegæ ℥ii	1 0
Terebenni ℥ij	0 2
Mist Amygd ad ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken in a little water every four hours  
*Chronic Bronchitis*

R Oleo Resinæ Cubebæ ℥v	0 30 mil
Copaibæ ℥ij	0 10 ,
Ext Buchu ʒij	0 06 gramme

For one capsule To be taken twice a day  
*Last stage Gonorrhœa*

## CUCURBITÆ SEMINA PRÆPARATA

*Melon Pumpin Seeds*

The prepared flesh ripe seeds (not more than a month old) of cultivated plants of *Cucurbita maxima* (Cucurbitaceæ) Used as a tænicide Given fasting and followed by a brisk saline purge About 3 to 4 ounces (80 to 120 grammes) constitute a dose, the seeds being crushed and mixed with a pint of water

## CUPRUM

*Copper*

**CUPRI ARSENIS** *Copper Arsenite* A yellowish green powder soluble in alkalies Dose,  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0 0006 to 0 002 gramme) Given for chlorosis and anæmia, and recommended as an intestinal antiseptic in cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid Rarely used

**CUPRI OLEAS** *Copper Oleate* A dark green pasty solid Diluted 1 in 10 with soft paraffin it is employed as a parasiticide in ringworm A 50 per cent ointment may be used for removing corns and warts

**CUPRI SULPHAS** *Copper Sulphate* Occurs in blue crystals (*Blue Stone*) freely soluble in water and glycerin It is a mild caustic and is sometimes substituted for silver nitrate In small doses it is astringent, and is given in diarrhoea, in large doses it is emetic In dilute solution (1 per cent) it is used as an injection in gonorrhœa and as an astringent lotion for the eyes Dose as an astringent  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.8 to 0.12 grammes) as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains (0.8 to 0.6 grammes)

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates iodides, vegetable astringents

**Antidotes** If - + - has not occurred use stomach pump or syphon      "      and white of egg freely Poultice the abdomen

**CUPRUM ALUMINATUM** *Lapis Diuinus* Wound Stone A fused mass of copper sulphate saltpetre, and alum with a trace of camphor Used as an <sup>ast</sup> astringent lotions in place of copper sulphate It is emp      "      caustic in tinea talui, and is a popular remedy for touching small ulcers, &c

R Cupri Sulphatis gr ss	0 030 gramme
P Opni gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 005    ,
P Mvrrhae gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 060    ,

For one pill   Every six hours      *Chronic Diarrhoea*

R Cupri Sulphat s gr ij	0 12 gramme
Aq Dest ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ij	to 30 00 mils

*Astringent Eye Lotion*

Cupri Aluminat -gr ij	0 12 gramme
Aq Dest ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ij	to 30 00 mils

injection To be used twice a day      *Gleet*

Cupri Sulphatis

Ferri Sulphatis

Zinci Sulphat  $\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$  gr ij      of each 0 12 gramme

Aq Dest ad  $\frac{1}{2}$ ij      to 90 00 mils

The injection To be used four times a day      *Gonorrhœa*

## CURARA

*Curare Wouali*

Occurs as a brownish black dry extractive almost entirely soluble in water, used as an arrow poison. It paralyses the muscles, and is used as an injection in tetanus and hydrophobia.

**INJECTIO CURARÆ HYPODERMICA** Dose, 1 to 6 minims (0.06 to 0.4 mil.)

## CUSPARIÆ CORTEX

*Cusparia Bark*

The dried bark of *Cusparia febrifuga* (Rutaceæ). It is an astringent bitter and may be prescribed in place of calumba or chietta.

Dose of Infusum Cuspariæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

Tinctura Cuspariæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tincturæ Cuspariæ $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	2 0 mils
Tincturæ Capsici $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	0 3 mil
Sodii Bicarb gr $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 gramme
Inf Rhei ad $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day                      *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Aurantii $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	2 mils
Sp Ammon Arom $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	1 mil
Syr Zingiberis $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	2 mils
Inf Cuspariæ ad $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	to 30

To be taken three times a day                      *Tonic*

## CUSSO

*Kousso*

The dried panicles of pistillate flowers of *Brayera antelminatica* (Rosaceæ). Only used as a tænicide, and now rarely employed.

Dose, of the powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce (8 to 15 grammes) in half a pint of hot water or mixed with syrup of orange as a confection.

## CYPRIPEDINUM

*Cypripedin*

A brownish resinoid powder obtained from the root of *Cypripedium pubescens* (Orchidaceæ). It is sedative and analgesic. Given in hysteria, chorea and migraine.

Dose 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 grammes)

R Cypripedin gr 1	0.00	gramme
(imicifugin gr ss	0.03	,
Caffeine gr 1	0.06	,
Ext Bellad Alc gr 1	0.02	,

For one pill Twice a day *Hysteria and Headache*

## DAMIANA

*Damiana*

The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca* (Portulacæ) appear to act as a nervine tonic and perhaps diuretic. Credited with aphrodisiac properties.

Dose of Extractum Damianæ, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

Extractum Damianæ Liquidum, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Damianæ, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

R Extract Damianæ gr 1ij	0.200	gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0.002	,
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0.002	,

For one pill Three times a day *Sexual Debility*

R Extractum Damianæ gr 1ij	0.12	gramme
Quininæ Sulph gr ss	0.03	,
Extract Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.02	,
Ferrri Sulph Exsicco gr 1	0.06	,

For one pill Three times a day *Nervine Tonic*

R Tinct Damianæ 3j	4	mils
Tinct Phosphori $\text{fl. xv}$	1	mil
Tinct Quininæ 3ss	2	mils
Syr Aurantii 3ss	2	,
Vin Aurantii ad 3ss	to 15	,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Nervine Tonic*

R Ext Damianaæ Liq  $\text{M}\text{XXXI}$  2 mils  
 Syr Glyceiophosph Co  $\text{M}\text{XXX}$  2 ,  
 Syr Hypophosph Co  $\text{M}\text{XXXI}$  2 "  
 Aq Chlorof ad  $\frac{3}{2}$  J to 30 "

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Aphrodisiac*

## DATURÆ FOLIÆ ET SEMINÆ

*Datura Leaves and Seeds*

The dried leaves and seeds of *Datura fastuosa* (Solanaceæ) They contain an alkaloid hyoscine (scopolamine) and their preparations are used in India and elsewhere in place of belladonna or stramonium (q.v.)

Dose of Tinctura Daturæ Seminum, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.)

## DIGITALIS FOLIÆ

*Digitalis Leaves Foxglove*

The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrophulariaceæ) The leaves must be not only dried very carefully, but must be preserved from contact with moist air or the drug becomes uncertain and valueless. Digitalis is a cardiac stimulant, but is not suitable for all kinds of heart failure. Its prescription should be limited to cases characterised by a weak, rapid, easily depressible pulse, with cyanosis, dyspnoea, or oedema accompanied by valvular or mitral insufficiency. It may be administered, either alone or combined with strychnine or nitroglycerin, in sudden heart failure. It is a useful diuretic in cardiac dropsy, renal congestion, &c. It is contra indicated in all cases where it is undesirable to increase arterial tension, as in aneurism, fatty degeneration of heart, apoplexy, &c. It should be borne in mind that digitalis is not excreted rapidly, and is therefore cumulative, toxic symptoms sometimes appearing after prolonged administration, although the individual doses be small.

*Note on Physiological Standardisation* Various methods have been suggested but none are reliable. The dose required to kill an animal is no proof of therapeutic value.

Dose of Pulvis Digitalis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 grammes)

Infusum Digitalis, 1 to 4 drachms (4 to 15 mils)

Tinctura Digitalis, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.)

**Antidotes** Emetics (not after absorption is presumed), stomach syphon, tannic acid, strong coffee, alcohol, external heat, recumbent posture, which must be maintained for some days after acute symptoms have disappeared

**Incompatibles** Preparations of cinchona, iron salts, and iodides

R Infus Digitalis ʒj	4 0 mils
Potassii Acetatis gr x	0 6 grammes
Tincturæ Opii ℥vj	0 3 mil
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Cardiac Dropsey*

R Succi Digitalis ℥x	0 6 mil
Syr Aurantii ʒj	4 0 mils
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥vj	0 1 mil
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

The draught *Nervous Palpitation*

R Pulv Digitalis gr 1	0 06 grammes
Pulv Scillæ gr 1	0 06 ,
Pil Hydrarg gr 1	0 06 ,
Ext Hyoscyami gr 1ij	0 12 ,

One pill Twice a day (This is St Bart's Pil Hydrarg et Digitalis Co.)

R Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 6 mils
Spirit Chlorof ℥vj	1 0 ,
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Cardiac Debility*

R Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 30 mil
Liq Trinitiini ℥vj	0 06 ,
Tinct Strophanti ℥vj	0 20 ,
Caffein Hydrobrom gr 1	0 06 grammes
Spirit Armoraciæ Co ad ʒj	to 4 00 mils

To be taken in half a wineglassful of water twice or three times a day *Cardiac Tonic*

R Tinct Digitalis ℥vij	0 5 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥vj	0 2 ,
Syr Glycerophosph Co ad ʒj	to 4 0 mils

One teaspoonful three times a day *Mitral Regurgitation*

**DIGALEN** A proprietary solution said to contain in each dose of 1 mil (15 minims)  $\frac{1}{3}$  milligramme of a digitalis glucoside closely allied to digitoxin For oedema or cardiac debility

**DIGITALINUM** Under the name *Digitalin* various principles of very uncertain composition and action have been introduced into medicine the doses varying enormously. Some of these compounds appear to be almost devoid of action upon the heart, and it is proposed therefore only to describe—

**DIGITOXIN** (*Digitaline Crystallisee*) This is undoubtedly the most active and reliable of the glucosides. It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but insoluble in water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.25 to 0.5 milligramme). It is cumulative in action and very potent. Maximum dose in twenty four hours should not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (1 milligramme). It may be prescribed as follows

R. Digitoxin gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 25 milligramme
Sp Chloroformi M <sub>xxv</sub>	1 0 mil
Glycini 3 <i>j</i>	4 0 mils
Vin Aurant ad 3 <i>j</i>	to 8 0

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose

## DUBOISINA

*Duboisine*

A mydriatic alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides* (Solanaceæ). Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.5 to 2 milligrammes). It is used in the same way as hyoscine with which it appears to be identical.

**DUBOISINÆ SULPHAS** *Duboisine Sulphate* A soluble salt. Dose and uses the same as the alkaloid.

## ELATERIUM

*Elaterium*

A dried sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium Elaterium* (Cucurbitaceæ). Elaterium depends for its action upon the principle, elaterin, a violent hydragogue cathartic, and in large doses an irritant poison. It is occasionally given in ascites, but owing to the risk attending its use is not often prescribed.

Dose of Elaterium,  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.005 to 0.03 gramme)

Elaterinum,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.0016 to 0.0065 gramme)

Pulvis Elaterini Compositus, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme)

## EMBELIA

### *Embelia*

The dried fruit of *Embelia Ribes* (*Myrsinææ*) Used in India and the East as an anthelmintic, especially for tape worm From one to two teaspoonfuls are given fasting in a drink of water, followed late by castor oil or a saline purge

## ERGOTA

### *Ergot*

The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fungi) originating in the ovary of common rye Very opposite views are held as to the value of ergot either as an ecbolic or as a haemostatic It induces continued tonic contraction of the pregnant uterus, but has little action in non pregnancy Very small doses (5 to 15 drops) of the liquid extract may be given during labour when parturition is simply retarded by insufficient uterine action, but not if there is the slightest impediment to delivery After labour it is administered to prevent haemorrhage, when the dose may be much larger If bleeding is severe, it is customary to employ a freshly prepared hypodermic injection

As a general haemostatic ergot is given (although by many its value is questioned) in epistaxis, menorrhagia, dysentery with bloody stools, renal and pulmonary haemorrhage

When ergot is employed only reliable preparations should be used Unsound material or too high a temperature during manufacture results in preparations almost devoid of activity Concentration must be conducted *in vacuo*, and temperature should not rise above 100° F If reliable ergotin or liquid extract is not obtainable, the freshly made infusion should be employed (1 ounce to a pint of boiling water)

**Dose of Pulvis Ergotæ, 20 to 60 grains (1 2 to 3 5 grammes)**

**Extractum Ergotæ, Ergotin, 2 to 8 grains (0 12 to 0 5 gramme)**

**Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims (0 6 to 2 mils )**

**Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica, 3 to 10 minims (0 2 to 0 6 mils )**

**Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata, 10 to 60 minims (0 6 to 3 5 mils )**

**Infusum Ergotæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils )**

**CORNUTINÆ CITRAS** *Cornutine Citrate* A hygroscopic principle obtained from ergot Recommended as a genito urinary haemostatic, and in paralytic spermatorrhœa Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0.004 to 0.01 gramme) It is very expensive and little used

R Ext Ergotæ gr J	0 06 grammæ
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0 03 "
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr J	0 06 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr J	0 06 "

For one pill Twice daily *Emmenagogue*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M xl	2 5 mls
Acid Gallic gr x	0 6 grammæ
Aq Cinnam ad ʒ J	to 30 0 mls

The draught *Uterine Haemorrhage*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M xxx	2 0 mls
Liq Strychninæ M viij	0 2 mil
Aq Pimentæ ad ʒ ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken every three hours *Retained Placenta*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M vxx	2 00 mls
Potass Iodid gr iiij	0 2 grammæ
Ammon Caib gr iij	0 12 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒ J	to 30 0 mls

To be taken twice daily *Uterine Fibroid*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M xv	1 0 mil
Tinct Belladon M v	0 3 "
Syrup Auranti ʒ ss	2 0 mls
Inf Cascaillæ ad ʒ ss	to 15 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Antigalactagogue*

## ERYTHROL TETRANITRAS

*Erythrol Tetranitrate*

Occurs in hard crystals, insoluble in water It explodes violently on percussion and requires to be handled with care It should be powdered with a wooden pestle when it may be made into pills with chocolate and cocoa butter Like nitro glycerin it is a vaso dilator and antispasmodic, but is less powerful and much less prompt It may be given in angina pectoris, asthma, and dyspncea

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 grammæ), gradually increased to 2 grains (0.12 grammæ)

**MANNITOL HEXANITRATE** Is equally as dangerous to handle (except under special precautions) as the former Used in the same cases, but not so powerful Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme)

### ERYTHROPHLŒUM

*Casca or Ordeal Bark*

The bark of *Erythrophlœum guineense* (Leguminosæ) A powerful cardiac tonic and narcotic By some it is preferred to digitalis, which it resembles in therapeutic effects Useful in mitral disease and cardiac diöpsy

Dose of Tinctura Erythrophœi, B P C, 5 to 10 minimæ (0.3 to 0.6 mils)

R Tincturæ Erythrophœi M v	0 30 mil
Asparagin gr 1	0 06 grammæ
Caffeinæ Citratis gr 1	0 12 ,,,
Aq Chlorof ad 3ss	to 15 00 mils

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Cardiac Dropsy*

### EUCALYPTUS

*Eucalyptus*

**TINCTURA EUCALYPTI FOLIORUM** *Tincture of Eucalyptus Leaves* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils) Given occasionally in bronchitis, asthma, and in malarial complaints Practically valueless

**OLEUM EUCALYPTI** *Eucalyptus Oil* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minimæ (0.03 to 0.2 mils) Externally it is slightly irritant and rubefacient, and, if applied to the skin on lint and covered up, produces vesication It is antiseptic and disinfectant Internally it is antiperiodic, and is inhaled for diphtheric throat and bronchitis When sprayed into the air of a sick room it is a deodorant It is a popular remedy for influenza, relieving migraine to some extent

**EUCALYPTOL** *Cineol* Has no advantage over Eucalyptus oil Dose, 1 to 5 minimæ (0.06 to 0.3 mils)

**UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI** *Eucalyptus Ointment* Contains 10 per cent of the oil, and may be used as an antiseptic dressing

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**EUCALYPTI GUMMI KINO EUCALYPTI** *Eucalyptus Gum Red Gum* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 12 to 0 3 grammes)  
 Occurs in reddish grains or masses A powerful astringent and styptic Used in diarrhoea, dysentery, relaxed throat, &c

**EXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI GUMMI LIQUIDUM** *Liquid Extract of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 mils)

**SYRUPUS EUCALYPTI GUMMI** *Syrup of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 mils)

**TINCTURA EUCALYPTI GUMMI** *Tincture of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 mils)

**TROCHISCI EUCALYPTI GUMMI** *Red Gum Lozenges*  
 Contain 1 grain of red gum in each Useful in relaxed throat

R OI Eucalypti ʒij	30 mils
Lin Terebinth Acet ʒij	60 ,,

The liniment Use twice a day *Rheumatism*

R Eucalyptol ʒiv	15 0 mils
Menthol ʒij	7 5 ,,
Chloroform ʒij	7 5 ,,

A few drops to be inhaled three times a day from an oral or nasal inhaler *Influenza Cold*

R OI Eucalypti Minj	0 2 mil
Mucil Acaciae ʒss	2 0 mils
Syrupi ʒss	2 0 ,,
Inf Uvae Uisi ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Pyelitis*

R Ext Eucalypti Gummi Liq ʒij	10 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒvij	to 250 ,,

To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

The same strength may be used as a rectal or vaginal injection

R Naphthalin Puliss gr ij	0 12 grammes
Eucalypti Gummi gr ii	0 20 ,,

For one pill To be taken three times a day

*Dysentery*

R Ol Eucalypti ℥ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Eucalypti Fol ℥xxx	2 0 mils
Ext Gummi Rub Liq ℥xxx	2 0 ,
Mucil Acaciae ʒj	4 0 ,
Dec Hordei ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

To be taken every four hours      *Chronic Diarrhoea*

R Ol Eucalypti ℥v	0 3 mil
Ol Cinnam ℥v	0 3 ,
Menthол gr x	0 6 ,
Methyl Salicyl ℥v	0 3 ,
Atoleine ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

Used for spraying into the nostrils several times a day      *Catarrh*

### EUONYMI CORTEX

*Euonymus Bark Wahoo*

The dried root bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus* (Celastrinæ) In large doses it is cathartic, in small, a mild aperient and hepatic stimulant. Useful in chronic constipation. Not so irritating as podophyllin.

Dose of Extractum Euonymi Siccum (*Euonymin*) 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 grammes)

Extractum Euonymi Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mils)

Tinctura Euonymi, 10 to 60 minims (0 6 to 4 mils)

R Euonymin gr ʒ	0 60 gramme
Ext Cascarae gr ʒ	0 06 ,
Oleo Resin Zingib gr ʒ	0 02 ,
Ext Nucis Vom gr ʒ	0 01 ,

To one pill To be taken every night

*Chronic Constipation.*

R Euonymin gr ʒ	0 06 gramme
Iridin gr ʒ	0 06 ,
Pil Coloc e Hvoslev gr ʒ	0 12 ,

To one pill Every night

*Hepatic Congestion*

R Tinct Euonymi ℥xxx	2 mils
Sodii S' batis ʒj	4 grammes
Syrup ʒ' ʒss	2 mils
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30 ,

To be taken in a little water twice a day

*Hepatic Stimulant*

## EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

*Snakeweed*

The dried plant of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Euphorbiaceæ)  
Recommended in diseases of the respiratory organs angina pectoris, dyspnoea, whooping cough, &c

Dose of *Tinctura Euphorbiæ Piluliferae*, B P C, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mils)

R Tinct Euphorbiæ Piluliferae	M <small>v</small>	0 6 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ	M <small>v</small>	0 3 ,
Spirit Ether Co	M <small>xxv</small>	2 0 mils
Dec Senegæ ad	J <small>ss</small>	to 15 0 ,

To be taken in a little water every four hours

*Bronchial Asthma*

## FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM

*Purified Ox Bile*

Is a laxative cholagogue, useful in chronic constipation  
Too nauseous to be given except in pills or gelatin capsules

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 grammes)

R Fel Bovini gr	I <small>v</small>	0 25 gramm
Pancreatin gr	J	0 06 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day, after meal,

*Cholagogue*

R Fel Bovini gr	V	0 30 gramm
Euonymin gr	J	0 06 ,
Ext Nucis Vom gr	½	0 02 ,
Pil Ferri gr	IIJ	0 20 ,

For one capsule To be taken every night

*Cholagogue and Tonic*

R Fel Bovini gr	M <small>xxv</small>	2 grammes
Dec Hordei	Z <small>ij</small>	60 mils

The rectal injection In cases of Impacted Faeces

## FERRUM

*Iron*

Many compounds of iron are employed in medicine. Most of the salts, especially the persalts, are powerful astringents and haemostatics they are tonic, and in large doses are constipating. All the preparations of iron are haematinics,

increasing the haemoglobin and the number of red corpuscles. The administration of iron causes blackening of the teeth and tongue. Headache or a sensation of fulness in the head is a sign that iron does not agree or has been pushed too far.

**TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS** *Tincture of Iron Acetate*  
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.) Is little used

**FERRI ARSENAS** *Iron Arsenate* Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.004 to 0.016 grammes) This preparation can only be administered in such small doses as to be valueless for the iron effect. It is tonic and alterative. See **Acidum Arseniosum**

**FERRI ALBUMINAS** *Iron Albuminate* A brown stable salt, soluble in water. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet or pill. A pleasant method of prescribing this for children is **Liquor Ferri Albuminatis** Contains 0.4 per cent of iron in a readily assimilable condition. It is free from astringency and does not discolour the teeth. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils) in milk, shortly after a meal.

**FERRI BROMIDUM** *Ferrous Bromide* Is tonic and alterative, recommended in bronchocele and uterine haemorrhage. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes) in pill. It is more commonly presented as *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi, B.P.C.*, the dose being 1 to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mils), or the compound syrup, *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quininâ et Strychninâ*, in the same dose.

**FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS** *Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachet. Useful in anaemia.

A popular method of taking iron carbonate is **PILULA FERRI**, or *Blaud's Pill*. When properly made the pills should be fairly soft and dark olive green inside, and contain 20 per cent of ferrous carbonate. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). They are largely given in anaemia, commencing with one after each meal, gradually increased to nine or twelve in the day.

In cases of amenorrhœa iron carbonate may be given as **MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA**, *Griffith's Mixture* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils) three times a day.

**FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS** *Iron and Ammonium Citrate* Occurs in thin deep red scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) A valuable chalybeate and tonic, useful in all cases where the stomach is too debilitated to assimilate a more astringent preparation.

**FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS** *Iron and Quinine Citrate*  
 In greenish golden scales containing 15 per cent of quinine  
 A favourite tonic, combining the properties of both iron and  
 quinine Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes)

**FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHAS** *Iron Glycerophosphate* In  
 scales or powder Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 grammes) in  
 cachets or dissolved in cinnamon water Exceedingly useful  
 in deficient nerve nutrition See **Acidum Glycerophosphoricum**

**FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Ferrous Hypophosphate* Dose,  
 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes) in pill

**FERRI IODIDUM** *Ferrous Iodide* Is tonic and alterative  
 Given in syphilis, rheumatoid arthritis, and atonic  
 amenorrhœa Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes) It  
 may be conveniently given as *Pilula Ferri Iodidi* dose 3 to 8  
 grains (0.2 to 0.5 grammes), or as *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi* (which  
 contains about 10 per cent ferrous iodide), dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid  
 drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**FERRI LACTAS** *Ferrous Lactate* In greenish crystals,  
 soluble 1 to 60 of water Said to be very easily assimilated  
 Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 grammes)

**FERRUM OXIDATUM SACCHARATUM** *Saccharated Iron Oxide* A brown powder, soluble in water, containing  
 nearly 3 per cent of iron Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2  
 grammes) It is a useful chalybeate and is an antidote to  
 arsenic

**FERRUM PEPTONATUM** *Peptonated Iron* Contains  
 about 5 per cent of iron oxide, and is soluble in water Dose,  
 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammes) It is readily assimilable  
 and does not injure the teeth

**LIQUOR FERRI PEPTONATI** Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms  
 (4 to 15 mils) Is held in esteem on the Continent

**FERRI PERCHLORIDUM** *Ferric Chloride* The salt  
 itself is not often used, but in solution as **LIQUOR FERRI  
 PERCHLORIDI** and **TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI** it  
 is one of the most useful preparations of iron It is a power  
 ful local astringent and styptic, a plug of cotton soaked  
 with the solution is efficient in arresting haemorrhage from  
 the nose, piles, uterus, &c and instantly stops the bleeding  
 from leech-bites Internally it does not interfere with

digestion, and the tonic and anti anaemic effects are of the greatest value. It is incompatible with vegetable astringents, mucilage of acacia, alkalies and their carbonates, and arsenious acid. It may, however, be prescribed with the tincture or infusion of either calumba or quassia without darkening. Dose of Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml), of Liquor Ferri Perchloridi, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml).

**FERRI PERNITRAS** *Ferrie Nitrate* The salt is not used *per se*, but the solution **LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS**, is occasionally substituted for the perchloride.

**FERRI PHOSPHAS SACCHARATUS** *Saccharated Iron Phosphate* A slate coloured powder containing nearly 60 per cent of ferrous phosphate. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). Used as a nervine tonic. It is generally prescribed in solution, the following being favourite combinations.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS** Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSitus** Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils) Popularly known as *Chemical Food*, and contains the phosphates of iron, lime, potassium and sodium. It is frequently given to children for malnutrition, rickets, &c.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA** *Easton's Syrup* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of quinine, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of strychnine. It is a powerful haematinic, and is a useful tonic in convalescence.

**FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS** *Ferrie Pyrophosphate* A soluble salt occurring in golden scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). Readily assimilated.

**FERRI SUCCINAS** *Lion Succinate* A red brown powder sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme), gradually increased. Given in cachet as a solvent of biliary calculi.

**FERRI SULPHAS** *Ferrous Sulphate* In bluish green crystals. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). **FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS** Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme). Is a whitish powder left after driving off most of the water of crystallisation. Both of these are astringent.

chalybeates useful in anaemia. The latter salt, when made up into pills with syrup of glucose, dissolves very slowly, and is generally well tolerated provided the commencing dose is small.

**FERRI SUBSULPHAS** *Monsel's Salt* This, the basic sulphate, is largely used in America. It is said to be better tolerated than the pharmacopœial salt. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes) in pill.

**FERRI VALERIANAS** *Iron Valerianate* A brick red powder of strong odour and styptic taste. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.12 to 0.6 grammes) in pill. Useful in anaemia with hysterical affections.

**FERRUM REDACTUM** *Reduced Iron* Should contain at least 75 per cent of finely divided metallic iron. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes) in cachet or pill. Tonic and haematinic. The medicinal value of iron in this form generally attributed to arsenic always present as an impurity.

**FERRUM TARTARATUM** *Tartarated Iron* In deep garnet red scales, slowly but freely soluble in water. It does not derange the digestion. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes).

R Tinct Ferri Acetatis ℥viii	0 5 mil
Acid Phosph Dil ℥i	0 6 ,,
Tinct Calumbæ ℥vii	2 0 mils
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	0 3 mil
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Mild Tonic*

R Liq Ferri Albuminat ʒj	4 mils
Vin Ferri ʒj	4 ,,
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒss	to 15 ,,

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food  
*Suitable for delicate persons, Dyspeptic Debility*

R Liq Ferri Albuminat ʒj	4 mils
To be taken in a tablespoonful of milk four times a day <i>For Young Children</i>	

R Ferri Bromidi gr ii	0 200 grammes
Quininæ Bromidi gr ss	0 030 ,
Strychninæ Sulph gr 1	0 002 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Tonic*  
10

R Svi Ferri Quin Strych Biom 3ss 2 mls

To be taken in a little water

*Tonic*

R Mist Feiri Co 3j 30 mls

Take twice a day for a week, and every other night a 5 grain  
pill of Aloes and Myrrh

*Amenorrhœa*

R Ferri Carb Sacch gr x	0 60 gramme
Pulv Calumbæ gr ij	0 10 „
Pincicatin gr j	0 06 „

For one cachet Take three times a day *Anæmia*

R Dec Aloes Co 3iv	15 mls
Mist Feiri Co 3iv	15 „

Take twice a day when required

*Amenorrhœa*

R Ferri et Ammon Citratis gr viij	0 5 gramme
Tinct Gentianæ Co 3ss	2 0 mls
Spirit Chloroformi Ml v	0 3 mil
Aq Dest ad 3j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

*Mild Tonic*

R Ferri Ammon Cit gr v	0 30 gramme
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 12 „
Tinct Cardam Co Ml xxx	2 00 mls
Syrup Zingiberis Ml lxx	2 00 „
Aq Dest ad 3j	to 30 00 „

Take three times a day

*Debility with Flatulence*

R Ferri Ammon Cit gr viij	0 5 gramme
Tinct Quininæ Ml lxx	2 0 mls
Syrup Aurantu 3j	4 0 „
Inf Aurantu Co ad 3j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

*Tonic*

R Ferri et Quininæ Citratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Syrup Mori 3ss	2 0 mls
Inf Aurantu ad 3ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken three times a day

*Tonic*

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R. Ferri et Quin Citratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Rhei Co 3ss	2 0 mls
Syrup Zingiberis 3ss	2 0 "
Inf Gent Co ad 3ss	to 15 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

R. Ferri Glycerophosph gr v	0 3 gramme
Syrup Aurantii 3j	4 0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad 3j	to 30 0 "

To be taken twice a day *Nerve Tonic*

R. Ferri Hypophosphitii gr ii	0 20 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½	0 02 "
Ext Kavæ gr j	0 06 "

For one pill To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

R. Acid Arseniosi gr ¼	0 002 grammie
Pil Ferri Iodidi gr 1v	0 250 ,

For one pill Twice a day *Tonic and Alterative*

R. Ferri Lactatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Acid Phosph Dil M viii	0 5 mil
Syrup Aurantii 3j	4 0 mls
Inf Quassiae ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Chlorosis with Weak Digestion*

R. Liq Ferri Peptonati 3j	4 mls
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A teaspoonful to be taken in milk four times a day

*Tonic for Children*

R. Ferri Peptonati gr ii	0 200 grammie
Pancreatin gr j	0 060 ,
Strychninæ gr ¼	0 002 ,

For one pill To be taken three times a day

*Debility with Weak Digestion*

R. Tinct Ferri Perchloridi 3iv	15 mls
Glycerini 3iv	15 ,

The pigment To be applied four times a day

*Relaxed Sore Throat*

R Tinct Ferri Perchloridi Mmmm 0 5 ml  
Glycerini 5 " 2 0 mls  
Inf Columbe id 5 " to 15 0 "

To be taken three times a day      *Astringent Tonic*

Liq Ferric Perichloride M V	0 3 ml
Liq Ferric Diallylsati M V	0 6 ml
Glycineini M XX	1 2 ,
Int Quassiae ad 5 ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*A tonic in cases where the perchloride alone is not tolerated*

R Tinct Ferni Perichloridi ℥<sup>xx</sup> 1 2 mil  
 Microcyn Sulphatis gr <sup>xx</sup> 2 0 grammes  
 Spiritus (hlo oformi) ℥<sup>x</sup> 0 6 mil  
 Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Erysipelas*

R Tinct Feini Peichlor M<sub>viii</sub> 0 5 ml  
 Tinct Strophanthi M<sub>i</sub> 0 3 "  
 Spirit Chloroformi M<sub>x</sub> 0 6 "  
 Aq Menth Pip ad 3J to 30 0 mils

To be taken every six hours      *Functional Palpitation*

R Liq Fcru Peinitratis M<sub>v</sub> 0 6 ml  
 Liq Stychninæ M<sub>v</sub> 0 3 „  
 Spirit Chloroformi M<sub>v</sub> 0 6 „  
 Aq Dest ad 51 to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Chlorosis*

R	Ferric Phosphatid gr 1	0 100	gramme
	Quininæ Phosphatid gr 1	0 060	"
	Strychninæ Phosphatid gr 1	0 002	"
	Acid Arseniosi gr 1	0 002	"

For one pill To be taken twice a day

## *Altera<sup>tive</sup> and Tonic*

R Syrup Fair Quin et Strychninæ  
 1'phosph 5ss 2 mils  
 Glycerini 3ss 2 ..

One teaspoonful three times a day

### *Non constipating Tonic*

R Ferri Pyrophosph gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Gent Co ℥xx	2 0 mls
Syrup Aurant ℥xxx	2 0 "
Aq Cinnam ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

To be taken three times a day

*A readily assimilated Tonic*

R Ferri Succinatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Fel Bovini gr ij	0 2
Sodii Bicarb gr x	0 6 "

For one cachet To be taken three times a day

*Biliary Calculi*

R Ferri Sulphatis gr j	0 06 gramme
Magnesii Sulphatis ʒj	4 00 grammes
Sodii Sulphatis ʒj	4 00
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 00 mls

To be taken in half a pint of tepid water before breakfast

*Chalybeate Aperient*

R Ferri Sulphatis gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Aloes et Myrrh gr ij	0 12 "
Ol Rutæ ℥½	0 016 mil

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Amenorrhœa.*

R Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc gr j	0 06 gramme
Ext Aloes gr j	0 06 "
P Saponis gr ij	0 12 "
Ol Anthemicidis ℥½	0 02 mil

For one pill To be taken three times a day

*Amenorrhœa*

R Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr ij	0 100 gramme
Strvchninæ Sulph gr ¼	0 001 "
Acid Arseniosi gr ¼	0 001 "
Syrup Simp q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken twice a day for two weeks,  
afterwards to be reduced to once a day

*Anæmia*

R Ferri Subsulphatis gr ij	0 120 gramme
Aloini gr ¼	0 016 "
Ext Ergotæ gr j	0 060 "
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0 030 "

For one pill To be taken three times a day

*Emmenagogue*

R Ferri Valerianatis gr J	0 06 gramme
Zinci Valerianatis gr J	0 06 ,,
Quininæ Valerianatis gr J	0 06 ,,

One pill three times a day      *Chlorosis with Hysteria*

**CARNIFERRIN** Is stated to consist of *Ferric Phospho carnate* Does not derange the stomach Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 grammes) in pill or cachet

**FERRATIN** A compound of albumen and iron said to contain 7 per cent of iron in a readily assimilable form Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in pill or cachet

**FERRO-SOMATOSE** A compound of *Albumose* with 4 5 per cent of *Ferric Oxide* It is easily assimilated Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes) in cinnamon water, milk, or cachet

**TRIFERRIN** Stated to be *Paranucleinate of Iron* with phosphorus Dose, 5 grains (0 3 grammes) in cachet Recommended as a haematinic in anaemia

**TRIFERROL** is a liquid preparation of the preceding Dose for adults one tablespoonful

### FILIX-MAS

#### *Male Fern*

The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas* (*Filices*) It is anthelmintic, and is chiefly used to destroy tapeworm, for which purpose it is almost a specific In cases where it fails pelletierine should be tried

Dose of **Extractum Filicis Liquidum**, 45 to 90 minims (3 to 6 mils) taken fasting, and followed after six hours by an aperient

R Extract Filicis Liq 3iss	6 mils
Mucil Acaciae 3iss	6 "
Aq Cinnamomi ad 3iss	to 50 "

The draught to be taken in the morning before food and followed in the afternoon by a tablespoonful of castor oil or a teaspoonful of Epsom salt in half a tumbler of warm water

*For an adult*

*Tapeuorum*

## Fœniculi Fructus

### *Fennel Fruit*

The dried ripe fruit of *Fœniculum capillaceum* (Umbelliferæ) It is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. The volatile oil is a useful corrective in aperients to prevent griping Fennel water is given in the flatulent disorders of childhood and as a vehicle for less agreeable remedies

Dose of Oleum Fœniculi,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls)

Aqua Fœniculi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

For infants a teaspoonful of fennel water is sufficient

## FORMALDEHYDUM

### *Formic Aldehyde Formalin Formol*

An aqueous solution containing about 40 per cent of formic aldehyde It is a powerful germicide and disinfectant It is not suitable for the treatment of wounds but being non corrosive it finds many uses, when suitably diluted, for sterilising surgical instruments and the hands of operators, and for disinfecting sick rooms It is also largely used for hardening microscopic objects and preserving anatomical specimens

It may be employed in the strengths mentioned for the following purposes

1 part in 20 of water for disinfecting bed linen and sterilising surgical instruments

1 part in 100 for bathing sweaty feet

1 part in 5 of glycerin for painting the throat in parasitic diseases *It should not be applied freely*

For disinfecting untenanted sick rooms the 1 in 20 solution may be used freely on wet sheets, which should be hung up and the rooms closed for twenty four hours

Formaldehyde has been recommended in catarrh and influenza as a nasal inhalation, 15 drops being added to half a pint of water at 130° F and slowly inhaled three or four times a day

**Liquor Formaldehydi Saponatis** Solution of formaldehyde with soap A soapy solution of formaldehyde for use as a disinfectant A similar article was introduced under the name Lysoform Highly antiseptic and relatively non poisonous Used in solutions  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent

**PARAFORM** *Paraformic Aldehyde Trioxymethylene* A polymer of formic aldehyde Occurs as a white powder

or in small crystals Heated in a special apparatus, it yields the vapour of formic aldehyde and is an efficient disinfectant For convenience paraform is usually supplied in compressed tablets, one or more being vaporised at a time

**AMYLOFORM** A compound of formaldehyde and starch An insoluble white powder, recommended as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores

**DEXTROFORM** A compound of formaldehyde and dextrose soluble in water Suggested as an injection in gonorrhœa

**GLUTOL** A compound of formaldehyde and gelatin A whitish insoluble powder, recommended as a dressing for burns suppurating ulcers, &c

### FUCHSINE

*Rosaniline Hydrochloride Magenta*

Occurs in nidescent crystals which, dissolved in water, form a brilliant red stain *For medicinal purposes it should be free from arsenical compounds* It is antiseptic, and is given in nephritis and cystitis

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 grammes) in pill

### FUCUS VESICULOSUS

*Bladder Wrack*

Preparations of bladder wrack have long been used in the treatment of goitre, obesity, and menstrual derangement, but any virtues they possess are probably due to traces of iodine compounds

Dose of Extractum Fuci Vesiculosi Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mils)

R Ext Fuci Vesiculosi Liq	3 J	4 0 mils
Sodii Iodidi gr	1 1/2	0 2 gramme
Liq Thyoidei Ml v		0 3 mil
Aq Chloroformi ad	3 ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Obesity*

**GALBANUM***Galbanum*

A gum resin obtained from *Ferula galbanifera* (Umbelliferæ). It is stimulant, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic. Externally it is stimulant, and may be used in plasters instead of ammoniacum. Internally it is generally prescribed with asafetida and myrrh.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammie)

of Pilula Galbani Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 grammie)

Tinctura Galbani,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Pil Galbani Co gr iv	0 250 grammie
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Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{3}$	0 008 ,
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Pepsini gr ss	0 030 ,
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For one pill To be taken three times a day

*Indigestion and Flatulence*

R Ferri Sulph Eysico gr ii	0 12 grammie
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Pil Galbani Co gr ii	0 20 ,
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For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Anomia*

**GALLA***Galls*

Excrescences on the oak, *Quercus infectoria* (Cupuliferæ), caused by a species of *cynips*. Galls are astringent and haemostatic, but are not so much used as formerly, preference being shown for the definite principles tannic and gallic acids, of which they contain over 75 per cent.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammie)

of Tinctura Gallæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**UNGUENTUM GALLÆ****UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO**

} Useful in  
haemorrhoids

R Cocainæ gr v	0 3 grammie
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Morphinæ gr v	0 3 ,
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Acid Oleic 3 <i>v</i>	4 0 grammes
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Ung Gallæ 3 <i>v</i>	40 0 ,
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The ointment *Hæmorrhoids*

Does not discolour the linen like Ung Gallæ c Opio

**MYROBALANUM** *Myrobalans* The dried immature fruits of *Terminalia Chebula* (Combretaceæ) Official in India and the East as a substitute for galls, the principal constituent of the drug being tannin Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes) Myrobalans ointment and myrobalans and opium ointment take the place of the corresponding gall preparation

### GELANTHUM

Introduced by Unna as a water soluble skin varnish Spread in a thin layer on the skin, it leaves when dry a smooth but extremely thin film It takes up most of the drugs intended for skin treatment, but is too watery and leaves too poor a covering to be of much practical value

**VERNISOL** is somewhat similar to gelanthum but is superior as a water soluble skin varnish It appears to be a compound of vegetable gum with gelatin, and as sent out is a tenacious jelly, which, when evenly distributed on the skin, dries in a few moments, leaving a transparent flexible coating

For the exhibition of remedial agents in which inunction is not desired the Vernisol compounds appear to be the most cleanly and economical method of application Vernisol is miscible with aqueous and spirituous liquids, fats ichthyol, carbolic acid the fixed and volatile oils, and most medicaments The film is easily removed with a little warm water

The directions for application are to smear a small quantity *thinly* over the affected part and allow it to dry The result should be a thin, flexible, and perfectly smooth film which does not crack or peel off It is not suitable for the axillæ or other parts where there is much perspiration

Mercury	5 0 parts
Phenol	2 5 ,,
Mercuric Chloride	1 0 part
Zinc Oxide	5 0 parts
Vernisol	86 5 ,,

This corresponds with Unna's No 88 Plaster

Sulphur	5 0 parts
Camphor	2 5 ,,
Bals Peru	2 5 ,
Vernisol	90 0

*Acne*

Ichthyol	5 parts
Sulphur	5
Vernisol	90 ,,

*Chronic Psoriasis and Eczema*

Ichthyol	5 parts
Zinc Oxide	5 ,,
Vernisol	90 ,

*Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis*

Salicylic Acid	5 parts
Creosote	5
Vernisol	90 ,
Resorcin	3 parts
Vernisol	97
Boric Acid	5 parts
Vernisol	95 ,
Ammoniated Mercury	5 parts
Vernisol	95 ,

## GELATINUM

*Gelatin*

**GLYCO-GELATIN** A combination of gelatin, glycerin, and water Is a favourite basis for pastilles, pessaries, and suppositories With the addition of zinc oxide it constitutes **ZINC GELATIN "UNNA"** this may be combined with almost any medicament, and the various preparations have been found of considerable value in the treatment of skin diseases The compounds in most general use are

Zinc Gelatin (plain)	
" "	with Sulphur 5 per cent
" "	Ammoniated Mercury 5 per cent
" "	Ichthyol 1, 2, 3, or 5 per cent.

It is usually dispensed in little cubes and the patient should be directed to place them in a pot surrounded by boiling water As soon as the mixture is liquid it should be spread thinly on the affected part with a camel hair brush and immediately covered with a thin layer of cotton wool The application is very cleanly, and is readily peeled off when required

## GELSEMII RADIX

### *Gelsemium Root*

The dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium nitidum* (Loganiaceæ) *Gelsemium* is a powerful muscle paralyser it has been used for toothache neuralgia rheumatism, it is sometimes prescribed in cases of tumultuous action of the heart due to temporary nervous excitement The alkaloid gelsemine is a violent poison

Dose of *Tinctura Gelsemii*, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.)

*Extractum Gelsemii*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 grammes)

**Antidotes** Emetics, atropine, strophanthin artificial respiration

R Tincture Gelsemii M VIII	0.5 mil
Sodii Bromidi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	1.0 gramme
Syr Ferri Bromidi 5ss	2.0 mils
Inf Gent Co ad 5ss	to 150 ,,

To be taken every four hours Neuralgia

**GELSEMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** Dose,  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.5 to 2 milligrammes)

R Gelsemin Hydrochlor gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	1.0 milligramme
Butyl Chloral Hyd gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.6 gramme

For one cachet Take at once and repeat in thirty minutes if necessary An interval of six hours must elapse before taking another dose Facial Neuralgia

**GELSEMIN** (resinoid) Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 grammes) When ordered *ext. gentianæ comp.* care must be taken to distinguish *gentianæ rad.*

## GENTIANÆ RADIX

### *Gentian Root*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Gentiana lutea* (Gentianaceæ) *Gentian* is a pleasant bitter and gastric stimulant it excites appetite and operates generally as a tonic

Dose of *Extractum Gentianæ*, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammes)

*Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils )

Dose of Tinctura Gentianæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)	
Mistura Gentianæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)	
R Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥v	0 3 mil
Syrup Aurantii ℥ss	2 0 mils
Inf Gentianæ Co ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	to 30 0 ,,
To be taken three times a day	<i>Tonic</i>
R Soda Bicarb gr vv	1 gramme
Tinct Cardam Co ℥xx	2 mils
Mist Gentianæ Co ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	to 15 ,,
To be taken three times a day	<i>Atonic Dyspepsia</i>
R Tinct Gentianæ Co $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	2 0 mils
Sp Ammon Aromat ℥xx	1 2 mil
Tinct Chlorof Co ℥xv	1 0
Aq Carui ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	to 30 0 mils
To be taken three times a day	<i>Stomachic and Tonic</i>
R Aloini gr ss	0 03 gramme
Quininæ Sulph gr ss	0 03 ,,
Ext Gentianæ gr ii	0 20 ,,
For one pill Twice a day	<i>Laxative and Tonic</i>

## GLUCOSE

Pure glucose is used for artificial feeding, and before severe operations to prevent shock. It maintains strength and relieves thirst. About one pint of a 5 per cent solution in distilled water (this strength is isotonic with the blood) is injected beneath the skin of the arm near the axilla. Reservoir, tube, needle, and solution must be sterilised. May also be given by the rectum. This form of feeding specially useful in cases of gastric ulcer.

## GLUSIDUM

*Saccharin Glucosimide Gluside*

A sweet compound derivable from toluehe. It is antiseptic but it finds its chief use as a substitute for sugar in cases of diabetes, obesity, &c. If used for long periods it sometimes causes indigestion, and the sweet taste becomes persistent.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0 03 to 0 12 gramme)

**Solubility** 1 in 400 cold water, more readily in hot water and alcohol Freely soluble in dilute alkalies and alkaline carbonates

**SOLUBLE SACCHARIN** is used in the manufacture of compressed tablets, and is advertised under all sorts of fancy names. Half a grain is equivalent in sweetening power to a good sized lump of sugar

**ELIXIR SACCHARINI** Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls) The larger quantity is sufficient to sweeten a 4 ounce (100 ml) mixture

### GLYCERINUM

#### *Glycerin Glycerol*

*Externally* glycerin is emollient when diluted with water, and is employed in many forms of skin applications As glyco gelatin suppositories weighing 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), or as an enema it is useful in simple constipation *Internally* it enters into the composition of throat pastilles, and is used as a solvent for many substances, as carbolic acid, alum, borax, &c These glycerin compounds are considered under the respective drugs Glycerin may be employed as a sweetening agent in diabetes in place of sugar It is an especially useful adjuvant in iron mixtures, neutralising to a considerable extent the constipating effect without prejudicing the tonic properties

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls), as an enema, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (7 5 to 15 mls)

R Glycerini 3 <i>ij</i>	30 0 mls
Acid Boric <i>ij</i> gr x	0 6 gramme
Aq Rosæ 3 <i>ij</i>	60 0 mls

The lotion *For Chapped Hands*

R Glycerini 3 <i>ij</i>	8 0 mls
Acid Salicylic gr x	0 3 gramme
Ovi Vitelli 3 <i>iv</i>	15 0 grammes
Ung Lanolini Co 3 <i>ij</i>	30 0 ,,
Ol Neroli gtt 1 <i>j</i>	0 1 ml

The application *For Chapped Hands and Fissures*

### GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

*See ACID GLYCEROPHOSPORIC*

**GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX***Liquorice Root*

The peeled root and subterranean stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and slightly laxative and is useful to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies. It is of service in catarrhal affections and in irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary and urinary tract.

**Dose of Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)**

**Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum, 30 to 60 minims  
(2 to 4 mils)**

**Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, 60 to 120 grains  
(4 to 8 grammes)**

**Incompatibles** Acids and acid salts

**GLYCYRRHIZINUM AMMONIATUM** *Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin* In scales of a brownish red colour, soluble in water and possessing a very sweet taste. It is expectorant and demulcent. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). As a flavouring agent 1 grain (0.06 gramme) is quite sufficient for one dose. It must not be prescribed with acid mixtures.

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM** *Liquid Extract of Liquorice* Of this preparation  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) may be used to disguise the taste of an average dose of quinine sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, ammonium chloride, liquid extract of cascara sagrada, or tincture or infusion of senna. It should always be prescribed with sufficient ammonium carbonate to keep the mixture faintly alkaline.

R Extract Glycyrrhizæ Liq 3ss 2 mils  
Decoct Althææ ad 3ij to 60

To be taken three times a day

*Demulcent*

**GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTEX***Cotton root Bark*

The dried root bark of *Gossypium herbaceum* (Malvaceæ). It is said to be emmenagogue and to induce uterine constriction with as much certainty as ergot. Of service in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Dose of Decoctum Gossypii  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

Extractum Gossypii, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 grammes)

Extractum Gossypii Liquidum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Gossypii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

R Extract Gossypii gr 1ij	0 12 gramme
Apioi M <sub>iiij</sub>	0 20 mil

For one capsule To be taken twice a day

*Dysmenorrhœa*

R Extract Gossypii Liq M <sub>xxv</sub>	1 0 mil
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Tinct Cimicifugæ M <sub>xxv</sub>	1 0 "
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Spirit Chloroformi M <sub>x</sub>	0 6 "
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Inf Valerianæ ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	to 15 0 mils
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To be taken three times a day *Dysmenorrhœa*

## GRANATI CORTEX

*Pomegranate Bark*

The dried bark of the stem and root of *Punica Granatum* (Myrtaceæ) It is astringent, chiefly used to expel tape worm

Dose of Decoctum Granati Radicis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 50 mils), followed by a brisk purge a few hours afterwards

**PELLETIERINA** *Pelletierine* An alkaloid obtained from pomegranate bark Of its salts the sulphate and bromide are liquids and are rarely used, but the tannate is an amorphous powder, and is considered a reliable anthelmintic for tape worm Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme), followed in three hours by a dose of castor oil

## GRINDELIA

*Gum Plant*

The dried herbs of *Grindelia robusta* and *Grindelia squarrosa* (Compositæ) Grindelia is a cardiac sedative, but is chiefly employed as an antispasmodic and expectorant Of service in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough It may also be smoked in a cigarette with or without stramonium

Dose of Extractum Grindeliae, 2 to 3 grains (0 12 to 0 2 gramme)

Extractum Grindeliae Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims (0 6 to 1 2 mil )

R Extract Grindeliae Liq	M <small>v</small>	1 0 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ	M <small>v</small>	0 6
Sodii Bromid gr	xv	1 0 gramme
Mucil Acaciæ	3ss	2 0 mils
Aq Chlorof ad	ʒJ	to 30 0 ,

The draught *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Extract Grindeliae Liq	M <small>v</small>	0 6 mil
Tinct Camph Co	ʒss	2 0 mils
Tr Lobeliæ	M <small>v</small>	0 6 mil
Spirit Chlorof	M <small>v</small>	1 0 mil
Mist Ammoniaci ad	ʒJ	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day *Bronchial Asthma*

## GUAIACI RESINA

### *Guaiacum Resin*

The resin obtained from the stem of *Guaiacum officinale* or of *Guaiacum sanctum* (Zygophyllaceæ) It is a mild purgative, useful in chronic constipation, and is considered to be alterative and anti rheumatic. The lozenges are of service in syphilitic sore throat. Combined with a small dose of sulphur guaiacum is valuable in warding off attacks of gout. In dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa it is often given with excellent results

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in mixture or cachet of Mistura Guaiaci,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils) Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) Trochisci Guaiaci Resinæ Each lozenge contains 3 grains (0 2 gramme)

R Apiol Cryst gr	ij	0 12 gramme
Pulv Guaiaci gr	xv	1 00 ,

For one cachet To be taken just before the expected period *Dysmenorrhœa*

R Troch Sulph et Guaiaci Co

Two lozenges to be taken every night

*To ward off attacks of Gout*

R Pulv Guaiaci gr xiij	0 8 grammie
Ext Petroselini Liq M <sub>lxv</sub>	1 0 ml
Spirit Chlorof M <sub>la</sub>	0 6 ,
Mist Amygdalæ ad 3J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day when required *Amenorrhœi*

R Tinct Guaiaci Ammon M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 0 mils
Tinct Cinchonæ 3J	4 0 ,
Mucil Acaciaæ 3J	4 0
Lithii Citratæ gr v	0 3 grammie
Aquaæ Chlorof ad 3J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Gout*

R Pulv Guaiaci gr viij	0 50 grammie
Pulv Ext Cascarae gr ss	0 03 ,

For one cachet To be taken every night

*Mild Laxative*

### GUARANA

*Guarana*

A dried paste made from the seeds of *Paullinia Cupana* (Sapindaceæ) It is slightly astringent, and contains from 2 5 to 5 per cent of caffeine It is a nervine tonic and may be used for most purposes for which caffeine is suitable

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes)

of Tinctura Guaranae,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )  
Elixir Guaranae, B P C,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils )

R Phenacetin gr v	0 3 grammie
Pulv Guaranae gr xxx	2 0 grammes

For one powder Take at once and repeat in an hour if necessary *Sick Headache*

R Tinct Guaranae 3J	4 0 mils
Acid Hydrocyan Dil M <sub>iiij</sub>	0 2 mil
Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 2 grammie
Aq Dest ad 3J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day, with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervesing *Bilious Headache*

### GUTTA PERCHA

*Gutta Percha*

A solution of gutta percha in chloroform—LIQUOR GUTTA PERCHA is useful as a protective covering for small cuts and abrasions As the film left on evaporation is unaffected by

water, it forms an excellent method of applying, and localising the effects of, certain remedies to the skin, thus

### PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI

Chrysarobin	1 part
Liquor Gutta Percha	9 parts

### HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM

#### *Logwood*

The heart wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* (Leguminosæ) A mild astringent, given in diarrhoea, dysentery, and some forms of haemorrhage

Dose of Decoctum Hæmatoxyl,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

Extractum Hæmatoxyl Liquidum, B P C,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

R. Cretæ Præp gr xv	1 00 gramme
Pulv Tragacanth gr ij	0 12 ,,
Syrup Simp 3ss	2 00 mils
Tinct Warburgii 3ss	2 00 ,,
Dec Hæmatoxyl ad 3j	to 30 00 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Diarrhœa*

R. Bismuthi Salicylat gr x	0 6 gramme
Mucil Tragac 3ij	8 0 mils
Dec Hæmatoxyl ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours *Diarrhœa*

R. Ext Hæmatoxyl Liq 3ss	2 0 mils
Tinct Opii Ml v	0 3 mil
Aq Caryoph ad 3j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours *Chronic Diarrhœa*

R. Creosotij Mij	0 1 mil
Ext Hæmatoxyl Liq 3j	4 0 mils
Mist Cretæ ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours *Diarrhœa*

**SAPPAN** *Sappan* The heart wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan* (Leguminosæ) Sappan contains astringent principles analogous to logwood, and its preparations are employed for similar purposes throughout India

Dose of Decoctum Sappan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

R Bismuthi Salicylat gr v	0 6 grammes
Mucil Tragac ʒij	8 0 mils
Tr Zingib ℥ij	1 2 mil
Dec Sappan ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Diarrhoea*For other formulæ *vide Hæmatoxylum Lignum*

### HÆMO GLOBIN

The principal constituent of red blood corpuscles In brownish powder or scales soluble in water, containing iron in a readily assimilable form Administered as a hæmatinic in secondary anaemia, chlorosis, &c

Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes) in mixture or cachet Like the following, it is supposed to be absorbed and transformed into blood colouring matter

**HÆMOL** is hæmoglobin reduced by zinc Dose as a hæmatinic, 2 to 8 grains (0 12 to 0 5 grammes) in cachet before meals

**HÆMOGALLOL** is hæmoglobin reduced by pyrogallol Dose as a hæmatinic 2 to 8 grains (0 12 to 0 5 grammes) in cachet, before meals

R Hæmoglobin gr v	0 30 grammes
Liq Soda Arsonatis ℥ij	0 06 mil
Syrup Glycerophosph Co ʒij	4 00 mils
Aq Anisi ad ʒij	to 30 00

To be taken three times a day

*Anæmia*

### HAMAMELIS

*Hamamelis Witch-hazel*

The dried bark and dried and fresh leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* (Hamamelidææ) Hamamelis is rich in tannic acid, and is a powerful astringent, in great repute as a haemostatic and for checking mucous discharges

Dose of Extractum Hamamelidis, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 grammes)

Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil)

Tinctura Hamamelidis, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils)

**LIQUOR HAMAMELIDIS** *Distilled Extract of Witch hazel* This, the official preparation, is obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and young tops with weak spirit. It contains a very minute trace of volatile oil and is of little use as a remedial agent.

Most of the advertised preparations of *witch hazel*, which this is intended to imitate are manufactured in a similar manner, but some at least contain acetanilide in solution, and to this substance most of the virtues attributed to *witch hazel distillate* are probably due.

**UNGENTUM HAMAMELIDIS** *Witch hazel ointment* A useful ointment for piles.

**HAMAMELIN** A dry resinous extractive Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 grammes)

R Ext Hamamelidis Liq ʒij	4 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60 ,,

To be injected into the bladder *Hæmorrhage*

R Tincturæ Hamamelidis ʒij	4 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60 ,,

The lotion *For Bruises and Abrasions*

R Ext Hamamelidis gr v	0.3 grammes
Ol Theobromatis gr x	0.6 ,,

For one suppository *Piles*

R Ext Hamamelidis Liq ʒij	8.0 mils
Cocain Hydrochlor gr x	0.6 grammes
Ung Lanolin Co ʒij	30.0 grammes

The ointment *Piles*

### HEMIDESMI RADIX

*Hemidesmus Root Indian Sarsaparilla*

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Asclepiadaceæ) Used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Reputed to be alterative and tonic, but there is little evidence of its value.

Dose of Syrupus Hemidesmi,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

### HEXAMINA

*Hexamine Hexamethylenetetramine Urotropine  
1minoform Formin Formamine*

Occurs in colourless crystals having an alkaline reaction, soluble in water. A valuable diuretic, uric acid solvent, and genito urinary antiseptic. It is given in cystitis, pyelitis, phosphaturia and whenever the urine is decomposing, for nocturnal enuresis of children when due to *B. coli*, and is especially useful to destroy the large number of typhoid bacilli present in the urine after the second week of the disease. Has been used in gout and rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in a wineglassful of water or in cachets

R Hexamine gr 1	0 6 grammes
Syrup Aurantii 5 ss	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad 5 J	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours    *Foul Bladder*

R Hexamine gr 1	0 6 gramme
Magnes Boro Cit Co gr 1 1 1	2 0 grammes
Aq Dest ad 5 J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day in half a tumbler of aerated water    *Decomposing Urine*

**BROMALIN** *Hexamethylenetetramine Brom ethylate* A white powder soluble in water, suggested substitute for the alkaline bromides as a nerve sedative. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

**FORMAMOL** *Formamine methylene Citrate Hexamethylenetetramine anhydro methylene Citrate* A white crystalline powder with slight acid taste. Soluble in water 1 in 5. May be given for the same purposes as Hexamine.

Dose, 7 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme)

**HETRALINE** Closely allied to hexamethylenetetramine. Dosage and therapeutic effects practically the same.

**TANNOPINE** A fawn coloured, insoluble, and almost tasteless powder produced by the combination of tannic acid and hexamethylenetetramine. Introduced as an intestinal astringent and antiseptic. Dose, 4 to 15 grains (0.25 to 1 gramme), according to age.

**CITARIN** *Anhydromethylene Sodium Citrate* A white salt, freely soluble in water, said to form a soluble compound with uric acid in the system, and hence has been put forward as a remedy in gouty affections Dose, 30 grains (2 grammes) in water three times a day

**HELMITOL** Said to be *Anhydromethylene Citrate of Hexamethylenetetramine* In colourless crystals, freely soluble in water Put forward as a urinary antiseptic and disinfectant Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme) in water three times a day Soluble 1 in 7 of water

### HYDRARGYRUM

*Mercury Quicksilver*

**HYDRARGYRUM CUM Creta** *Grey Powder* Dose 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme)

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI** *Blue Pill* Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0 25 to 0 5 gramme)

The mercury in the foregoing preparations is mildly irritant and acts as a purgative, and indirectly as a cholagogue In large doses it is a sialagogue To prevent mercury acting on the bowels when given for long periods (syphilis) it should be combined with black pepper and opium *Grey Powder* is a favourite means of administering mercury to children in diseases attended with deficient biliary secretion It is especially useful in very small doses in allaying the childish ailment of vomiting after food *Blue Pill* or *Grey Powder* taken at night and followed by a saline purge before food next morning is an excellent remedy in hepatic dyspepsia

R Hydrarg c Creta gr 1	0 01 gramme
Pulv Sacchari gr 1	0 06

The powder To be placed on the tongue immediately after food *To allay Vomiting in children*

R Hydrarg c Cretæ gr 1	0 120 gramme
Pulv Opii gr 1	0 008 "
Pulv Piper Nigri gr 1	0 060 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day—and reduced to once a day if the gums become sore *Syphilis*

R Hydriag c Creta gr 1	0 06 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr 1ij	0 12 "
P Cinnam Co gr 1ij	0 12 "

The powder

*Furred Tongue and Headache of Children*

R Pil Hydrargyri gr iv	0 25 gramme
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To be taken at bedtime and followed next morning  
food by a tumbler spoonful of Effervescent  
in a tumbler of tepid water

*Hepatic Dyspepsia*

R Pil Hydrargyri gr 1ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr 1ij	0 20 "

For one pill To be taken every third night

*Hepatic Dyspepsia*

R Pil Hydrargyri gr 1ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Coloc c Hysocym gr 1ij	0 20 "

For one pill To be taken occasionally at bedtime

*Liver Pill*

R Pil Hydrargyri	
Pil Rhei Co	
Pil Colocynth Co	
Ext L' m'miā gr 1 of each	0 06 gramme

For one pill To be taken at bedtime once or twice a week

*Liver Pill*

R Pil Hydrargyri gr 1	0 06 gramme
Podophylloini gr 1/6	0 01 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr 1/3	0 02 "
Ext Coloc Co gr 1ij	0 12 "
Oleo Resin Zingib gr 1/3	0 02 "

For one pill To be taken at bedtime occasionally

*Cholagogue Cathartic*

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI** *Mercury Ointment Blue*  
*Ointment* Chiefly used for mercurial inunction in syphilis  
Diluted with two parts of lard destroys *Pediculus pubis*

Unguentum Hydrargyri cum Lanolin is more rapidly  
absorbed A piece the size of a filbert should be rubbed into  
the palm of the hand or sole of the foot at night

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM** *Scott's*  
*Dressing* Is applied to chronic inflammation of the joints  
and enlarged glands, chronic synovitis syphilitic nodes  
&c It is best smeared thinly over the affected areas and  
covered with lint

**EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI** *Mercury Plaster* and  
**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO** *its combination with Ammoniacum are*  
 but little used nowadays. They may be applied in chronic synovitis or over enlarged joints and glandular swellings.

**INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI** *Huile Grise Grey Oil Oleum Cinerium* Prepared properly gives a sterile product. An injection of 2 to 3 grains (equivalent to 1 grain of mercury) is given every eight days for six weeks for syphilis.

**INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI** *Staff Surgeon Adams Formula*

Mercury	20 by weight
Anhydrous Lanolin	30 "
Chlorbutol	2
Liquid Paraffin	to produce 100 fluid

Dose, 5 minims = 1 grain of mercury once a week.

**INJECTIO HYDRARG SUCCINIMID,** *vide Hydrarg Succinimid*

**LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI** *Mercury Liniment* is very rarely used. Spread over lint it has been employed in chronic peritonitis with good effect.

**HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM** *Ammoniated Mercury White Precipitate* An insoluble white powder. The ointment is employed in various skin diseases and for destroying pediculi.

**HYDRARGYRI BENZOAS** *Mercuric Benzoate Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme) in pill or injected hypodermically, in syphilis,*

R Thymol gr $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 grammes
Alcohol Absolut M $\alpha$ xx	2 0 mils
Ung Hydrg Ammon $\frac{1}{3}$	30 0 grammes

To be rubbed in twice a day *Lichen Planus*

R Zinc Boratis $\frac{1}{2}$	4 grammes
Ichthyol Ammon $\frac{1}{2}$	2 "
Ung Hydrg Ammon $\frac{1}{2}$	15 "
Ung Lanolini Co $\frac{1}{2}$	15 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Ung Chrysarobini ʒij	4 grammes
Ung Acid Salicylici ʒij	4 "
Ung Hydriarg Ammon ʒij	30 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Ol Sassafras ʒij	4 grammes
Sapo Mollii ʒij	4 "
Ung Hydriarg Ammon ʒij	30 "

The ointment *For destroying Pediculi*

**HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM** *Mercuric Cyanide* An active germicide and antisyphilitic Occurs in colourless crystals soluble in water It is very poisonous Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.003 to 0.008 gramme) in pill or injected deeply into gluteal muscle, in syphilis Combined with zinc cyanide and coloured with an aniline dye it constitutes *Lister's Antiseptic*, a powerful and unirritating germicide This is used in lotions varying from 1 in 5000 to 1 in 1000 Mercury zinc-cyanide gauze and wool are valuable dressings for wounds When required they may be damped with 5 per cent carbolic lotion

R Hydriarg et Zinc Cyan gr v	0 3 gramme
Ung Linolini Co ʒij	30 0 grammes

The ointment *For Syphilitic Sores*

R Hydriarg et Zinc Cyanidi gr j	0 06 gramme
Aq Rosæ ad ʒxvj	to 500 00 mls

The gargle To be used three or four times a day It must not be swallowed *Syphilitic Sore Throat*

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM** *Mercuric Iodide* *Mercury Biniodide* A powerful antiseptic, and in large doses an irritant poison Is given in cases of old syphilis Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme) in pill Dilute solutions are frequently employed in surgical operations, in place of mercuric chloride Said to be quite as effective, while less irritating Cannot be used for surgical instruments

Gauze and absorbent cotton containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of mercuric iodide are used as surgical dressings Superfatted soap containing 1 per cent sometimes useful in eczema, acne, &c Strengths in use

1 in 3500 (20 grains in a gallon) for cleansing the hands before operations

1 in 7000 (10 grains in a gallon) for washing infected wounds

1 in 10 000 (7 grains in a gallon) for irrigating mucous surfaces

1 in 500 is used for destroying pediculi, must be thoroughly washed off in an hour's time

**Solubility** Practically insoluble in water and alcohol by itself, but dissolves readily if mixed with double its weight of potassium iodide Soluble in castor oil

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach pump, reduced iron or finely sifted iron filings

R Hydrarg Iodid Rub gr $\frac{1}{v}$	0 004 gramme
Pulv Piperis Nig gr J	0 060 ,,
Pulv Opni gr $\frac{1}{v}$	0 004 ,,

For one pill To be taken twice a day      *Old Syphilis*

R Hydrarg Iod Rub	1 part
Potassii Iodidi	2 parts
Aq Dest	10,000 ,,

This gives a solution suitable for intra uterine injection

R Hydrarg Iodid Rub gr v	0 3 gramme
Adipis Benzoat ʒJ	30 0 grammes

The ointment This is one fourth the strength of the B P preparation, which is much too strong for general skin application

R Hydrarg Iodidi Rub	1 part
Potassii Iodidi	1 ,
Tinct Benzoini	98 parts

The pigment to be thinly and cautiously applied to small patches of ringworm It is not suitable for large surfaces

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE** *Mercurous Iodide Green or Yellow Mercury Iodide* If prepared with slight excess of mercury and preserved from the light, this salt is perfectly stable, and is frequently prescribed in cases of syphilis It should be given as early as possible and continued for some time after all apparent traces of the disease have disappeared Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0 008 to 0 06 gramme) in pill

**Incompatibles** Potassium iodide and other soluble iodides, the red iodide being formed

R Hydriargyri Iodidi Viridi gr 1	0 020 grammes
Pulv Piperis gr 1	0 060 ,
Pulv Opini gr 1	0 006 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Syphilis*

This is one or the most useful formulæ the pepper and opium correctives enable the mercurous iodide to be long period without unpleasant effects

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS** is a powerful caustic generally diluted two or three times with water before use For warts venereal ulcers, and morbid growths it may be applied on a little pad of cotton wool or with a glass rod

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS** *Citrine Ointment* Too strong for most purposes generally being diluted with soft paraffin—*Unguentum Hydriargyri Nitratis Dilutum* It is used in eczema, in psoriasis, and in parasitic skin diseases generally but must not be applied too freely, or salivation results

**HYDRARGYRI OLEAS** *Mercuric Oleate* Made into ointment with lard or paraffin 10 to 20 per cent, it is a parasiticide and is useful in some forms of eczema, syphilitic papular lesions, syphilis, and for destroying pediculi

R Ol Sassafras 3 <i>J</i>	4 grammes
Ung Hydriarg Oleatis 3 <i>J</i>	30 ,

The ointment *For Pediculi*

R Eucalyptol 3 <i>ss</i>	2 00 mls
Pilocarpinæ gr 1 <i>j</i>	0 12 gramme
Ung Hydriarg Oleatis 3 <i>J</i>	30 00 grammes

The ointment A little to be rubbed in twice a day  
*'Alopecia Circumscripta'*

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM** *Yellow Mercuric Oxide* The pharmacopœial ointment—*Unguentum Hydriargyri Oridi Flavi*—is used for dressing venereal sores and as an application for enlarged cervical glands, eczema, &c It is an excellent remedy for inflamed eyelids When the ointment is prescribed for the eyes it should be made with moist oxide, the proportion of water being calculated and allowed for By this means an ointment quite free from grit is obtained

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr 1v      0 25 grammes  
 Paraffini Mollis ʒj                        30 00 grammes

The ointment                                  *Inflammation of the Eye-lid.*

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr 1j      0 12 grammes  
 Paraffini Liq ʒj                        8 00 mls  
 Paraffini Mollis ad ʒj                to 30 00 grammes

To be applied to the nasal chambers                                  *Rhinitis*

**LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA** *Yellow Wash* is used as an application for venereal sores

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM** *Red Mercuric Oxide*  
*Red Precipitate* The ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*—is used as a wash or inunction over syphilitic nodes enlarged glands and goitre and is of service in obstinate acne whitlow, &c It is not suitable for ophthalmic use, being too gritty

R Ung Hydrargyrni Ammoniat ʒj 4 grammes  
 Ung Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub ʒj 8  
 Ung Lanolini ad ʒj to 30 ,,

The ointment                                  *Chronic Eczema*

**HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM** *Mercuric Chloride*  
*Corsosue Sublimate* Mercuric chloride is of the greatest value in antiseptic surgery Solutions 1 in 1000 kill anthrax spores in 15 minutes Anthrax bacilli are killed in 1 minute by 1 in 15 000 It may be used in lotions of the strengths specified under Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum and for the same purposes It has the disadvantage of combining with and precipitating albumin This may be overcome by adding 4 or 5 parts of hydrochloric acid to each part of the salt in solution No solution of a mercurial salt should be used for cleansing surgical instruments Dose, 1/2 to 1/6 grain (0 002 to 0 004 gramme)

**Solubility** 1 in 16 cold water, freely soluble in alcohol ether, and glycerin

**Antidotes** Emetics stomach syphon, white of egg, plenty of milk, reduced iron or finely sifted iron filings

**Incompatibles** Reduced iron, sulphurous acid alkalies and alkaline carbonates, albumin, vegetable substances containing tannin

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDE** *Solution of Mercuric Chloride Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils)*

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ʒij 30 mils  
Aq Dest ad ʒvij to 400 ,,

The gargle *Not to be swallowed* *Syphilitic Throat*

R Hydrarg Perchlor gr ij	0 12 gramme
Calaminæ ʒij	12 00 grammes
Zinci Ovidi ʒij	12 00 grammes
Glycerini ʒss	2 00 mils
Aq Rosæ ad ʒvij	to 200 00 ,,

The lotion *An Astringent Lotion for the Face*

R Hydrarg Perchlorid gr ij	0 12 gramme
Acid Carbolic gr xx	1 20 ,,
Ung Zinci ʒj	30 00 grammes

The ointment *Lichen Planus*

R Corrosive Sublimate	½ ounce
Hydrochloric Acid	1 ,
Soluble Aniline Blue	5 grains
Water	3 gallons

This is the Local Government Board disinfectant for cholera and may be conveniently employed for disinfecting bedpans, chamber utensils &c, used by typhoid patients

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ʒss	2 mils
Liq Sarsæ Co ʒj	4 ,,
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Syphilis*

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ʒss	2 0 mils
Potassii Iodidi gr iiij	0 2 gramme
Mucil Acaciaæ ʒss	2 0 mils
Dec Cinchonæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 ,,

Shake the bottle To be taken in a little water twice a day *Syphilitic Arthritis*

R Hydrargyri Perchlorid gr j	0 06 gramme
Spirit Rosmarini ʒj	4 00 mils
Acid Acetic Dil ad ʒj	to 30 00 ,,

The application *For destroying pediculi and their ova*

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor 3ss	2 0 mils
Acid Sulph Aromat Mxv	1 0 mil
Tincturæ Opii Mv	0 3 ,,
Aq Cinnamomi ad 3j	to 30 mils

Shake the bottle To be taken in a little water twice  
day *Diarrhoea*

R Hydrargyri Perchloridi	1 part
Acid Carbolici	5 parts
Tinct Tolutanæ	94 ,,

The pigment *Ringworm*

**SAL ALEMBROTH** A double chloride of mercury and ammonium It is a powerful antiseptic, and in the preparation of antiseptic cotton and gauze is preferred to corrosive sublimate, as being less irritating As a solution it is used in the same strength as or perhaps a little stronger than, mercuric iodide or chloride *Sal Alembroth Cotton and Gauze* are tinted blue, and contain 2 per cent of the double salt

**HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM** *Mercurous Chloride Calomel* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains (0 03 to 0 3 grammes) The most useful purgative and indirect cholagogue in hepatic derangement, it is always safe to give when there is loss of appetite, headache, furred tongue, dyspepsia, and general feeling of heaviness, given at night it should always be followed by a saline purge next morning Finely powdered calomel is used as a stimulating dusting powder to ulcers and many skin diseases and is sometimes blown on to the throat in diphtheria

**LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA** *Black Wash* Used for syphilitic sores and condylomata

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI** *Calomel Ointment* Mildly stimulating

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0 016 gramme

For one powder To be taken every hour for six hours and followed next morning by a Seidlitz Powder in a full tumbler of tepid water *The best method of obtaining the physiological effect of calomel in biliousness*

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr 1j	0 12 gramme
Aloini gr ss	0 03 ,,
Pil Coloc e Hyoscyam gr iiij	0 20 ,,

For one pill To be taken at bedtime *Antibilious and Aperient Pill*

R Hydriargyri Subchloridi gr 1	0 06	gramme
Oleo Resin Piperis gr 1	0 02	„
Pulv Ipecac gr ss	0 03	„
Pil Rhei Co gr iiij	0 20	„

For one pill One or two for a dose at night  
*Mild Aperient*

R Hydriargyri Subchloridi gr 1j	0 12	gramme
Ext Nucis Vomicae gr ½	0 02	„
Quininæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03	„
Ext Gentianæ q s	a sufficiency	

For one pill To be taken at bedtime, followed in the morning by

Mist Sennæ Co 3iss	45	mils
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*Dyspepsia*

**HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDUM** *Mercury imidosuccinate*  
A white powder, soluble 1 in 25 of water Dose, *hypodermically*, not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 016 gramme) in 10 mils of water Recommended as an antisphyilitic and alterative It does not precipitate albumen, and is not so irritating as the perchloride or red iodide

**HYDRARGYRI SALICYLAS** *Mercury Salicylate* Slightly soluble in water *Externally* it is used as an application to venereal sores Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 02 gramme)

**HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHAS** *Turpeth Mineral* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) Given to children in laryngeal diphtheria or croup in the above doses, it is said to produce prompt emesis and expulsion of the membrane from the larynx

**HYDRARGYRI TANNAS** *Mercurous Tannate* A greenish grey, insoluble powder Used as an antisphyilitic Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 gramme) in pill, with or without a small dose of opium

**MERCUROL** A compound of mercury with yeast nuclein Used as an injection in gonorrhœa in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent normal salt solution

**HYDRARGYRI SOZIODOLAS** *See Soziadol*

**MERLUSAN** A mercury albumin compound first produced by buchtala Contains 52 per cent mercury in combination with tyrozin Has been found of great service

in the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhœa Given in the form of tablets (containing 0.03 gramme) and also employed as urethral injection or bougies Merlusan is rapidly absorbed and eliminated, and compares favourably in this respect with inunction methods

Merlusan is one of the most useful remedies for gonorrhœa at first as a urethral injection, afterwards in bougies As a germicide in ophthalmia it is excellent, not being affected by the fluids of the eye

### HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA

*Golden Seal*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis* (Ranunculaceæ). Golden seal is a bitter gastric tonic, stimulating the intestinal secretions and the liver It is a mild uterine haemostatic Externally it is used in lotions to unhealthy ulcers and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes As an eczbolic it is decidedly inferior to ergot

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

of Extractum Hydrastis, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

Tinctura Hydrastis, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils)

**HYDRASTIN RESINOID** Consists principally of berberine Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme) Used as a biliary tonic in the same way as berberine

**HYDRASTINA** *Hydrastine* A white alkaloid obtained from hydrastis **HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** *Hydrastine Hydrochloride* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) It is alterative and antiperiodic Administered in typhus fever and in uterine haemorrhage, especially in combination with cotarnine hydrochloride

**HYDRASTININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** The hydro chloride of an oxidation product of hydrastine Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gram (0.016 to 0.03 gramme) Given as an emmenagogue and uterine haemostatic It acts very much quicker than hydrastine

R Tincturæ Hydrastis 31	4 mils
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To be added to half a pint of water and used as an injection	Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa
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R Ext Hydrastis <sup>f</sup> Liq	5 ss	2 mils
Ung Zinci	5 J	30 grammes

The ointment *For an unhealthy Ulcer*

R Extract Hydrastis Liq	5 iv	15 mils
Glycerini Acid Boric	5 iv	15 ,
Mucil Acaciae	5 ii	15 ,
Aq Rosæ ad	5 viii	to 200 ,

The lotion

*For Cracked Nipples*

This may also be used as a gargle or throat paint in *Follicular Pharyngitis*

R Tinct Hydrastis	Mxxi	2 0 mils
Mucil Acaciae	Mxxi	2 0 mils
Acid Hydrocyan Dil	Mii	0 2 mil
Tinct Opii	M v	0 3 ,
Aq Chloroformi ad	5 J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Gastric Catarrh*

R Ext Hydrastis gr	ss	0 03 gramme
Ext Hamamelidis gr	J	0 06 ,
Ext Ergotæ gr	J	0 06 ,
Ext Cimicifugæ gr	J	0 02 ,

For one pill To be taken three times a day

*Menorrhagia*

R Hydriastininae Hydrochlor gr	ss	0 03 gramme
Coturnin Hydrochlor gr	ss	0 03 ,
Sacchari Lactis gr	J	0 06 ,

For one pill To be taken at once

*Uterine Haemorrhage*

**COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE** *Stypticine* Occurs in yellow hygroscopic crystals It is allied to hydrastinine, and is employed as a haemostatic and uterine sedative Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.015 to 0.03 gramme) in all cases of uterine haemorrhage In urgent cases it should be administered hypodermically

**STYPTOL** *Cotarnine Phthalate* Uses as above

### HYDROGENII PEROXIDI LIQUOR

*Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide (10 volumes)*

An odourless, colourless, and in dilute solution almost tasteless liquid Possesses marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties Is innocuous and does not precipitate

albumen Useful as a spray in sore throat of scarlet fever or diphtheritic sore throat, as a mouth wash and as an application to ulcers, abscesses, &c Internally it is given in whooping cough atonic dyspepsia, and flatulence

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils), well diluted with plain water

For lotions, mouth washes and sponges it may be diluted with one or two volumes of water. For discharging ears syringe with weak boric lotion then fill the n eatus with solution of hydrogen peroxide diluted with an equal quantity of water. Allow to remain 15 minutes. Rinse and dry.

*Dioxogen, Oxydol, Pyroxone, Hydroc* names under which solutions of hydrogen peroxide of various strengths are sold

**OZONIC ETHER** An ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide *Internally* it has been recommended in diabetes and Bright's disease Dose, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 mils) well diluted with water A drachm mixed with an ounce of lard has been suggested for anointing the body in scarlet fever

## HYOSCYAMI FOLIÆ

Hemp Leaves

The flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger* (Solanaceæ) are used in both the dried and the fresh states. Henbane resembles belladonna physiologically, but is much less poisonous. It is chiefly used for its narcotic and sedative properties. In pills the extract is added to prevent the griping of purgatives, about 1 grain (0.06 grammes) being the usual dose.

**Dose of Extractum Hyoscyami, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammes)**

**Succus Hyoscyami**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Hyoscyami,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**Antidotes** As for belladonna.

R Ext Hyoscyami gr 10  
P Camphore gr 12

For one pill To be taken at bedtime

### *Chordee*

R Ext Hyoscyami gr 1ij                    0 12 gramme  
Zinci Valerianatis gr 1ij                0 12 ..

~~For one pill To be taken twice a day~~

### Nerve Sedatives

R Sodii Biomidi gr $\frac{xx}{x}$	1 gramme
Succi Hyosciami $\frac{3ss}{s}$	2 mils
Svr Papaveris $\frac{5}{s}$	$\frac{4}{s}$ ,
Aq Dest ad $\frac{5}{s}$	to 30 ,

To be taken at bedtime *Insomnia*

R Tinct Hyosciami $\frac{3ss}{s}$	2 0 mils
Sodii Benzozatis gr $\frac{1}{s}$	0 6 grammes
Elixir Saccharini $\frac{M}{v}$	0 3 mil
Inf Buch i id $\frac{5}{s}$	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours *Cystitis Pyelitis*

**HYOSCINA** *H.*, An alkaloid identical with scopolamine It is a mydriatic poison Used *hypodermically* as a cerebral depressant in acute mania and delirium tremens It is also given in simple insomnia, chorea, asthma, whooping cough paralysis agitans, &c Dose of **Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum**,  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain (0 25 to 0 5 milligramme) *Hypodermically*  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain (0 12 to 0 25 milligramme) For the insane these doses may be doubled

**Antidotes** Emetics stomach pump, or any of the following *hypodermically* pilocarpine nitrate  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0 016 to 0 03 grammes) muscarine nitrate  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0 002 grammes), or caffeine sodio salicylate 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 grammes)

R Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom gr $\frac{1}{60}$	0 50 milligramme
P Sacchari Lact gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 grammes

For one pill To be taken at bedtime

*Paralysis Agitans*

**LIQUOR HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI** *Solution of Hyoscine Hydrobromide* 1 in 1000 in sterilised water For dilating the pupil may be used in this strength or diluted with an equal bulk of water

**HYOSCYAMINA** *Hyo cyamine* is the second important alkaloid obtained from henbane and possibly other solanaceous plants Its action is similar to that of atropine, but more sedative It is given to quiet the insane, and has been employed in chorea and other convulsive diseases, but it is little used, and does not appear to possess any advantage over hyoscine Dose of **Hyoscyamine Sulphate**,  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain (0 25 to 0 5 milligramme)



R Ichthyol Ammon 3 <i>v</i>	4 grammes
Vernisol 3 <i>v</i>	30 ,,

The skin varnish A small quantity to be spread thinly over the affected parts and allowed to dry

*Acne Rosacea*

R Ichthyol Ammon 3 <i>v</i>	8 grammes
Liq Plumbi Fort 3 <i>v</i>	4 mils
Aq Laurocerasi 3 <i>v</i>	8 ,,
Aq Dest ad 3 <i>v</i>	to 125 ,,

The lotion

*Pruritus Vulvae*

R Ichthyol Ammon 3 <i>v</i>	15 grammes
Ung Paraffini 3 <i>v</i>	60 ,,

The application To be spread thickly on lint and applied to the affected areas

*Erysipelas*

**ICHTHALBIN** A combination of ichthyol and albumen Contains 75 per cent of ichthyol, and appears as a nearly odourless and tasteless insoluble brown powder It may be substituted for ammon ichthyol generally, but is probably more suitable for internal administration Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in powder or cachet

**THIOL** A mixture of sulphonated hydrocarbons somewhat similar to ichthyol Is not used internally Thiol liquid may be substituted for ichthyol in any of the foregoing external preparations

## IODOFORMUM

*Iodoform*

Occurs in yellow crystalline scales or as an amorphous powder possessing a very persistent and disagreeable odour *Externally* it acts as an antiseptic, anodyne and disinfectant It is of the greatest value in the treatment of almost all kinds of sores and wounds, especially tuberculous and syphilitic ulcers The introduction of an iodoform suppository a few minutes before defaecation generally affords relief in anal fissure and haemorrhoids

Dusting powders for venereal sores and wounds should be made with the powdered crystals, as the amorphous variety clogs the holes of the dredger

*Internally* iodoform is occasionally given in tertiary syphilis and in the early stage of hepatic cirrhosis Has also been

recommended in gastro intestinal catarrh, as a taenicide, and in muscular rheumatism

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0 03 to 0 2 grammes)

For injections iodoform may be sterilised by 5 per cent carbolic solution or with 10 per cent i solution for several days, allowing to stand and decanting

**Solubility** 1 in 8 absolute ether, 1 in 12 chloroform, 1 in 12 collodion, and about 1 in 60 liquid paraffin and the fixed and volatile oils

#### Incompatible Calomel

The odour of iodoform is not easy to cover, but several of the most successful mixtures are given below To remove the odour from the hands they should be thoroughly cleansed with "Ethereal Soap Solution," rinsed, and well rubbed with a soft doughy mixture of linseed meal and freshly ground coffee

R P Iodoformi $\frac{3}{2}$	30 00 grammes
Creolini gr v	0 30 gramme
Ol Betulæ Pyrolog gr 1j	0 15 "
<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>	
R P Iodoformi $\frac{3}{2}$	30 0 grammes
Coumarini gr v	0 3 gramme
Vanillini gr v	0 3 "
<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>	
R P Iodoformi gr $\frac{1}{2}$	2 grammes
Collod Ileul ad $\frac{3}{2}$	to 30 mls

#### The pigment

#### *Venereal Sores and Wound.*

R Iodoform Præcip gr $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00 grammes
Coumarini gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 36 gramme
Vernisoli $\frac{3}{2}$ iss	45 00 grammes

The varnish To be thinly spread over the affected part and allowed to dry The film may be removed with warm water

#### *Erysipelas*

R Iodoformi Præcip $\frac{3}{2}$	4 grammes
Mucil Tragac $\frac{3}{2}$ v	15 mls
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$	to 30 ,

The injection This requires to be made with great care, and should be strained through fine muslin A tablespoonful to be mixed with a little tepid water and injected into the bladder

#### *Cystitis*

R Pulv Iodoformi	5ij	8 grammes
P Acid Borici	5j	4 "
P Amyli	5vj	24 "

The insufflation                    *Rhinitis, Ozæna Otorrhœa*

R Iodoformi Præcip gr	XL	25 grammes
Camphor gr	xxx	20 grammes
Ol Theobromatis	5uj	120 "
Ung Lanolin Co	5j	300 "

A useful dressing for burns scalds, and wounds

R Iodoform Præcip gr	v	03 gramme
Ol Theobromatis q	s	a sufficiency

For one urethral bougie One to be inserted twice a day and returned as long as possible The meatus should be covered with a thick pad of boric wool                    *Gonorrhœa*

R Iodoform Præcip gr	v	02 gramme
Ol Theobromatis q	s	a sufficiency

For one rectal suppository One to be introduced five minutes before soliciting the bowels

*Anal Fissure or Haemorrhoids*

**ARISTOL Dithymol Iodide** A bulky, reddish brown powder containing 46 per cent of iodine Insoluble in water and glycerin, soluble in chloroform, ether, fats, and oils It may be generally substituted for iodoform as a dressing for wounds, &c Useful in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema rhinitis, and ozæna Its only practical advantage over iodoform is its freedom from smell *It decomposes when heated or exposed to light*

**DI-IODOFORM Ethylene Tetraiodide** Said to contain 95 per cent of iodine Occurs in yellow almost odourless crystals It may be substituted as a dusting powder for syphilitic sores It is a very dense powder

**EUROPHEN Isobutyl cresyl iodide** A bulky, yellow, almost inodorous powder containing 27 per cent iodine Insoluble in water and glycerin, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and the fixed and volatile oils Used as substitute for iodoform Like aristol *it is decomposed by light and heat*

**IODOFORMIN** A white insoluble compound of iodoform and hexamethylenetetramine Possesses but a faint odour, and is recommended as a substitute for iodoform

**IODOFORMOGEN** *Iodoform Albuminate* A brown yellow, non agglutinative and almost inodorous powder May be used as a dusting powder in place of iodoform but is less powerful

**IODOL** *Tetra iodo pynhol* A bulky, light brown powder of pleasant odour containing 89 per cent of iodine Almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether collodion chloroform, and oils It is decomposed by light and heat An efficient substitute for iodoform, especially for dusting venereal sores In ointments it may be used in strengths up to 10 per cent Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in syphilis and scrofula

**LORETIN** An insoluble inodorous yellow powder possessing antiseptic properties used as a substitute for iodoform It is stated to be non toxic

**LOSOPHAN** *Tri iodo cresol* In colourless needles of peculiar odour Contains 80 per cent iodine

**NOSOPHEN** *Tetra iodo phenolphthalein* A yellow, odourless powder containing 60 per cent iodine Almost insoluble in alcohol and water, soluble in ether and chloroform Used as a surgical antiseptic

**ANTINOSIN** is the sodium salt of nosophen Occurs as a bluish green powder freely soluble in water Used in vesical catarrh in  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  per cent solution The same strength may also be used as a gargle as a mouth wash, and for washing out the bladder in cystitis

**EUDOXINE** is the bismuth salt of nosophen Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme), in ointment, as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrhoea, &c

**SANOFORM** *" "* In bulky, white, feathery crystals, " ", ei, and collodion, in soluble in water Recommended as a non poisonous substitute for iodoform Appears to be little used

## IODUM

### *Iodine*

Iodine is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant and parasiticide Externally it acts as an irritant, staining the skin and causing a sensation of heat and pain The weaker preparations induce desquamation the superficial cuticle

peeling off, but if applied too strong vesication and deep inflammation with scarring ensue The yellow stain may be removed by solution of sodium thiosulphate ("hypo")

*Externally* it is used as an irritant or counter irritant and general lymphatic stimulant The tincture is employed as a paint for chilblains, chronic inflammation of the joints, sprains, spongy and receding gums, pleurisy, &c In glandular enlargements stainless iodine ointment (Idione) is preferred

Free iodine is rarely administered *internally*, although very small and frequent doses sometimes allay obstinate vomiting

Tincture of iodine is largely employed for sterilising the skin before operations, and for disinfecting wounds of all kinds The wound should be thoroughly soaked with the tincture and afterwards packed with gauze (also saturated with tincture) and allowed to remain for two or three days before opening

*It is important that the tincture be freshly prepared*, then there is little smarting or pain and no cell destruction

Dose of *Tinctura Iodi Mitis*, 2 to 5 minims (0.1 to 0.3 ml.), well diluted

*Great care must be taken to distinguish the above from Tinct Iodi Fortis, which is not given internally*

**Antidotes** One or two teaspoonfuls of saccharated solution of lime, large draughts of mucilage of starch, starchy foods, emetics, copious draughts of warm milk, morphine subcutaneously

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, oil of turpentine, starch, and tannin

#### External Applications

*Liquor Iodi Fortis*, equivalent to *Linimentum Iodi*, *Unguentum Iodi*, *Idione*

R Ung Iodi ʒj	30 grammes
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A small piece to be *gently* rubbed into the glandular enlargement If supervening pain becomes troublesome, apply a little of the following

R Sodii Hyposulph ʒj	4 grammes.
Aq Dest ʒj	4 "
Ung Lanolini ʒvj	24 "

R Iodi gr x	0 6 grammes
Potassi Iodidi gr xxv	2 0 grammes
Glycerin ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

*Morton's Fluid* Inject ʒss to ʒj (2 to 4 mils) according to size of tumour *Spina Bifida*

R Iodi gr xv	1 gramme
Collodii Flexile ad ʒiv	to 15 mils

The pigment Not to be applied over large areas *Ringworm*

R Idione ʒj	30 grammes
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To be well rubbed into the knees *Rheumatism*

R Tincturae Iodi Mlxxv	1 mil
Glycerini Boracis ʒj	4 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒiv	to 125 ,,

A teaspoonful to be snuffed up the nostrils frequently *Catarrh*

R Tinct Iodi Mj	0 06 mil
Acid Carbolic Liq Mj	0 06 ,,
Glycerin Mxv	1 00 ,,
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 4 00 mils

One teaspoonful in a little water every four hours

*Typhoid*

R Liquor Iodi Fort Mlx	4 mils
Acid Carbolic Mvv	1 mil
Glycerin ad ʒj	to 60 mils

A teaspoonful to be mixed with a teacupful of water and used as a gargle every few hours *Chronic Follicular Pharyngitis*

R Tincture Iodi Mj	0 06 mil
Glycerin ʒss	2 00 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 00 ,,

To be taken every hour

*To allay Obstinate Vomiting*

**TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA, B P C** *Decolorised Tincture of Iodine* An almost useless preparation All the iodine exists in combination

**IDIONE** A stainless non vesicant fatty compound containing 10 per cent of free iodine When rubbed into the skin is rapidly absorbed and specific effect is almost immediately apparent Used in enlarged joints and glands, sciatica, chilblains, sprains, rheumatism, &c

**AMYLOM IODATUM** *Iodised Starch* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms (2 to 8 mils) Used in cases of syphilis, &c, where metallic iodides are not tolerated Has also been employed as an antiseptic dusting powder, but does not replace iodoform or its congeners

**PASTA AMYLI IODAT** *Iodised Starch Paste* Strong starch paste with combined iodine Used as an application to syphilitic sores and ulcers Not so good as iodoform or aristol

**ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM** *Diluted Hydriodic Acid* A colourless, aqueous liquid containing 10 per cent by weight of hydrogen iodide with a trace of hypophosphorous acid to preserve it The solution has a tendency to decompose on long keeping, and should not be used unless perfectly colourless It has the properties of iodides, but possesses no advantage over potassium and sodium iodides

Dose, 8 to 30 minimis (0.5 to 2 mils)

R Acid Hydriodic Dil ℥	0 6 mil
Glycerin ʒss	2 0 mils
Syr Zingib ʒss	2 0 "
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose

**SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDRIODICI** *Syrup of Hydriodic Acid* Dose, 20 to 60 minimis (1.2 to 4 mils) well diluted A mild preparation, of service where potassium iodide disagrees

**IODIPIN** *Iclinal* An iodine addition product of sesame oil A yellow, oleaginous liquid Dose of the 10 per cent solution, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils) in the day, in capsule or in mixture Iodipin is very rapidly assimilated, iodine being detected in the urine fifteen minutes after taking Useful in syphilis and scrofula

R Iodipin (10 per cent) ʒij	8 0 mils
P Acaciae ʒss	2 0 grammes
Sp Chloroi of ℥	0 6 ml
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Scrofula.*

## IPECACUANHÆ RADIX

*Ipecacuanha*

The dried root of *Psychotria Ipecacuanha* (Rubiaceæ) In full doses ipecacuanha is a certain emetic, in small doses it is stomachic and cholagogue, an expectorant and mild diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha powder is a specific remedy for dysentery, abscess of the liver, sprue. In bronchial infections ipecacuanha is of great service, causing a watery exudation through the mucous membrane, consequently of the greatest service when secretion is scanty.

Dose of the powder—as an expectorant ¼ to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.12 grammes), as an emetic 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), in dysentery 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

Dose of Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum—as an expectorant, ⅓ to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.1 ml.) as an emetic, 15 to 20 minims (1 to 1.3 ml.)

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mils.)

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ—is an expectorant 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mils.), as an emetic 4 to 6 fluid drachms (15 to 22 mils.)

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, *Dolci* (Poudre), 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ Aceticus, B P C, ⅓ to 2 fluid drachms (1 to 8 mils.)

R Vin Arctimon al	5ij	8 mils
Vin Ipecacuanhæ	5ii	12 ,
Aq Menth Pip ad	5ii	to 40 ,

The draught To be taken at once *Emetic for Adult*

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ M	1	0 6 mil
Tinct Myrrhæ M	1	0 3 "
Liq Ammon Acet M	1	2 0 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ad	5j	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Expectorant and Diaphoretic*

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ	5ij	10 00 mils
Oymcl Scillæ	5ij	10 00 mils
Inf Senegæ ad	5ii	to 100 00 ,

Ten to 15 drops every quarter of an hour while required  
*Croupy Cough of Infants*

R Pulv Ipecacuanha gr 111 2 grammes

To be taken at night fifteen minutes after the following draught

Tinct Opn M <sub>v</sub>	0 600 mil
Coca - F <sup>er</sup> ipeca <sup>u</sup> l <sup>u</sup> gr 1	0 016 gramme
Aq 1 5'	to 30 000 mils

### *Dysentery and Liver Abscess*

*In place of this draught the patient may be given 20 grains of chloral. In no case should anything be eaten for two hours before or after the dose. After four nights the ipecacuanha should be gradually reduced.*

R Vin Ipecacuanha M <sub>v</sub>	0 60 mil
Liq Ammon Acet M <sub>xv</sub>	1 00 ,,
Ammon Carb gr 1	0 12 gramme
Tinct Belladon M <sub>j</sub>	0 06 mil
Sp Chloroformi M <sub>iv</sub>	0 25 ,,
Aq Anisi ad 5ij	to 10 00 mils

Two teaspoonfuls every hour for three doses afterwards every four hours      *Acute Bronchitis of young Children*

R Vin Ipecacuanha M<sub>j</sub> 0 12 mil

To be taken every hour in a little water

### *To allay Vomiting in Pregnancy*

R Pulv Ipecac Co gr x 0 6 gramme

Take at bedtime and follow by hot drink

*Diaphoretic in early stage of common Cold; next morning give quinine*

**PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETIN** *De emetinised Ipecacuanha* It is stated that the alkaloid free powder acts as well in tropical diseases like dysentery as the ordinary powder, but this is not certain Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 8 to 1 2 gramme)

## JRIDINUM

*Iridin Irisin*

A resinoid extractive obtained from *Iris versicolor* (Iridaceæ) It is a cholagogue purgative, and may be given in most affections arising from torpid liver Being slightly diuretic it is of service in dropsy, and is frequently given in malarial jaundice

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 2 gramme) in pill

R Iridini gr 1j	0 120 grammes
Podophylini gr 1	0 016 ,,
Ent. Lu - von gr 1	0 020
Ol Caryoph. gr ss	0 030

For one pill Every other night *Biliousness*

R Iridini gr 1j	0 12 grammes
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr ss	0 03 ,,
Pil Coloc. c Hyoscy. gr 1j	0 12 ,,

For one pill At bedtime occasionally, followed next morning by a saline purge *Torpid Liver*

## ISPAGHULA

### *Ispaghula*

The dried ripe seeds of *Plantago ovata* (Plantaginaceæ) The principal constituent is mucilage and in addition, is used throughout the East as a demulcent drink in place of barley water or linseed tea. The crushed seeds are also drunk with water in dysentery and diarrhoea, mixed with hot water they are employed as a poultice.

Dose of Decoctum Ispaghulæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

## JABORANDI FOLIAE

### *Jaborandi Leaves*

The dried leaves of *Pilocarpus Mycrophyllus* (Rutaceæ) Jaborandi is a powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic, large doses causing profuse sweating and increased salivary secretion, accompanied by some cardiac depression. Is of service in dropsy, renal disease, asthma, diabetes, and to promote the secretion of milk. Applied to the scalp it is said to promote the growth of the hair. The preparations, more especially the active principle pilocarpine, are strongly antagonistic to belladonna (atropine) and morphine.

Dose of Extractum Jaborandi Liquidum, 5 to 15 minimis (0 3 to 1 mil)

Tinctura Jaborandi,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS, PILOCARPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** Pilocarpine Nitrate and Hydrochloride The salts of the principal alkaloid of jaborandi Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0 003 to 0 03 gramme) by the mouth or hypodermically. Pilocarpine is generally used subcutaneously in

dropsy uræmic convulsions, pneumonia &c When given in Bright's disease to promote sweating the patient must be immediately rolled in hot blankets and a hot water bottle applied to the feet ('cannot be employed where heart is very weak Injection of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.015 to 0.03 grammes) most successful antidote in atropine poisoning Dilute lotions or ointments stimulate the growth of the hair A 1 per cent solution is used as a collyrium contracts the pupil

R Tinct Jaborandi ℥ viii	20 mils
Ext Multi Liq $\frac{5}{iv}$	150
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ viii	0.5 mil
Aq Cinnam ad $\frac{5}{v}$	to 300 mils

To be taken three times a day

#### *To promote Flow of Milk*

R Pilocarpin Nit gr $\frac{1}{v}$	0.6 gramme
Quinin Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{v}$	0.6
Tinct Cantharidin $\frac{5}{v}$	30.0 mils
Aq Rosmarini ad $\frac{5}{v}$	to 125.0 ,,

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair with a soft tooth-brush every day

#### *Alopecia*

R Pilocarpin e Nitratis gr $\frac{1}{v}$	0.25 gramme
Spirit Coloniae $\frac{5}{v}$	4.00 mils
Adipis $\frac{5}{v}$	30.00 grammes

A piece the size of a bean to be rubbed into the bald patches every day

#### *Alopecia*

## JALAPA

### *Jalap*

The dried tubercles of *Ipomoea purga* (Convolvulaceæ) It is a powerful hydrogogue cathartic, producing copious watery evacuations Frequently causes nausea and griping, and is rarely given alone, never in cases where the mucous membrane is easily inflamed Pulv Jalape Co is given in dropsical affections

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 grammes)

of Extractum Jalapæ, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammes)

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, 20 to 60 grains (1.3 to 4 grammes)

Tinctura Jalapæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Jalapæ Resinæ Resina, Jalapin, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 grammes)

R Pulv Jalape gr iiij	0 20 gramme
Hydraeg Subchlor gr i	0 06
Ol Caroph Miss	0 03 ml

For one pill Two to be taken at bedtime

*Obstinate Constipation*

R Jalapæ Resinæ gr iiij	0 20 gramme
P Saponis gr v	0 30
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ss	0 03
Oleo Resinæ Zingib gr ss	0 03

For two pills To be taken at bedtime

*Serere Constipation*

R Tinct Jalape ʒij	8 mils
E't Cascarae Liq ʒij	4
Syrup Zingib ʒij	8
Aq Cinnam ra Miss	to 40

The purgative draught

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1 3 grammes
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For one cachet To be taken at bedtime

*In Diopscal Affections or Cerebral Congestion*

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xv	1 gramme
Potass Tart Acid gr xxx	2 grammes

The powder *Cirrhosis of Liver*

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1 3 grammes
Tinct Sennæ ʒij	4 0 mils
Potass Tart Acid ʒij	4 0 grammes
Syrup Zingib ʒij	4 0 mils
Aq Menth Pip ad Miss	to 40 0

To be taken every other morning

*Anasarca*

**KALADANA** *Kuadana Pharbitis* *Nil* The dried seeds of *Ipomoea hederacea* (Convolvulaceæ). Kaladana is the Indian equivalent of Jalap, and its preparations generally take the place of that drug in the East.

Dose of Pulv Kaladanæ, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

Kaladanæ Resina, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

Pulvis Kaladanæ Compositus, 20 to 60 grains (1 5 to 4 grammes)

Tinctura Kaladanæ, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**TURPETHUM** *Tu peth* The dried root and stem of *Ipomoea Tu pethum* (Convolvulaceæ), a plant used in India and the East in place of Jalap. Turpeth resin behaves like jalapin, but is said to be stronger in action.

Dose of Turpeth, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

### JAMBUL

#### *Jambul*

The seeds of *Eugenia Jambolana* (Myrtaceæ) Are credited with the property of arresting formation of sugar in diabetes. In the East the juice of the fresh bark and leaves is used as an astringent in diarrhoea.

Dose of the powdered leaves 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in cachet, gradually increased

Extractum Jambul Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

R. Pulv Jambul gr xx 1 3 grammes

For one cachet To be taken three times a day

#### *Diabetes*

R. Ext Jambul Liq ʒij	4 0 mils
Elixir Saccharini ℥v	0 3 mil
Inf Aurantii Co ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Diabetes*

R. Ext Jambul Liq ʒij	4 00 mils
Codeinæ Phosph ḡ ss	0 03 gramme
Glycerin Glycerophosph Co ʒij	4 00 mils
Inf Gent Co ad ʒij	to 30 00 ,

To be taken three times a day *Diabetes*

### JUGLANDINUM

#### *Juglandin*

A resinoid extractive obtained from the root bark of *Juglans cinerea* (Juglandaceæ). In properties it is identical with iudin, *qv*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 grammes) in pill

**SPIRITUS JUGLANDIS** A spirit distilled from the leaves or fruits of *Juglans regia*, the walnut, is reputed to be antispasmodic and to be of service in checking sickness of pregnancy Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.)

R Spirit Juglandis 5ss	2 00 mils
Vin Ipecac Mij	0 06 mil
Ert Cocaæ Liq Mxxv	1 00
Aq Chlorof ad 5ss	to 15 00 mils

To be taken every hour while sickness continues

*Vomiting in Pregnancy*

## JUNIPERUS

*Juniper*

The fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Coniferae) is rarely employed in medicine, but the volatile oil is a powerful renal stimulant and diuretic. Like most essential oils, in small doses it is stomachic and carminative. Combined with oil of lavender it is of service in hepatic ascites and chronic

diarrhoea &c.

Dos 0 3 minimis (0 03 to 0 2 mils)  
or Spiritus Juniperi, 20 to 60 minimis (1 3 to 4 mils)

R Potass Acetatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Potass Iodidi gr ii	0 2 ,,
Spirit Juniperi Mxxx	2 0 mils
Spirit Chlorof Mx	0 6 mil
Inf Uvae Ursi ad 5j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Chronic Bright's Disease*

R Tinct Cannabis Ind Mv	0 3 mil
Caffeinæ Citratis gr ii	0 2 gramme
Spirit Juniperi Mxxx	2 0 mils
Spirit Chlorof Mx	0 6 mil
Inf Scoparii ad 5j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Hepatic Ascites*

## KAMALA

*Kamala*

A red glandular powder obtained from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinus* (Euphorbiaceæ). Of great repute in the East for expelling tape-worm

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes)

R Kymalæ gl	xxx	2 grammes.
Mucil T <small>m</small>	z	15 mls
Syrup "	,	4 "
Aq Caryoph ad	5ss	to 40 "

The draught at bedtime, followed next morning by a brisk purge of castor oil or black draught *Tapeworm*

## KAOLINUM

*Kaolin China Clay*

Native white aluminium silicate, thoroughly dried and sifted. An unctuous white, absorbent powder. Used as a dusting powder and for irritable conditions of the skin generally.

Allied substances are

## FULLERS' EARTH

**TALC or FRENCH CHALK** Native white magnesium silicate, unctuous to the touch. A mixture of talc 5 and boric acid 2, is a capital powder for sweaty feet

**CIMOLIA** Native white aluminium silicate. This is not so unctuous as the foregoing, and is more suitable for dusting infants or persons with tender skins. It frequently allays itching, especially when made into a thin cream with glycerin and water

R P Cimoliae	5iv	15 grammes
Glycerini	3ss	2 mls
Liq Carbonis Deterg	M xv	1 ml
Liq Plumbi Fort	5ss	2 mls
CremCr Frigid	5j	30 grammes

**CALORIT** A highly pure form of kieselguhr with very long fibre. It is impregnated with a substance which, in contact with putrefied discharges, liberates nascent oxygen. Specially recommended for poultices, replacing with advantage linseed meal and bread. Calorit may be made into a poultice with hot water or it may be heated on a shovel over a fire and used as a *dry pack*. For bronchitis and similar affections *dry hot packs* are much to be preferred to wet poultices. The *dry pack* retains heat longer than a wet poultice, while the patient does not so readily take a chill when the pack is changed.

## KAVÆ RHIZOMA

*Kava Rhizome Kar i Kara*

The dried peeled rhizome or *Piper methysticum* (Piperaceæ)  
Used in the Australian Colonies Resembles pepper in its  
local action as a stimulant diuretic in gonorrhœa

Dose of Extractum Kavæ Liquidum, 30 to 60 minims (2 to  
4 mils)

Extractum Kavæ, 1 to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.3 grammes)

R Potiss Citratis gr xv	1 0 grammes
Tinct Buchu ℥ xx	1 2 mil
Ext Santali Solub ℥ xxxv	2 0 mils
Ext Kavæ Liq ℥ xxxv	2 0 "
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 30 0 "

To be taken every four hours in a tablespoonful of water

*Stimulant diuretic*

## KINO

*Kino*

The dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (Leguminosæ)  
It is astringent, and is used in mouth washes, gargles, diarrœa mixtures &c in place of tannic acid

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 grammes)

of Tinctura Kino,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Kino ℥ xxv	2 0 mils
Tinct Osm ℥ v	0 3 mil
Tinct Zingib ℥ xv	1 0 ,
Mist Cretæ ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours

*Diarrœa*

R Tinct Kino ℥ xxv	2 mils
Bismuth Oxychlorid gr xv	1 " "
Pulv Cretæ Aromatic Opio gr viii	" "
Mucil Acaciae $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	2 mils
Aq Cinnam ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 30 "

To be taken every four hours

*Diarrœa*

R Tinct Kino $\frac{3}{2}$ iv	15 mils
Tinct Myrræ $\frac{3}{2}$ iv	15 "
Glyc Acid Boric $\frac{3}{2}$ J	4 "
Aq Coloniensis ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 60 "

The tincture Half a teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of  
water for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every  
morning and night

*Spongy Gums*

## KOLA

*Kola*

The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata* (Sterculiaceæ) Contain the alkaloids caffeine and theobromine, and are stimulant, diuretic, and tonic. Preparations of kola are frequently of value in relieving headache, and are of service in mitral disease and dropsy. As, however, the proportion of alkaloids is variable in the latter cases it is safer to give caffeine or its preparations directly.

Dose of Extractum Kolæ Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims (0 6 to 1 3 mil)

R Extract Kolæ Liquid M <small>xxv</small>	1 0 mil
Phenazone gr v	0 3 grammme
Syrup Aurantii 3ss	2 0 mils
Inf Calumbæ ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours      *Neuralgic Headache*

R Extract Kolæ Liquid 3ss	2 mils
Syrup Aurantii 3ss	2 ,,

One teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, with a dessert spoonful of citrate of magnesia, while effervescing when required      *Headache*

## KRAMERIÆ RADIX

*Krameria Root Rhatany Root*

The dried root of *Krameria* (Polygalaceæ). It is astringent, being 10% to 15% to tannic acid.

Dose of Extractum Krameriae, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 grammme)

Infusum Krameriae,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

Tinctura Krameriae,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Trochisci Krameriae }  
Trochisci Krameriae et Cocainæ } one occasionally

R Tinct Krameriae M <small>xxxi</small>	2 0 mils
Tinct Opii M <small>v</small>	0 3 mil
Mist Cretæ ad 3j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Diarrhœa*

R Potassi Chloratis ʒij	8 grammes
Glycini ʒiv	15 mls
Inf Krameriæ ad ʒi	to 250 ,,

The astringent gargle *Relaxed Sore Throat*

R Pulv Krameriæ ʒij	8 grammes
Pulv Myrræ ʒi	4 "
Pulv Camphoræ ʒi	4 "
Cretæ Præcip ʒij	60 ,,

The dentifrice Use twice a day *Bleeding Gums*

## LACTUCARIUM

### *Lactucarium*

The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa* (Compositæ). A mild hypnotic and anodyne. It is sometimes prescribed with calomel.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 3 gramme)

R Hydrarg Subchlor gr 1	0 06 gramme
Lactucarii gr ii	0 20

For one pill Twice a week at bedtime

## LAUROCERASI FOLIÆ

### *Cherry Laurel Leaves*

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus* (Rosaceæ). The leaves, when bruised and distilled, yield a volatile oil and a small amount of hydrocyanic acid. The distilled water, **AQUA LAUROCERASI**, is sometimes added to eye and skin lotions for its sedative action. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls.)

R Pulv Boracis gr viii	0 5 gramme
Aq Laurocerasi ʒiv	15 0 mls
Aq Sambuci ad ʒ viii	to 200 0 ,,

The eye lotion

R Aq Laurocerasi ʒi	4 0 mls
Sodii Bicarb gr xv	1 0 gramme
Spirit Anmon Arom ℥ viii	1 2 mil
Spirit Armoriciæ Co ℥ viii	1 2 ,,
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒi	to 30 0 mls

To be taken twice a day *Flatulence and Dyspepsia*

R Aq Laurocerasi 3ij	30 mils
Liq Carbonis Deterg 3iv	1 mil
Glyc Plumbi Subacet 3iv	15 mils
Aq Rosæ ad 5vij	to 200 ,,
The soothing skin lotion	Sunburn

## LAVANDULÆ OLEUM

### *Oil of Lavender*

Oil of lavender (*Lavandula Vera*, Labiate) is aromatic and carminative. Added to liniments it is a mild stimulant.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mils)

of Spiritus Lavandulæ, 5 to 20 minimis (0 3 to 1 3 mil )  
Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm  
(2 to 4 mils )

R Tinct Lavand Co	3 ss	2 mils
Spirit Ammon Arom	3 ss	2 ,,
Spirit Armoracia	3 ss	2 ,,
Inf Aurant Co ad	31	to 30 ,,

R Zinci Sulphatis gr ۱۳ g. amme  
 Tinct Livand Co ۴۰ mils  
 Ag Dest ad ۲۵۰ ۰ ..

## The "Red Lotion" For Ulcers Raw Surfaces, &c

## LEPTANDRINIUM

Leptandrin

A resinoid powder obtained from *Leptandra virginica*, Culver's Root (Scrophulariaceæ). It is employed as a cholagogue and alterative.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 grammes)

R. Leptandrini gr ]	0.06 gramme
Aloini gr ss	0.03 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr ]	0.06 "

The liver pill To be taken at bedtime twice a week

R Leptandrini gr	0 030 gramme
Juglandini gr	0 030 "
Podophyllini gr	0 016 "
Ext Belladonnae gr	0 016 "
Ol Menth Pip	0 060 ml

For one pill At bedtime occasionally Cholagogue

R Leptandrini gr ss	0 03 gramme
F em " gr ss	0 03 ,
"	0 06 ml

For one pill Every night after dinner *Dyspepsia*

## LIMON

### *Lemon*

**CORTEX LIMONIS** *Lemon Peel* The outer peel of *Citrus medica* var *β limonum* (Rutaceæ) The tincture is given as a tonic and flavouring agent Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

**OLEUM LIMONIS** *Oil o, Lemon* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 ml ) Is mildly stimulant and stomachic Added to ointments in the proportion of 2 or 3 drops to the ounce, it imparts an agreeable perfume

**SUCCUS LIMONIS** *Lemon Juice* One fluid ounce contains about 35 grains of citric acid and neutralises about 50 grains of potassium bicarbonate 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate or 24 grains of ammonium carbonate Diluted with water it is used to assuage thirst and to form effervescent mixtures Lemon juice in doses of 2 to 4 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mils ) daily is of the greatest service in scurvy

**SYRUPUS LIMONIS** *Lemon Syrup* A pleasantly acidulated syrup in great favour as a flavouring agent in mixtures Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils )

## LINUM

### *Linseed Flaxseed*

The dried ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Linaceæ) The crushed seeds *Linum Farina* are used for making poultices —about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb to a pint of boiling water The vessel in which the poultice is mixed should be previously made as hot as possible

As a means of applying warmth and heat for the relief of pain or to accelerate torpid abscesses, &c, linseed poultices are invaluable To prevent their sticking to the skin the enveloping fabric should be smeared with oil

**LINSEED TEA** Linseed a tablespoonful, liquorice root a small piece, sugar two lumps and boiling water half a pint, infused until cold—is a favourite household demulcent. It relieves cough and sore throat, and is a useful drink in irritable bladder.

**OLEUM LINI** *Linseed Oil* Mixed with an equal volume of lime water forms *Carron Oil*, a favourite application for burns and scalds.

## LITHIUM

### *Lithium*

**LITHII BENZOAS** *Lithium Benzoate* A bulky, white powder freely soluble in water Given in gout Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) largely diluted

**LITHII BROMIDUM** *Lithium Bromide* A granular white powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol Given in epilepsy, Bright's disease, &c Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) largely diluted

**LITHII CARBONAS** *Lithium Carbonate* A white powder, slightly soluble in water more so in aerated water It is antacid and diuretic, and a reputed solvent of uric acid, a relatively small quantity being sufficient to form a soluble salt Of service in gouty and rheumatic affections Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 grammes) in cachet or dissolved in aerated water

**LITHII CITRAS** *Lithium Citrate* A white powder, freely soluble in water May be given in place of the carbonate in gout and rheumatism Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes)

**LITHII GLYCEROPHOSPHAS** *Lithium Glycerophosphate* A white powder freely soluble in water It is a nerve tonic, readily assimilated, and may be given in all gouty affections Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 grammes)

**LITHII GUAIACAS** *Lithium Guaiacate* A compound of guaiacum resin and lithia Occurs in deep brown flakes Of use in chronic rheumatism and gout, a small daily dose sometimes wards off attacks of the latter Dose, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 grammes) in pill

**LITHII HIPPURAS** *Lithium Hippurate* A white powder, soluble in water May be substituted for the benzoate Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**LITHII SALICYLAS** *Lithium Salicylate* A white powder very soluble in water As salicylic acid increases the excretion of uric acid this salt is recommended in all gouty affections  
**Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammes)**

**THIALION** A proprietary mixture said to contain lithium associated with some purgative salt Recommended in uric acid diuresis Dose, one teaspoonful in hot water every morning

**URICEDIN** A German speciality, supposed to be a mixture of lithium and other alkaline citrates with sodium sulphate Occurs in yellowish granules soluble in water Recommended in gout and rheumatism Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)

**UROPERHERIN B** Said to be a weak compound of the bromine and lithium benzoate Diuretic Dose 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in cachet Decomposes on exposure

**UROPERHERIN S** The corresponding lithium salicylate combination Dose, &c., as above

**UROGIN** Said to be *Lithium Quinate* Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in gout

R Lithii Bromidi gr $\frac{v}{x}$	0 6 grammes
Tinct Cannabis Ind $\frac{M}{v}$	0 3 mil
Tinct Digitalis $\frac{M}{v}$	0 3 „
Syrup Aurantii $\frac{5}{ss}$	2 0 mils
Muci. Acaciae $\frac{5}{ss}$	2 0 „
Aq Cinnam ad $\frac{3}{J}$	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Epilepsy*

R Lithii Carbonatis gr $\frac{x}{l}$	2 5 grammes
Aq Rosae $\frac{5}{x}$	250 0 mils

The lotion Apply on lint and cover with gutta percha tissue *To relieve Pain of Gouty Inflammation*

R Lithii Carbonatis gr $\frac{ii}{l}$	0 2 grammes
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The powder To be taken in half a tumbler of aerated water three times a day *Gouty Rheumatism*

R Lithii Citratis gr $\frac{v}{x}$	0 3 grammes
P Magnes Boro Cit Co gr $\frac{xxx}{x}$	2 0 grammes
Hexamin gr $\frac{v}{x}$	0 3 grammes
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{J}$	to 30 0 mils

\*To be taken in half a tumbler of water three times a day *Uric-Acid Cachet*

R Lithii Guaiacatis gr v 0 3 grammes

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Gouty Rheumatism*

R Lithii Sulphuratis gr v 0 6 grammes

Bromalini gr v 0 3 ,

Tinct Auriント 3 ss 2 0 mils

Syrup Zingiberis 5 ss 2 0 ,

Aq ad 3 J to 30 0 ,

To be taken twice a day

*Rheumatism*

## LOBELIA

### *Lobelia*

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata* (Lobeliaceæ) In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing purging vomiting and finally respiratory failure. In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant. Chiefly employed in spasmodic asthma and in other affections of the pulmonary tract attended with dyspnæa.

Dose of Tinctura Lobeliæ Ätherea, 5 to 15 minimæ (0 3 to 1 mil). In spasmodic asthma larger doses may be given, but must be discontinued immediately nausea occurs, which is usually coincident with relief.

R Tinct Lobeliæ Äthereæ ℥vxx 2 mils

Aq Cinnam ad 3 J to 30 mils

To be taken every half hour until relieved. Stop on the slightest feeling of nausea. Two or three doses generally suffice

*Spasmodic Asthma*

R Tinct Lobeliæ Äthereæ ℥x 0 6 mil

Tinct Belladonnæ ℥x 0 6 mil

Tinct Aconiti ℥v 0 3 ,

Aq Menth & Pip ad 3 J to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Tinct Lobeliæ Äthereæ ℥x 0 6 mil

Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0 6 ,

Tinct Scillæ ℥x 0 6 ,

Ammon Caib gr iiij 0 2 gramme

Inf Senegæ ad 3 ss to 15 0 mils

To be taken every four hours *Cardiac Asthma*

**PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS** *Asthma Powder* This is a mixture of lobelia, stramonium, tea, and nitre. Half a teaspoonful or so, ignited, allowed to smoulder and the fumes inhaled, frequently affords relief in asthma.

## LUPULUS

*Hop*

The ~~cc~~ troubles of *Humulus Lupulus* ( Cannabinaceæ) Preparations of hops are slightly soporific stomachic, emmenagogue and tonic. Well brewed ale prepared with malt and hops and *not* with substitutes taken with meals is often given with the best results to convalescents. A pillow of hops is sometimes used to induce sleep.

Dose of *Tinctura Lupuli*  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)  
*Elixirum Lupuli*, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 grammes)  
*Injusum Lupuli*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

**LUPULINUM** *Lupulin* A brownish yellow powder, consisting of the lupulinic glands. It is given in doses of 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 grammes) as a *dry* *pill*.

R <i>Tincture Lupuli</i>	5ss	2 mils
Spirit Ammon Arom	Mixx	2
Syrup Zincibasis	5ss	2 "
Aq Dest ad	3J	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day      *Digestive Stimulant*

R Tinct Carminativa	MV	0.3 mil
Sodi Bicarb gr	VV	1.0 gramme
Spirit Chloroformi	MV	0.6 mil
Inj Lupuli ad	3J	to 30.0 mils

To be taken three times a day      *Carminative and Tonic*

## MAGNESIUM

*Magnesia*

**MAGNESII CARBONAS** *Magnesium Carbonate* This appears in two forms, the *light* and the *heavy*. The former is exceedingly bulky. When calcined they yield

**MAGNESIA LEVIS** and **MAGNESIA PONDEROSA** Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes). Both magnesia and the carbonate are antacid, mildly alkaline, and laxative. Useful in dyspepsia, heartburn, gouty affections and as an aperient for children.

**LIQUOR MAGNESIAE CARBONATIS** *Solution of Magnesium Bicarbonate* May be safely given as an antacid and laxative to young infants.

The most useful and reliable preparation however, is **CREMOR MAGNESIAE**, *Cream of Magnesia* Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils). This consists of the hydrated oxide suspended in water. It does not separate on standing, instantly neutralises acidity, and is a mild and useful laxative. It is also of service for brushing the teeth, as it not only acts as a cleansing and whitening agent, but neutralises the acid secretions, and thus prevents incipient decay.

Magnesia and especially, Ciemor Magnesiae are the first remedies to be given in cases of poisoning by corrosive acids arsenic copper, and mercury salts

R Magnesiae Levis gr	v	1 0 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr	v	0 3
Syrup Zingiberis	51	4 0 mils
Aq Menth Pip ad	51	to 30 0 ..

To be taken when required      *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*

R Magnesiæ Pond gr v	0 60 gramme
Sodii Bicarb gr v	0 60 ,,
Pulv Rhei gr v	0 30 ,,
Ol Caju gr 1	0 06 ..

To be divided into two cachets One or two for a dose  
*Dyspepsia*

R Pulv Rhei gr v	0 300 gramme
Ol Anethi ℥ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	0 300 "
Cremor Magnesiae ad 31v	to 15 000 nills

One to four teaspoonfuls for a dose according to age  
*Laxative for young Children*

R Tinct Myrrhæ	3ij	8 0 mils
Ol Gaultheriae	IIIij	0 1 mil
Spirit Chloef	IIIxxv	2 0 mils
Cremor Magnesiæ ad	5iv	to 125 0 ..

For brushing the teeth night and morning

**MAGNESII BORO CITRAS** See Acidum Boricum

**MAGNESII SULPHAS** *Magnesium Sulphate Epsom-Salt* This is one of the most useful saline purgatives, giving the best results when taken in a warm very dilute solution. It is given in constipation, especially when associated with gouty or hepatic affections. It is the promptest antidote to poisoning by lead or barium. When given in concentrated solution it is a useful purge in anasarca and ascites.

*Epsom Salt* is given in dysentery (evacuant action) It is an important agent in Micturition. Dose for repeated doses 15 to 120 grains (1 to 8 grammes, for a single dose 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 15 grammes)

**Solubility** Soluble in its own weight of cold water

**Incompatibles** Alkaline carbonates and phosphates

R Magnesi Sulphatis	5 ss	6 grammes
Magnesi Levii gr	vii	1 gramme
Pip ad	5 J	to 30 mils

The salient aperient To be taken every morning before food

R Magnesi Sulphatis	5 ii	8 0 grammes
Acid Sulph Aromat	M x	0 6 mil
Aq Menth Virid ad	5 J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every morning before breakfast *Aperient*

R Magnesi Sulphatis gr	viii	2 grammes
P Magnes Boro Cit Co	5 i	4 ,
Inf Gent Co ad	5 J	to 30 mils

To be taken in half a tumbler of water twice a day

*Gouty Affections*

R V - - - S l - - tis gr	viii	2 grammes
Tinct Rhei Co	M viii	2 mils
Inf Calumbra ad	5 J	2
		to 30

To be taken three times a day

*Constipation*

R Magnesi Sulphatis gr	vii	1 20 grammes
Ferri Sulphatis gr	vii	0 40 ,
Acid Sulph Aromat	M x	0 60 mil
Spirit Chloroformi	M x	0 60
Quininæ Hydrochlor gr	ss	0 03 grammes
Aq Dest ad	5 J	to 30 00 mils

To be taken twice a day

*Anæmia*

R Magnesi Sulphatis Efferves		120 grammes.
centis	5 iv	

One or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of tepid water every morning on rising

*A mild Aperient, and useful in Gouty Troubles*

**MAGNESII LACTAS** *Magnesium Lactate* May be given in place of the calcium salt useful as a haemostatic in bleeding gums Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)

Solubility 1 in 30 of water

**MAGNESII SULPHIS** *Magnesium Sulphite* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) Used as an internal parasiticide in place of sulphurous acids q.v.

R Magnesi Sulphitis	5 <i>m</i>	12 grammes
Aq Dest ad 3 <i>viiij</i>		to 200 mls

The gaigle To be used three times a day

*Ulcerated Sore Throat*

**MAGNESII PEROXIDUM** *Bogren* An insoluble white powder consisting principally of magnesium dioxide It dissolves in acidulated water with liberation of oxygen

### MALTUM

*Malt Byne*

Powdered malt possesses the property of dissolving gelatinised starch matter This property is due to an enzyme diastase which in neutral or alkaline solution converts gelatinised starch into dextrin and maltose Preparations of malt are most active at about 135° to 140° F , the activity is destroyed at 212° F or even lower

**EXTRACTUM MALTI** *Malt Extract* A useful food in debility, wasting diseases and in all cases where the salivary and pancreatic secretions are poor It should be taken in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful *about two hours after food* Although much has been written concerning the diastatic value of malt, it seems probable that the maltose value is the more important, as malt sugar is the final product of digestion of starch, and the form in which it is absorbed into the blood Extract of malt is sold under a variety of fancy names

**EXTRACTUM MALTI LIQUIDUM** *Liquid Extract of Malt* Is prepared from the former by dilution with a small quantity of alcohol

**POWDERED EXTRACT OF MALT** appears as a light brown granular powder readily soluble in water, of very pleasant taste and seldom disagrees For very young children it may be sprinkled on bread and milk, porridge, bread, &c For adults it may be taken dry or dissolved in wine or milk Dose, one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls

**EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD-LIVER OIL** A useful preparation in wasting diseases Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls

**DIASTASE OF MALT** These enzymes have the power of digesting gelatinised starch The dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.3 gramme) with farinaceous foods

**GLYCEROPHOSPHATED DIASTASE** Granulated extract of malt, combined with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain of lime magnesia, soda, iron and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of nervine tonic Dose, a teaspoonful between slices of bread

### MANGANESE

*Manganese*

Manganese salts are less astringent than the corresponding iron salts and have been represented as possessing the same haematinic properties This has not been justified by experience, and at the present time manganese is rarely prescribed By some it is supposed to be a useful adjuvant to iron preparations

**MANGANESII PEROXIDUM** *Manganese Peroxide* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

**MANGANESII HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Manganese Hypophosphate* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet

**MANGANESII IODIDUM** *Manganese Iodide* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill Given as a substitute for potassium iodide in syphilis

**MANGANESII PEPTONAS** *Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes)

**FERRI ET MANGANESII PEPTONAS** *Iron and Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in mixture

Both the latter are given in chlorosis

**POTASSII PERMANGANAS** *Potassium Permanganate* The disinfecting properties of this salt are well known It is not an ideal germicide on account of the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen to the media in which the micro organisms may be flourishing A 1 per cent solution

is of value as a disinfectant and deodorant of drains, bed pans, utensils, &c but is not suitable for purifying linen and clothing on account of the deep brown stains. Accidental stains may be removed with sodium sulphite or sodium hyposulphite. Dilute solutions are used for dyeing the hair brown. Potassium permanganate in solution (3 or 4 grains for a dose) is an antidote to phosphorus, morphine, muscarine, colchicum and oxalic acid. Internally it is given in anaemia and amenorrhoea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain in pill three times a day. For gargles and for uetherial injections it may be used 1 grain in an ounce.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 grammes) in pill massed with kaolin ointment.

**Incompatibles** Sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and other readily oxidisable matters, as vegetable extracts, &c.

For the purification of water, when no other means are at hand solution of potassium permanganate may be added until a faint permanent red tinge remains, then if a little powdered alum is added, and the water allowed to stand, the oxidisable substances are destroyed, and the finely suspended matter deposits as a brown film.

**CALCII PERMANGANAS** Calcium Permanganate Is rather more powerful as an oxidising agent than the potash salt. It occurs in very deliquescent brown crystals.

**ZINCI PERMANGANAS** Zinc Permanganate Occurs in violet brown very deliquescent crystals. Is astringent and antiseptic. Has been used as an injection in gonorrhœa, 1 grain in 8 fluid ounces of water.

## MANNA

### *Manna*

A concrete juice obtained from *Fraxinus Orni* (Oleaceæ). It has a sweetish taste, and is given to children as a laxative. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

R Mannæ gr 3ij	4 grammes
Syrup Sennæ 3ij	8 mils
Syrup Tamarindi Co 5ij	8 "
Aq Anethi ad 5j	to 30 "

A teaspoonful or more according to age

*Laxative for young Children*

## MARRUBIUM

*Horehound*

*Marrubium vulgare* (Labiatae) is a bitter tonic and demulcent. It is a frequent ingredient in popular cough remedies.

Dose of Infusum Marrubii, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

R Vin Ipecacuanhae ℥ viij	0 5 mil
E <sup>t</sup> Glycyrrhizea Liq ℥ xxv	2 0 mils
Syrup Tolutani ℥ xxx	2 0 "
Inf Marrubii ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose

*Demulcent Cough Mixture*

## MASTICH

*Mastic*

A resin obtained from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Anacardiaceae). It is reputed to be stimulant and diuretic, and is frequently prescribed with aloes, &c., in dinner pills.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 grammes)

R P Mastich gr j	0 060 gramme
P E <sup>t</sup> Aloes Socotra gr j	0 060 "
E <sup>t</sup> Belladonnae gr j	0 015 "

One pill with dinner each night

## MATICE FOLIE

*Matico Leaves*

The leaves of *Pip/a angustifolium* (Piperaceae). Matico is aromatic, stimulant, and antiseptic powder is applied locally to checks. It is used in affection of the genito urinary tract.

Dose of Pulvis Maticae, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammes)

Infusum Maticae, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

Tinctura Maticae, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tincturæ Krameriae ℥ vxx	2 mils
Syrup Papav Alb ℥ vxx	2 "
Inf Maticæ ad ʒj	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day

*Dianthaea of Tuberculosis*

R Ext Maticæ gr 1j	0 1 gramme
Copaibæ gr 1ij	0 2 ,"
Ol Santal ℥vj	0 3 mil

For one capsule To be taken three times a day

*Gono, hæa*

### MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, OLEUM

*Oil of Peppermint*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha piperita* (Labiatae) It is antiseptic, carminative stomachic, and stimulant, produces a sensation of coldness in the mouth It is a favourite remedy in dyspepsia and flatulence to prevent the griping of purgatives and to cover the taste of less pleasant medicines Owing to the large amount of menthol it contains, peppermint oil has very decided anodyne properties, and is used as a paint in neuralgia

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

of Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

### MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, OLEUM

*Oil of Spearmint*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha viridis* (Labiatae) Its properties somewhat resemble those of peppermint oil, but it is less agreeable It does not contain any menthol

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

of Aqua Menthæ Viridis, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

### MENTHÆ PULEGII, OLEUM

*Oil of Pennyroyal*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha Pulegium* (Labiatae) In its properties it resembles the foregoing, but in addition is reputed to be emmenagogue

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

## MENTHOL

### Menthol

A crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint It is antiseptic deodorant stimulant and carminative but is used principally as an external application When rubbed on the skin or applied in solution it leaves a sensation of cold and induces local anesthesia This property makes it a useful application in congestive headache rheumatism, and neuralgia especially if a superficial nerve is involved Menthol liquefies when rubbed with camphor, chloral or phenol

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 grammes)

R Menthol 5j                                    30 grammes  
 Chloral Hydrat 5ij                            8 ,  
 Chloroform Bellonnae ad 5j                to 60 mils

The pigment Paint over the affected part every two hours *Sporadic Neuralgia*

R Menthol  
Chloral Hydratis } 66 pts eq      equal parts  
Acid Carbolic

### The application for carious teeth

R Menthol 3j 30 grammes  
Lin Chloioformi ad 5ij to 60 mils

The liniment To be smeared over the affected part and covered lightly with lint Rheumatism

R. Menthol 5] 4 grammes  
Venusol ad 5] to 30 "

The skin paint Smear over the affected part and allow  
to dry To allay Itching in Urticaria

R Menthol 3j 4 grammes  
Paraffin Liquid ad 5j to 30 mils

Introduce frequently into each nostril with a camel hair pencil *Of service as a paint in Nasal Catarrh and Puritus*

R Menthol gr $\text{xxv}$	2 grammes
P Acidi Borici gr $\text{xxv}$	2 "
Bismuth Oxychlorid gr $\text{xxv}$	2 "
Lycopodium $\text{Ziv}$	15 "

The snuff To be used frequently *Nasal Cataplasma*

R Menthol ʒij	8 00 gram nes
Atropinæ gr 1j	0 12 grammes
Aconitine gr 1j	0 12 ,
Chloroform ℥ xv	1 00 mil
Collod Flex ad ʒj	to 30 00 mls

The Punt This is from ~~one~~ of service in neuralgia and allied afflictions the action increasing and prolonging the physiological effect

R Menthol gr v	0 3 gramme
Eucalyptol ℥ v	0 3 mil
Chloroform ℥ xv	1 0 ,
Atoleine ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

The spray *Acute Laryngitis*

**VALIDOL** A speciality said to contain menthol valerian etc, it is a syrupy liquid possessing a cool and somewhat bitter taste Put forward as a nervo sedative and carminative Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0 6 to 1 mil) on sugar or in wine

### METHYLENE BLUE

Not to be confounded with methyl blue or pyoktanin For medicinal purposes it must be free from zinc chloride a common impurity Has been recommended in malaria, malignant growths neuralgia, rheumatism, gonorrhœa, cystitis, nephritis, &c There does not appear to be much evidence of its value It colours the urine and faeces blue

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 gramme) in capsule or pill

### MEZEREI CORTEX

#### *Mezereor Bark*

The dried bark of *Daphne Laureola* or *Daphne Gnidioides* (Thymelaceæ) *Externally* mezereon bark is rubefacient and vesicant *Internally* in large doses it is an irritant poison, in small doses it is a gastric stimulant, it is also credited with alterative properties, which probably accounts for its inclusion in the official formula for *Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus* It is never prescribed alone, and its value in this last combination is exceedingly doubtful

**MORPHINA See OPIUM****MORRHUÆ OLEUM***Cod Liver Oil*

The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod *Gadus morrhua*, from which the solid fat has been separated at a low temperature

Cod liver oil is a valuable fatty food. It is the most readily absorbed of all fats and when it is not tolerated in the stomach benefit is experienced by rubbing it over the chest. The smell of the dried oil is however unpleasant. It is useful in tuberculous diseases, in rickets, chronic bronchitis and eczema of childhood and in all cases of defective nutrition. As a rule, large doses should not be encouraged even when easily digested one to two teaspoonfuls twice or three times a day producing the most permanent benefit. It has been noticed that the fat put on during a course of cod liver oil often begins to disappear when the remedy is discontinued but it certainly increases the resisting power of the individual to infective disease. Cod liver oil and malt extract combines both a fatty and a carbohydrate food.

**Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils) about an hour after food**

R Olei Morrhuae ℥ij	4 mils
Vin Fern ℥j	4 "
Lactis ad ℥j	to 30 "

Shake well Take three times a day

R Olei Morrhuae ℥vj	200 mils
Creosoti ℥vj	0 06 mil

For one capsule Two capsules to be taken twice a day  
*Tuberculosis*

R Olei Morrhuae ℥ij	8 0 mils
Pulv Acaciae ℥ss	2 0 grammes
Syrup Aurantii ℥ss	2 0 mils
Calcii Hypophosph gr ij	0 1 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Rickets*

R Olei Morrhuae $\frac{3}{4}$ iv	120 0 mils
Pancreatin gr v	0 3 grammie
Ovi Vitelli $\frac{3}{4}$ i	30 0 mils
P Tr <del>g</del> gr v	0 3 grammie
" " "	0 3 ,
Syrup Aui ntu $\frac{3}{4}$ iv	15 0 mils
Liq Aui ntu Co ad $\frac{3}{4}$ vij to	250 0 ,

One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful to be taken three times a day

*Deficient Nutrition*

R Olei Morrhuae $\frac{3}{4}$ j	4 mils
P Acaciae gr $\frac{1}{4}$ v	1 grammie
Syrup Hypophosph Co $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	2 mils
Aq Cinnam ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 15 ,

To be taken three times a day

R Olei Morrhuae $\frac{3}{4}$ j	4 0 mils
Liq Arsenicalis $\frac{3}{4}$ vij	0 2 mil
Sodii Glyceroph gr $\frac{1}{4}$ j	0 2 grammie
Syrup Aurantii $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	2 0 mils
Pulv Acaciae gr $\frac{1}{4}$ v	1 2 grammie
Aq Cinnam ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken in a little water thrice times a day

R Ol Morrhuae $\frac{3}{4}$ j	4 mils
Syr Glycerophos Co $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	2 ,
P Acaciae gr $\frac{1}{4}$ v	1 grammie
Tinct Aurant $\frac{3}{4}$ vij	1 mil
Aq Anethi ad $\frac{3}{4}$ vij	to 8 mils

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day

*Rickets*

## MOSCHUS

### *Musk*

The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the musk deer. Musk is an antispasmodic and diffusible stimulant, acting principally on the heart and nervous system. Its very high price precludes its general use. Benefit attends its employment in extreme weakness, as that following typhoid and other fevers, and as a nerve sedative in spasmodic diseases, as tetanus, hysteria, and epilepsy. It is essential that only pure musk should be used.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammie) in pill, capsule, or mixture

R Moschi gr v	0 3 grammes
Mucil Acaciae ss	2 0 mils
Sp Ætheris M	1 0 mil
Aq Cinnam ad 5	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every four hours *Collapses*

R Moschi gr v	0 3 grammes
P Camphorae gr ij	0 1
Tinct Valer Ammon MXXX	2 0 mils
Pulv Acaciae gr vvv	2 0 grammes
Sri pi u i mui MXXX	2 0 mils
Aq Caryoph ad 3J	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day *Hysteria*

R Moschi gr v	0 3 gramme
Zinc Valerianitis gr v	0 3
P Asaftidæ gr m	0 2 ,

For one capsule To be taken twice a day *Hysteria*

R Moschi gr v	0 3 grumme
Tinct Castorei Mxxv	2 0 mils
Mucil Acaciae 3j	4 0
Syrupi Zingiberis 3ss	2 0 ..
Inf Valerianae ad 3j	to 30 0 ..

To be taken occasionally *Hysteria*

R Tinct Moschi M <sub>xx</sub>	20 mls
Tinct Sumbul M <sub>xxx</sub>	20
Tinct Cannibis Ind M <sub>v</sub>	03 ml
Tinct Vitis Armon M <sub>xxv</sub>	20 mls
Mucil Acaciae 5J	40
Aq Chloroformi ad 5J	to 300 "

To be taken twice a day. *Hypochondriasis*

MYRISTICA

Yutineq

The dried seed, divested of its testa of *Mystica fragrans* (Myristicaceæ) The preparations of nutmeg are aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, and are generally given as flavouring agents. The expressed oil is added to pomades to stimulate the growth of the hair.

Dose of Oleum Myristicæ, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)  
Spiritus Myristicæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)

## MYRRHA

*Myrrh*

A gum resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Myrrha* and other species (Burseraceæ). It is a stimulant tonic stomachic, and carminative, especially exciting peristalsis. It is sometimes given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchial affections. Myrrh is a popular emmenagogue especially when combined with iron as in Mist Ferri Co. The tincture is a frequent ingredient in mouth lotions and gargles, while the powder is added to dentifrices for spongy gums.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

or Tinctura Myrrhæ, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Pil Aloes et Myrrhæ, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

R Pulv Myrrhæ gr 1ij	0 20 gramme
Aloini gr ss	0 03 ,,
Ferræ Sulph Exsicc gr 1	0 06 ,,

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Amenorrhœa*

R Pulv Myrrhæ gr 1ij	0 2 gramme
P Ext Cascarae gr 1j	0 1 ,,

To be taken every night *Chronic Constipation*

R Apiol ℥ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥ij	0 2 -
Mist Ferri Co ad 5j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day *Dysmenorrhœa*

R Pulv Myrrhæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr 1ij	0 2 ,,
P Ext Cascarae gr 1j	0 1 ,,

For one cachet To be taken every other night *Constipation*

R Tinct Myrrhæ 3vj	25 0 mils
Ol Gaultheriae ℥ix	0 6 mil
Tinct Quilliae 3iv	15 0 mils
Tinct Krameriae ad 3j	to 60 0 ,,

The mouth tincture Half a teaspoonful to be added to a wineglassful of water and used for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning *Spongy Gums*

R Pulv Myrrhae	5ij	8 0 grammes
Pulv Krameriae	5ij	8 0
Pulv Saponis	5j	4 0
Cretæ Præcip	5j	30 0
Olei Cervoph	Mlin	0 2 mil "

The tooth powder

*Soreny and Receding Gums*

## NAPHTHOL

 $\beta$  Naphthol

$\beta$  Naphthol is a powerful *external* and *internal* antiseptic and germicide. It is nearly odor less. A 10 per cent solution in olive oil or laud is effective for scabies and pediculosis. It is a strong antiseptic in diarrhoea, the early stage of cholera and typhoid. Occasionally it acts successfully as a vermifuge.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme).

**Solubility** Insoluble in cold water, freely soluble in alcohol ether, chloroform and benzol 1 in 8 of laud and olive oil, less so in soft paraffin.

R $\beta$ Naphthol	3j	4 grammes
Sapon Mollis	3ij	8 "
Adipis Benz	5ij	25 "

The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed in after the affected parts have been scrubbed with soap and hot water

*Scabies*

R $\beta$ Naphthol	5j	4 grammes
Ol Sissifas	Mlv	1 mil
Adipis Benz	5j	30 grammes

The ointment

*Pediculi*

R $\beta$ Naphthol gr v.	0 300 gramme
P Opn gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 "

For one cachet

*Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea*

**ALPHOL** a Naphthol Salicylate Employed as an *internal* antiseptic and as an antirheumatic Resembles betol, q.v. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet

**ASAPROL** Abrastol Calcum  $\beta$  Naphthol Sulphonate A greyish powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol Introduced as an analgesic, antipyretic and antirheumatic Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet or mixture

**BENZONAPHTHOL**  $\beta$  Naphthol Benzoate A whitish powder darkening with age Soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in water It is an *internal* antiseptic Given in diarrhoea dysentery, typhoid fever, &c Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet For summer diarrhoea the following combination is useful

R Benzonaphthol gr v	0 30 gramme
Bismuth Salicyl gr v	0 30 "
Pulv Opn gr }	0 02 "

For one cachet

**BETOL** Naphthalol  $\beta$  Naphthol Salicylate An insoluble and almost inodorous, tasteless, white powder Like the  $\alpha$  derivative Alphol it is used *internally* as an antiseptic, also in articular rheumatism, cystitis, &c Dose, 5 to 10 grams (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet

**EPICARIN** A derivative of  $\beta$  naphthol A pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone On keeping it turns pink Recommended in scabies, pediculi, pityriasis rubra, &c Used in ointment 5 to 10 per cent

**HYDRONAPHTHOL** A speciality closely resembling  $\beta$  naphthol

**MICROCIDINE** Sodium  $\beta$  Naphtholate A soluble salt of  $\beta$  naphthol 1 in 200 to 1 in 100 recommended as anti-septic lotion

**NAPHTHALIN** This hydrocarbon when purified for medicinal use is by some preferred to  $\beta$  naphthol It occurs in glistening white plates of persistent odour Soluble in ether fats, and the fixed and volatile oils Employed as an intestinal disinfectant in typhoid, dysentery, &c diarrhoea A 10 per cent ointment is efficacious in scabies and for destroying pediculi Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes) in pill or cachet

$\alpha$  **NAPHTHOL**, Recommended as being more active than  $\beta$  Naphthol It is however spoken of as being more irritating Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 grammes) as an *internal* antiseptic

\***PHENOLPHTHALEIN** Dihydroxyphthalophenone A derivative of phthalic acid much used as a purgative Combined with minute doses of strychnine and belladonna is an improvement In doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 grammes)

it is a quick aperient, and so far no ill effects appear to have been noticed Owing to its insolubility it should only be given in cachets or pills, as compressed tablets often pass through the intestine unchanged Proprietaries under the names *Purgon*, *Lazom*, *Laxatol*, *Lazan*, *Phenolax*, &c, consist principally if not entirely of phenolphthalein

### NITRO GLYCERINUM

*Nitro glycerin Glonoin Trinitrin*

This explosive compound is a potent medicinal agent Its action closely resembles that of amyl nitrite but is slower and more persistent The effects of a medicinal dose usually pass away in from one to two hours It is chiefly given in angina pectoris, both to ward off and to relieve the attacks Nitro-glycerin is also of service in pulmonary, cardiac, and uræmic dyspnoea

Dose of Liquor Trinitrini,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.1 mil) This must not be diluted with water, but with brandy or other weak spirit

Incompatibles Water, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates

**TABELLÆ NITRO-GLYCERINI** *Nitro glycerin Tablets*  
 Dose, one or two Sufferers from angina find them convenient to carry about Half a tablet immediately before exertion is sufficient to ward off an attack, while one sixth or one fourth of a tablet every three or four hours frequently confers sufficient immunity for gentle exercise to be taken In the headache of Bright's disease a quarter of a tablet should be tried In ordinary and neuralgic headache this dose sometimes acts successfully but may aggravate the symptoms

### NUX VOMICA

*Nux Vomica*

The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Loganiaceæ) Their medicinal properties depend upon the alkaloids strichnine and brucine the former being by far the more important Strychnine is a bitter stomachic and carminative, it increases peristalsis and is a valuable adjuvant to aperients, it is a powerful nervous tonic and stimulant In sudden collapse after chloroformic anaesthesia after shock &c,  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of strichnine in 1 fluid drachm is of great value It is a valuable remedy in dyspepsia,

obstinate constipation, palsy, amaurosis, debility after acute disease, hysteria, chorea, dyspnoea, and other chronic spasmodic affections, and in impotence from nervous exhaustion

Strychnine is a violent poison, comparatively small over doses sometimes exciting spinal convulsions, less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain has caused death

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, iodides, bromides, mercuric chloride, tannic acid

**Antidotes** Put under chloroform, empty stomach by tube and wash with potassium permanganate solution, 5 grains in half a pint of water, apomorphine hydrochloride  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain hypodermically, 20 grains tannic acid in water, draught of potassium bromide 60 grains, chloral hydrate 30 grains, by mouth or rectum, amyl nitrite between spasms, or even hypodermically

**Dose of Pulvis Nucis Vomicæ, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 gramme)**

**Extractum Nucis Vomicæ, 1 to 1 grain (0 015 to 0 06 gramme)**

**Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Liquidum, 1 to 3 minimæ (0 06 to 0 2 mil)**

**Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ, 5 to 15 minimæ (0 3 to 1 mil)**

**Strychnina and its Salts,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0 001 to 0 004 gramme), hypodermically  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 003 to 0 006 gramme)**

**Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, 2 to 8 minimæ (0 1 to 0 5 mil) or hypodermically 1 to 4 minimæ (0 06 to 0 25 mil)**

R Extract Nucis Vomicæ gr 1	0 02 gramme
Aloini gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 03 "
Ext Belladonnae gr 1	0 02 "
P Ipecac gr 1	0 03 "

For one pill To be taken every evening after dinner  
*Dinner Pill*

R Ext Nucis Vomicæ gr 1	0 020 gramme
Ext Rhei gr 1	0 100 "
Ext Aloes Barb gr 1	0 060 "
Ol Anthemidis Ml $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 mil

For one pill Every night *Constipation*

R Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Pil Rhci Co gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 200 ,
Pil Hydriarg gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 100

For one pill Two to be taken when required, followed next morning by a saline draught *Bilious Dyspepsia*

R Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 002 gramme
Feiri Redact gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 100 ,
Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 002
Ext Aloes Soc gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 060 ,
Oleo Resin Capsici gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 015 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Strychninæ gr	0 002 gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 002 ,
Feini Sulph Essicc gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 000
Pil Coloc et Hyoscy gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 000 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Acidous Eructus*

R Tinct Nomicæ Mv	0 3 ml
Acid Nit Hvd Dil M $\lambda$	0 6
Syrup Aurantii $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mls
Inf Aurantii ad $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Tonic*

R Liq Strychninæ Mv	0 3 ml
Bisulph et Ammon Cit gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 1 gramme
Feiri et Osmn Cit gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 2 ,
Vin Pepsini $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mls
Elix Cinchone id $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	to 15 0 ,

To be taken twice a day

*Dyspepsia*

R Liq Strychninæ Mv	0 3 ml
Liq Feiri Pechlor M $\lambda$	0 6
Glycerini M $\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Tonic*

R Tinct Nomicæ Mv	0 3 ml
Ext Damiani Liq $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mls
Ferri Pyrophosph gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 1 gramme
Glycerini $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mls
Elixur Cinchone ad $\ddot{\text{ss}}$	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Aphrodisiac*

The following preparations contain strychnine, and are frequently prescribed

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA** *Easton's Syrup* Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of strychnine Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) A powerful and useful tonic

**SYRUPUS FERRI BROMIDI CUM STRYCHNINA** *Syrup of Bromide of Iron with Strychnine* Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of strychnine Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS** *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites* Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of strychnine Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) One of the most useful general tonics

**FERRI QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS** *Citrate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine* In golden scales, containing 1 per cent of strychnine Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 grammes) in mixture

### OLIVÆ OLEUM

*Olive Oil*

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europaea* (Oleaceæ). The best olive oil is bland and pleasant to the taste, and as salad oil is used as an article of food. In considerable doses it acts as a gentle laxative. Alone, or emulsified with starch mucilage, it forms a non irritating enema. When warmed it is used to remove the crusts of psoriasis and eczema.

**Dose** The official dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils), but much larger doses are commonly given. For constipation 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils) may be given, for gall-stone 2 to 8 fluid ounces (60 to 240 mils) in the day, for rectal injection, 2 to 5 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mils).

**OLEUM ARACHIS,** *Arachis oil*, and **OLEUM SESAMI,** *Sesame oil*, may be used if desired in place of olive oil

### OPIUM

*Opium*

The dried juice obtained from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). It contains numerous alkaloids, the principal of which are morphine, about 10 per cent,

and codeine, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Opium is anodyne soporific sudorific, a vascular and nervine stimulant Given in small doses, it induces a sense of drowsiness followed by sound sleep with more or less perspiration On awakening there is a feeling of headache accompanied by nausea and some tendency to constipation In an overdose it is a narcotic poison

Opium is given to relieve pain of almost every kind, in inflammation unaccompanied by dyspnoea especially of an asthenic type, in typhus, typhoid and smallpox, in nervous diseases (insanity, delirium tremens, tetanus, sciatica and other neuralgic affections), in pneumonia advanced phthisis, asthma, bronchitic and other coughs, pleurodynia, acute pleurisy, peritonitis, appendicitis, dropsy ~~last~~ <sup>last</sup> ulcer, colic and spasmodic affections, nervous and ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> vomiting, cholera, hepatitis, coryza, influenza, gastic catarrh, diarrhoea dysentery, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, inflammation and irritable states of the kidney cystitis, painful and irritable bladder spasmodic stricture acute orchitis, in calculous disorders arising in the urinary bladder gall bladder, kidney, and intestines, amnorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgia, threatened abortion, haemorrhages, eye, and throat affections, gout, rheumatism, syphilis, diabetes in surgical cases—mortification, carbuncle, chronic ulceration, strangulated hernia, cancer, &c

The administration of opium is *contra indicated* in acute inflammation of the sthenic type occurring in plethoric patients, in cerebral affections with suspected vascular congestion, in pulmonary disorders with hard dry cough and scanty expectoration or with excessive secretion, in states with suspected venous congestion, in pregnancy, in heart disease

*Children are very susceptible to opium and only minute doses should be given Habitual opium takers on the other hand, tolerate a very large amount without inconvenience*  
 For cure of the opium habit Sparteine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.015 grammes) four times  
 camphor Hyoscine is probably more useful

**Incompatibles** Astringents, alkaline carbonates, salts of copper, iron, mercury, lead, and zinc

**Antidotes** Stomach pump or syphon emetic of zinc sulphate or  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically, 5 grains or so of potassium permanganate in half pint of water, strong coffee both by mouth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of atropine sulphate hypodermically Keep patient awake by walking about between attendants, flick bare

skin with towels, faradic battery, if respirations become very slow,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain strychnine hypodermically Alcohol and ammonia as stimulants Treatment and finally artificial respiration should be continued as long as there is the *slightest* chance of recovery

	Morphine strength
Dose of Pulvis Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 grammes)	10.0 per cent
Extractum Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 grammes)	20.0 per cent
Extractum Opii Liquidum ( <i>corresponds to Liquor Opii Sedativus</i> ), 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.2 mil)	1.00 per cent
Tinctura Opii ( <i>Laudanum</i> ), 5 to 15 minimis (0.3 to 1 mil)	- 1.00 per cent

The official compound preparations of opium are

**PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA** Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 grammes) Contains opium 1 part in 20  
*Given as a Sudorific and Diuretic, and in Cough*

**PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO** Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 grammes) Contains opium 1 part in 8  
*Given in Diarrhœa*

**PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA** Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 grammes) Contains opium 1 part in 5 It is sometimes convenient to give opium under this title without the patient's knowledge *Given only for the Opium Effect*

**PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO** Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes) Contains opium 1 part in 40  
*Given in Diarrhœa*

**PULVIS IPEGACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS** *Doer's Powder* Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) Contains opium 1 part in 10  
*Given as a Diaphoretic in Common Cold, &c*

**PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS** Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) Contains opium 1 part in 20  
*Given in Diarrhœa and Dysentery*

**PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS** Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 grammes) Contains opium 1 part in 10, associated with aromatic carminatives

*Given in Diarrhœa, Colic, and Intestinal Pain*

**TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA** *Puregoric* Dose  
 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils) Contains opium 1 part in  
 240

**TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA** *Scotch Puregoric* Dose,  
 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils) Contains opium about 1 part  
 in 100

**SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA** Contain 1 grain  
 (0 06 grammes) of opium in each suppository weighing 15  
 grains (1 gramme)

**UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO** Contains 7 5 per  
 cent of opium *Piles*

R Tincturæ Opii ℥ v	2 mils
Tinct Carminativ e ℥ v	1 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ v	1
Aq Dest ad ʒ]	to 30 mils

The draught *Colic*

R Pulv Opii gr ʒ	0 06 grammes
Pulv Camphoræ gr ʒ	0 20 ,,

The pill to be taken at bedtime *Chordee*

R Extracti Opii gr ¼	0 015 grammes
E't Valerianæ gr ʒ	0 060 ,,
Mo-ch. gr ʒ	0 120 ,,

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Hysteria*

R Pulv Cretæ Arom gr ʒ	1 grammme
Pulv Kino Co gr ʒ	1
Aq Cinnam ad ʒ]	to 30 mils

To be taken three times a day while required *Diarrhaea*

R Pulv Opii gr ʒ	0 12 grammes
Oil Theobromatis gr ʒ	1 00 ,,

To one suppository To be used at bedtime  
*To produce Sleep in Pain*

R Pil Plumbic Opi gr v	0 3 grammes
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One every six hours *Intestinal Haemorrhage*

R Pulv Opn gr ss                            0 03 gramme

For one pill One to be taken three times a day for a month, then twice a day  
*Diabetes*

R Ext Opn Liquid M <sub>v</sub>	0 3 mil
Acid Sulph Aromat M <sub>x</sub>	0 6 ,
Tinct Senegae 5ss	2 0 mls
Int Cascavillæ ad 5ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Pleuritic Cough when unattended by Humidity*

R Pil Saponis Co gr v                            0 3 gramme

For one pill Two to be taken for a dose

*Renal or Biliary Colic when the Pain is very severe*

R Pulv Ipecacuanhae Co gr viij                    0 5 gramme

The powder To be taken at bedtime with a teaspoonful of Mindererus' spirit     *At commencement of Common Cold*

R Ext Opn Liq M <sub>v</sub>	1 mil
Dec Agropyrii ad 5ij	to 60 mls

The draught To be taken at night

*Cystitis and Pyelitis*

R Ext Opn Liq 3ij	8 0 mls
Liq Plumbi Fort 3ij	4 0 ,
Cupri Sulphatis gr ij	0 1 gramme
Aq Dest ad 5ij	to 60 0 mls

The injection To be used three times a day

*Gonorrhœa*

**MORPHINA**, *Morphine* As previously stated, the chief therapeutic action of opium is due to morphine. The alkaloid is only slightly soluble in water, but all the salts are sufficiently soluble in water or weak alcohol for medicinal purposes. As the general uses and therapeutic effects of opium and morphine are almost identical it is unnecessary to repeat them. In cases of dyspepsia, for which it is occasionally given, morphine is less likely to increase discomfort. For hypodermic injection the salts of morphine are used alone or, in cases of heart disease, combined with sufficient atropine to counteract the depressant effect.

**Antidotes** The same as for opium

The salts in general use are

MORPHINÆ ACETAS	Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008 to 0.032 grammes)
MORPHINÆ HYDRO-CHLORIDUM	
MORPHINÆ MECONAS	
MORPHINÆ SULPHAS	

  

MORPHINÆ TARTRAS	
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The corresponding solutions are

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS	These are 1 per cent solutions Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 3.5 mils)
LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDRO-CHLORIDI	
LIQUOR MORPHINÆ MECONATIS	
LIQUOR MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS	

  

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS	
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INJECTIO MORPHINÆ ACETATIS Strength 10 per cent Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mils)

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS Strength 5 per cent Dose 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mils)

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ Contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.015 grammes) morphine hydrochloride in each

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil) See Chloroformum This is a modified Chlorodrine

TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ	Contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0018 grammes) of morphine hydrochloride in each
TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ	

R Lig Morphinæ Hydrochlor  $\text{M}_{\text{xxv}}$  10 mil  
Bisulph Carbonatis gr  $\text{x}$  6 grammes  
Tinct Cardam Co  $\text{M}_{\text{xxx}}$  20 mils  
Aq Menth Pip id  $\text{ij}$  to 300 ,

To be taken three times a day

Purificata

R Liq Morphinæ Acetatis ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 0 mil
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ <sup>iij</sup>	0 1
Liq Bismuthi ʒss	2 0 mils
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 0 mil
Vin Pepsini ʒj	4 0 mils
Inf Auriantii Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day

*Dyspepsia*

R Liq Morph Hydrochlor ℥ <sup>v</sup>	0 6 mil
Phenizone gr x	0 6 grammes
Tr Chlorof Co ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 0 mil
Aq Camph ad ʒi	to 30 0 mils

*Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa*

R Liq Morph Tart ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	1 2 mil
Tinct Belladonnae ℥ <sup>viii</sup>	0 5 ,,
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ <sup>iij</sup>	0 2 ,,
Bismuth Salicylatis gr x	0 6 grammes
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Gastric Catarrh*

R Atropinæ Sulphatis	1 part
Injectio Morphinæ Acet	200 parts

Dose by hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 minims (0 06 to 0 2 mil)  
*As an anodyne in cases where there is much cardiac pain*

R Liq Morph Hydroch ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	0 25 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ <sup>viii</sup>	0 50 ,
Syrup Tolutani ʒss	2 00 mils
Syrup Pruni Virg ad ʒj	to 4 00 ,

A teaspoonful to be taken when the cough is troublesome

R Liq Morph Hydroch ℥ <sup>v</sup>	0 6 mil
Sodu Bromidi gr x	0 6 gramme
Chloral Hydratis gr v	0 3 ,
Sp Chlorof ℥ <sup>xv</sup>	1 0 mil
Tinct Belladonnae ℥ <sup>v</sup>	0 3 ,
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water twice a day

*Whooping Cough of Adults*

**ETHYL MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE** *Dionin* Dose,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 gramme) in mixture This salt is  
 freely soluble in water, and was introduced as a substitute for  
 morphine Suggested to be given in morphine habit, and that

it can in time be discontinued May be given in troublesome cough with advantage

R Ethyl morphin e Hydrochloridi gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 g unmeasured
Syrup Tolutani 5ss	2 000 mils
Syrup Pruni Virg 5ss	2 000 "

A teaspoonful to be taken occasionally when cough is troublesome

**DIACETYL-MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE** *Diamorphine Hydrochloride* *Acetomorphone* Originally introduced as *Heroin*. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0 006 to 0 01 gramme) Like codeine this salt is of service in cough and chronic bronchitis Combinations with and without terpin hydrate have been put forward under various fanciful names

R Diamorphin Hydroch gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Acid Sulph Aroma <sup>t</sup> 1/2v	0 300 mil
Syrup Pruni Virg ad 5j	to 4 00 mil

A teaspoonful occasionally Cough

R Diamorphin Hydroch gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 003 gramme
Terpin Hydratris gr 1ij	0 200 "
Tinct Pruni Virg Max	1 200 mil
Glycerinum 3ss	2 000 mils
Aq Dest ad 5ss	

A tablespoonful occasionally Cough

**PERONIN.** *Benzoyle morphini Hydrochloride* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0 008 to 0 03 gramme) in mixture Resembles diacetyl morphine in its therapeutics

## PANCREATINUM

*Pancreatin*

A dried extract containing amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas of the hog It is capable of emulsifying fats converting starch into sugars, and digesting albuminous foods Under suitable conditions 5 grains should digest a pint of fresh milk in about an hour Although the best effects of pancreatin are obtained by allowing it to act on food before it enters the stomach, very good results attend its exhibition in cases of dyspepsia defective nutrition, &c

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture

**LIQUOR PANCREATIS** *Pancreatic Solution* Obtained by treating the fresh pancreas of the hog with dilute alcohol When properly made this is a very active preparation Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils )

**PEPTONISED MILK** To a pint of fresh milk add a quarter of a pint of water and warm to 140° F Add two teaspoonfuls of Liquor Pancreatis, B P, and 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate Either keep at a temperature of about 135° F for half an hour or stand at the temperature of the room for three hours Action may be stopped then (or earlier if desired) by just bringing the milk to the boil

**NUTRITIVE ENEMA** The yolk of one egg beaten up with with half a teacupful of milk is digested as above, using a similar quantity of Liquor Pancreatis

**LIQUOR DIGESTIVUS** *Digestive Solution* Made by exhausting the inner coat of the stomach and the fresh pancreas of the pig with diluted alcohol, to which aromatics are added Of service in defective nutrition, assisting the digestion of both starch and albuminoids Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils )

**GLYCERINUM PANCREATINI** Glycerinated extract of the fresh pancreas of the hog Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils )

R L quor Digestivi 3j	4 0 mils
Tinct Nucis Vom Mv	0 3 ml
Liq Bismuthi 3ss	2 0 mils
Inf Gent Co ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

*Dyspepsia.*

R Pancreatini gr iiij	0 2 gramme
Calcii Lactophosph gr viij	0 5
Sodii Bicarb gr viij	0 5 ,,

For one cachet To be taken half an hour after each meal

*Weak Digestion*

## PAPAIN

*Papain Papayotin*

An amorphous extractive obtained from the juice of *Carica Papaya* (Papayaceæ) It contains a proteolytic enzyme which acts in acid or alkaline solution Useful in weak diges

*tion Test*—It should peptonise milk as quickly as Pancreatin, q.s.

Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammes) with meals

**GLYCERINUM PAPAIN** *Glycérin of Papain* Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) with meal for enlarged tonsils, fissured tongue &c removing tattoo marks, but is useless for the purpose

**ELIXIR PAPAIN** *Papair Elixir* Dose same as the preceding

### PAPAVERIS CAPSULE

*Poppy Capsules*

The dried capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ) contain narcotic principles similar to those of opium, but less powerful and certain. The decoction of poppy capsules is used as an analgine fomentation to bruises and painful swellings.

### PARAFFINUM

*Paraffin*

The various mixtures of members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons are used in medicine as ointment bases. Their chief recommendation lies in the fact that they do not oxidise and become rancid by keeping. The harder paraffins are not readily absorbed by the skin, but the softer and liquid fractions penetrate readily.

**PARAFFINUM MOLLE** Either the yellow or bleached variety (**PARAFFINUM MOLLE ALBUM**) may be used when a soft dressing is required. When a harder ointment is necessary, **UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI**—a mixture of hard and soft paraffins—may be prescribed.

**PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM** *Liquid Paraffin* of varying gravities is known under the names *Glymol*, *Adepsine Oil*, *Paroleine*, *Oleum Declina*, *Oleum Isabellina*, &c. Liquid paraffin, and especially the variety known as *Atoleine* has come into general use as a laxative. No trace of the hydrocarbon is absorbed by the system, hence it acts purely as a lubricant to the intestinal tract. From a teaspoonful to a dessert-spoonful two or three times daily ensure easy and regular evacuation of the bowel. Liquid paraffin is in fact one of the safest and most satisfactory remedies for habitual constipation. It is entirely without odour and taste, and is

rarely objected to For the fastidious, liquid paraffin flavoured with lemon, raspberry, &c, is always obtainable

**ATOLEINE CONFECTION** is a solid variety flavoured to taste It is given in the same dose as liquid paraffin, and by mince is preferred It may be given in habitual dyspepsia, piles, &c, with the certainty of doing good Frequent small doses appear to answer better than large doses at bedtime *Atoleine* is also an excellent basis for nasal and laryngeal sprays—Nebule Thus

R Menthol gr $\text{xx}$	1 2 grammes
Atoleini ad $\frac{3}{2}$	to 30 0 mils

*For spraying the Nose and Throat*

When desired, 1 or 2 per cent of cocaine alkaloid may be added by first dissolving in oleic acid Other medicaments are Iodine 1 per cent, thymol 1 to 5 per cent, phenol 1 per cent, camphor 1 to 5 per cent

**EMULSIO PETROLEI** *Petroleum Emulsion* Has been recommended as a substitute for cod liver and other fatty oils Although not assimilated, it seems to do good in cases of cough, and is a mild laxative

R Paraffini Liquidi $\frac{5}{14}$	100 0 mils
Pulv Acaciae $\frac{3}{2}$	25 0 grammes
Sodii Hypophosphitis $\frac{3}{2}$	3 5 ,
Calcii Hypophosphitis $\frac{3}{2}$	3 5 ,
Syrup Aurantii $\frac{3}{2}$	25 0 mils
Aq Dest ad $\frac{5}{14}$	to 200 0

A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day

**UNGUEMOL** A hydrated paraffin ointment basis much superior to ordinary paraffin ointment At the body temperature *unguemol* slowly gives up its combined water, producing a cooling effect very grateful to hot dry skins Keep well at all temperatures and may be impregnated with any desired medicament *Unguemol* possesses the great advantage over lard that it does not become rancid, and over paraffin ointment that it is perfectly absorbed and is readily washed off with soap and water *Unguemol* alone is purely emollient, as it appears in commerce it is not medicated.

**VALSOL and VASOGEN** These are said to be oxygenated paraffins, and are put forward as bases for ointments and pigments The combinations with iodine, menthol, ichthylol, creolin, creosote, &c, are said to be absorbed with great rapidity

**PARALDEHYDUM***Paraldehydye*

A colourless liquid crystallising in cold weather. It has a peculiar suffocating odour and warm taste. Given as an anodyne and hypnotic especially in mania and melancholia. It acts quickly generally in one or several hours' refreshing sleep without unpleasant.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

R Paraldehyd	$\frac{5}{2}$ J	$\pm$ 0 mils
Syrup Aurant	$\frac{5}{2}$ ss	2 0 ,
Ext Glycyrrh Liq Mlxx		1 2 mil
Aq Dest ad $\frac{5}{2}$ J		to 60 0 mils

The draught At bedtime

**ELIXIR PARALDEHYDI** Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils)

**PAREIR.E RADIX***Pareira Root*

The dried root of *Chondodendron tomentosum* (Menispermaceæ). It is demulcent and diuretic and is used empirically to allay irritation of the genito urinary tract in pyelitis, cystitis gonorrhœa &c

Dose of Extractum Pareiræ Liqu'dum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms  
(2 to 8 mils)

Decoctum Pareiræ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

R Acid Nitrici Dil	Mv	0 3 mil
Tinct Hyosciam	M xv	1 0 ,
Decoct Pareiræ ad	$\frac{5}{2}$ J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder*

R Ammon Benzoatis gr	viii	0 5 gramme
Ext Opii Liq	Mv	0 3 mil
Ext Pareiræ Liq	$\frac{5}{2}$ J	4 0 mils
Inf Uvae Ursi ad	$\frac{5}{2}$ J	to 30 0 ,

To be taken every four hours

*Pyelitis*

## PEPSINUM

*Pepsin*

Most of the pepsin is obtained from the stomach of the hog, it should peptonise 2500 times its weight of freshly coagulated albumen in six hours. Pepsin combined with hydrochloric acid may be given to aid digestion in debilitated states of the system, anaemia, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic Bright's disease, &c. It is also of service in permanent damage to the coat of the stomach, and in dilated stomach when unaccompanied by bacterial fermentation.

It should be remembered that pepsin is destroyed by alkalies or alkaline carbonates.

Incompatibles, or substances capable of preventing or hindering proteolytic action (if present in any quantity), alkalies, extract of malt, salts of any kind, hexamethylenetetramine.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in pill or cachet  
of Glycerinum Pepsini, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

Vinum Pepsini, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils)

Liquor Pepsini, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils)

R. Glycerin Pepsini	5J	4 0 mils
Tr Nucis Vom	MV	0 3 mil
Ti Card Co	5ss	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad	5J	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day

R. Pulv Pepsini	gr v	0 30 grammes
Calcii Lactophosph	gr x	0 60 ,
Acid Hydrochloric	MJ	0 06 mil

Mix thoroughly For one cachet To be taken with each meat meal

PEPTONISED BEEF *Gerrard's Process*

Finely Minced Lean Beef	8 ounces
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	2 fluid drachms
Pepsin	1 drachm
Distilled water	1 pint

Mix and digest for three hours at 130° F., neutralise with sodium bicarbonate and strain. It is too bitter and unpalatable to be taken by the mouth, but is useful in certain cases. If desired it may be concentrated on a water bath.

**PHENACETINUM***Phenacetin*

A tasteless inodorous, and almost insoluble colourless substance obtained by the action of acetic acid on phenazone. It is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic, it is not so depressing as either acetanilide or phenazone and is less toxic. It is given with success in neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, and headache generally. Formerly it was used as an antipyretic, but modern views have led to its disuse for this purpose. It is probably the safest of this class of remedies.

**Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet.**

Owing to its insoluble nature it should never be given in compressed tablets, which may fail to disintegrate.

When cachets are not available it may be given in mixture suspended with mucilage of acacia. In any case it is well to add caffeine to counteract depression.

**Antidotes as for Phenazonum (see p. 235)**

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr 1	0 06 grammes
Phenacetin gr viij	0 50 ,
Muc'l Acaciæ 3j	4 00 mils
Aq Menth Pip ad 3j	to 30 00 ,

For one draught

*Migraine or Neuralgia*

**GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PHENACETIN COMPOUND**

This is citric tartrate of soda with phenacetin and caffeine. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water while effervescing. *Efficacious in Headache*

**CITROPHEN** A compound of citric acid and pure phenacetin. Freely soluble in water, but possesses bitter taste. Is antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) in cachet.

**LACTOPHENIN** A lactac acid compound with phenacetin, sparingly soluble in water. Is antipyretic and analgesic. Is given in migraine and neuralgia. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

**PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDUM** A derivative of phenacetin. Used as an antipyretic and analgesic especially in rheumatism. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet.

**SALOCOLL** *Phenocoll Salicylate* Specially recommended in rheumatism and said not to cause gastric disturbance  
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) in cachet

### PHENAZONUM

*Phenazone Analgesine*

A compound originally introduced under the protected name of *Antipyrine*. Like phenacetin it is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic. It is employed for its analgesic properties in facial neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic arthritis, migraine, and headache generally. It possesses haemostatic properties, and a solution is sometimes used as a spray (2 to 4 per cent) in epistaxis. A lotion of the same strength is also used in acute coryza, but the application causes pain, and should be preceded by spraying with 1 per cent cocaine solution.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in mixture or cachet

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water or in alcohol, but the taste is very unpleasant

**Incompatibles** Acids, alkalies, preparations of cinchona, syrup of ferrous iodide, spirit of nitrous ether, ferric chloride, or any preparation containing tannin

**Antidotes** Wrap in hot flannels with hot water bottle to feet, give brandy or inject ether, oxygen inhalations, atropine, strichnine hypodermically if necessary

**GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PHENAZONE** contains 5 grains in each drachm with sodium citro tartrate Useful in common headache

R Phenazon gr xv	1 0 grammme
Liq Morph Hyd ℥v	0 6 mil
Tinct Castorei ℥xx	1 2 ,,
Tinct Valerianae ℥xx	1 2 ,,
Syrup Aurant ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken in a little water every four hours Send three doses  
*Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa*

**FERRIPYRIN** A compound of phenazone and ferric chloride Introduced as a haematinic and local astringent, but is little used Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 grammes)

**HYPNAL** A compound of phenazone and chloral, sparingly soluble in cold water It is a rather useful hypnotic and sedative Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0 6 to 1 2 grammes) in cachet, in such the same cases as indicate the use of opium

**SALIPYRIN** *Antipyrene Salicylate* A compound of phenazone and salicylic acid Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol Employed as an analgesic and anti rheumatic, given in both acute and chronic rheumatism Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes) in cachet

**PYRAMIDON** Derivative of *Pyrazolon* Antipyretic and analgesic Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 grammes) in cachet

### PHOSPHORUS

#### *Phosphorus*

Phosphorus in minute doses stimulates the growth of bone, and is given to children in rickets and in cases of ununited fracture It should be administered very cautiously treatment commencing with a dose of not more than  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0 6 milligramme) for adults, less for children as some persons exhibit idiosyncrasies

Phosphorus is also regarded as a nerve stimulant and is given in sexual exhaustion failure of mental power &c

Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain, cautiously increased to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain (0 6 to 3 milligrammes, in pill)

Antidotes Oil of turpentine 30 drops every hour Murell advises 3 gr lbs copper sulphate in water every five minutes until patient vomits Epsom salt as purgative Dilute solution of potassium permanganate or of hydrogen peroxide may be drunk

**OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM** *Phosphatated Oil*, 1 per cent This soon loses its virtues is most  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain and hence rarely prescribed Dose, 1 to 5 min s 000 0 0 3 mil)

**ELIXIR PHOSPHORI, 3 P C** *Elixir of Phosphorus* Contains  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain in each drachm Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils) It deteriorates on keeping

R Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 0006 gramme
Ferri Sulph Eysice gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0600 ,
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 0020 ,
Ext Aloes gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0300 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Tonic and Stimulant*

R Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 0006	gramme
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 0020	
Ext Damianæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 1000	
Ferri Glycerophosph gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 1000	

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Aphrodisiac*

R Ol Phosphori Recentis ℥ij	0 06	mil
Ol Morrhuae ℥ss	2 00	mils
Calcii Glycerophosph gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 10	gramme
Pulv Acaciae gr xx	1 20	grammes
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	0 30	mil
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ij	to 10 00	mils

To be taken three times a day

*Rickets*

**AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS** or **RED PHOSPHORUS** is a dangerous remedy If absolutely free from white phosphorus, it is probably inert It is not now given internally

**ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM** is rarely employed *per se*

The hypophosphites of lime iron, and soda are useful nerve tonics and of service in incipient consumption They are considered under the headings of their respective bases The most generally useful preparation is **SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS** Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites B P C This contains the mixed salts of lime manganese, iron, potassium, quinine, etc, and is one of the most generally useful of tonics, improving both appetite and digestion, and acting as a pick me up to those who are run down through overwork Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mils)

### PHYSOSTIGMATIC SEMINA

*Calabar Bean.*

The ripe seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* (Leguminosæ) They contain a very powerful alkaloid *physostigmine* (eserine) This is a spinal depressant, antitetanic and myotic The tincture and extract are occasionally given in chronic constipation and chronic bronchitis Doses of  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of eserine salicylate (half a milligram) given for acute constipation Repeat  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain more than six doses Larger doses induce diarrhoea The salts of the alkaloid are given as antidote to strichnine poison and in tetanic tetanus, used also as local applications

in diseases of the eye to produce contraction of the pupil and diminish *lacrimation*. Solutions of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent dropped into the eyes produce contraction in five to fifteen minutes. The pupils remain contracted for about twelve hours. When atropine has been used as a dilating agent, physostigmine is sometimes employed to produce contraction so as to permit of ophthalmoscopic examination. Its most general use is to reduce the intraocular pressure in glaucoma and to break adhesions of the iris.

**Antidotes** Emetics belladonna chloral strychnine Stimulants potassium permanganate (10 grains in a pint of water)

Dose of Extractum Physostigmatis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 grammes)

Tinctura Physostigmatis, B.P.C., 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

Physostigmine and its Salts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.6 to 1 milligramme)

Of the salts **PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SULPHAS** is the most commonly used, although it is very deliquescent and does not keep too well in solution. **PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLAS** is somewhat less soluble, but the solution keeps better.

**LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ** *Physostigmine Discs*. Each contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of the sulphate. One may be applied to the conjunctiva, instead of using the solution. The discs keep indefinitely.

### PICRORHIZA

*Picrorhiza*

The dried rhizome of *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (Scrophulariaceæ). Employed in the East as a bitter tonic in place of Gentian or Calumba.

Dose of Extractum Picrorhizæ Liquidum, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils.)

Tinctura Picrorhizæ, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.)

### PICROTOXINUM

*Picrotoxin*

A neutral toxic principle obtained from the fruits of *Anamirta paniculata* (Menispernaceæ). Externally it is a parasiticicide, and the ointment is used to kill pediculi. It must not be used where the skin is even slightly abraded, and it is safer to use less poisonous remedies. Internally

picrotoxin is used empirically to check night sweats of phthisis. It has also been given in epilepsy, paralysis, chorea, and chronic alcoholism, but there is little proof that it does good.

**Dose**,  $\frac{1}{6}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.6 to 2 milligrammes) in pill

**Solubility** Sparingly soluble in water freely in alcohol

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach pump, chloral hydrate, stimulants

### PIMENTA

*Pimento Allspice*

The dried fruits of *Pimenta officinalis* (Myrtaceæ) are commonly used as a spice in culinary operations. They are aromatic and stomachic, and the powder may be added to diarrhoea mixtures.

**AQUA PIMENTÆ** *Pimento Water* A pleasant aromatic Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils). A wineglassful often affords relief in colicky indigestion.

**OLEUM PIMENTÆ** *Pimento Oil* A powerful anti-septic, aromatic, and caimminative,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drop may be added to a cathartic pill to prevent griping. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml.)

### PINI OLEUM

*Oicum Abietis Oil of Siberian Pine or Fir*

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Abies Siberica* (Coniferæ). It has practically the same action as oil of turpentine, but is pleasanter and more refreshing. It is used as a stimulating disinfectant in bronchial affections, and topically in rheumatism.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml.) on sugar or in emulsion.

**OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS** This should be distilled from the leaves of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, but is probably derived from allied species. It is used for the same purposes as the above.

**EXTRACTUM PINI SYLVESTRIS** A thick liquid extract of fragrant odour, obtained from the leaves of pine trees. It is readily soluble in water, and when added to a bath—three or four tablespoonfuls to 20 gallons—is used in hydro-pathic establishments.

R Ol Pin' 5114s	75 mils
Camphorae gr 51ss	6 grainnes
Sapon Mollis 51ss	10
Aq Dest ad 5IV	to 100 mls

### The liniment

## Pneumatism

R. Ol Pini Muij	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecac Mv	0 3 ,
Mist Amygdalæ ad 5ss	to 15 0 miles

To be taken three times a day

Chronic Bronchitis

## VAPOR PINT

R. Ol. Pine M. L. 25 mils  
 Magnes Carb Levis gr xx 12 grammes  
 Aq Dest id 31 to 300 mils

A teaspoonful to a pint of water at 140° F. to be inhaled  
*Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis*

## **PIPER NIGRUM**

### *Black Pepper*

The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Piperaceæ). Is chiefly used as a condiment. Externally black pepper is rubefacient and irritant. Internally it is stimulant and carminative, and is given in haemorrhoids and other rectal diseases.

Dose of Oleo Resina Piperis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 grammes)

Oleum Piperis, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)

**Confectio Piperis**, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

R Confectionis Sennæ 3ss      2 grammes  
Confectionis Pipelis 5ss      2 "

The confection One teaspoonful every night at bedtime  
*Hæmorrhoids or Anal Fissure*

**PIPERINUM** *Piperine* An almost tasteless alkaloidal mixture obtained from black pepper, is a mild antipyretic and antiperiodic. It is not pungent. It has been given in ague, gonorrhœa, haemorrhoids, &c. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes) in pill.

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water

**PIPERIDINI TARTRAS** *Piperidine Tartrate* Given as a solvent for uric acid Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammie) in chloroform water or cinnamon water

### PIPERAZINUM

*Piperazine Diethylene diamine*

An organic base with alkaline reaction It is a reputed antirheumatic and antinodular and was or ~~was~~ given to remove excess of uric acid from the system

Dose, 5 grains (0.3 grammie) three times a day, largely diluted

**GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PIPERAZINE** contains 5 grains of the base in each drachm Dose, one teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water In painful rheumatic affections 1 grain of phenocoll hydrochloride is added to each dose

**LYCETOL** *Di methyl piperazine Tartrate* Is stated to possess the same properties as piperazine Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammie) largely diluted

**LYSIDINE**, like the foregoing, is also supposed to assist in the elimination of excess of uric acid from the system Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mils) largely diluted

**SIDONAL " NEW "** Said to consist of quinic anhydride and used for the same purposes as piperazine Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

### PITUITARY GLAND

Pituitary extract is prepared from the posterior part of the lobe Dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 mil of the 20 per cent extract, corresponding to  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grammie of fresh material *Is given intra muscularly* Causes uterine contraction Keeps blood pressure raised for several hours Must be used cautiously and is essentially an emergency remedy

### PIX

*Tar*

Several tars and tarry compounds are used in medicine, the most important being

**PIX CARBONIS** *Coal Tar*

**PIX LIQUIDA Stockholm Tar**

**OLEUM JUNIPERI PYROLIGNEUM Oleum Cadinum**  
*Huile de Cade Juniper Tar Oil*

**OLEUM BETULÆ PYROLIGNEUM Oleum Ruscii Oil**  
*of Birch Tar*

**OLEUM FAGI PYROLIGNEUM Beech Tar**

**COAL TAR** Used in the form of a spirituous extract the original preparer *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* (of which Liquor *Carbonis* is in imitation) being probably the most active. It contains all the remedial virtues of the tar in solution and on pouring into water it forms a milky emulsion. For the relief of prurigo, urticaria, and other itching conditions of the skin it may be used in the proportion of about 10 drops to the ounce of water. The lotion should be dibbed on the skin and allowed to dry. In ointments it may be used in the same proportion. *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* when well diluted is also a useful stimulant in chronic eczema and psoriasis, but is not suitable where there is acute inflammation.

**WOOD TARS** *Juniper, Sycamore and Birch* Like coal tar these are antiseptic and disinfectant, but do not afford the same relief in itching complaints. The inhalation of the vapours has a beneficial action on the respiratory mucous membrane. For most forms of psoriasis and chronic eczema tar or one of its preparations, is perhaps one of the most useful remedies. As some people exhibit idiosyncrasy, applications should not be too strong to commence with.

*Internally* wood tar is frequently given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchitis, **LIQUOR PICIS AROMATICUS** being especially useful. This is a concentrated solution containing the active principles of Stockholm tar. It mixes readily with water and has been found of service in coughs particularly when combined with diamorphine, codicile, &c.

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis	ʒij	5 mls
Liq Plumbi Fort	ʒij	5 "
Aq Rosæ ad	ʒvj	to 200 "

The lotion *Eczema*

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis	ʒij	40 mls
Plumbi Acet gr	xx	12 grammes
Paraff Moll Alb	ʒij	300 grammes

The ointment *Eczema*

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis ʒij	4 0 mls
Hydrarg Ammon gr 1L	2 5 grammes
Ung Hydrarg Nit ʒiss	6 0 "
Paraff Moll Alb ʒiv	120 0 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis ʒij	4 mls
Zinci Oxidi ʒiv	15 grammes
Calamin'e Præp ʒiv	15 "
Glycerini ʒij	4 "
Liq Calcis ad ʒvij	to 250 mls

The lotion To be applied twice a day *Eczema*

R Ung Picis Liq	} aā part æq	equal parts
Ung Hydrarg		
Ammon		
Paraff Moll		

The ointment *Psoriasis*

R Liq Carbonis Deterg ʒiss	7 mls
Spirit Coloniensis ʒij	35 "
Aq Dest ad ʒvij	to 250 "

The lotion To be applied freely *Pruritus*

R Naphthalin ʒij	4 grammes
Ung Picis Liq ʒij	30 "
Ung Sulphuris ʒij	30 "

The ointment *Scabies*

R Liq Picis Aromatici ʒij	4 mls
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To be added to a pint of hot water and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes several times a day

R Liq Picis Aromatici ℥xx	1 2 mil
Syrup Pruni Virg ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Syrup Codeinæ ℥xxx	2 0 "
Inf Cascarillæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

To be taken twice or three times a day

*Cough or Chronic Bronchitis*

R Ol Juniperi Pyrolog	} aā ʒij	of each 30 grammes
Sapon Mollis		
Spirit Vini Rect		

To be applied every night and washed off every morning  
*Psoriasis*

The following medicated toilet soaps are useful

Stockholm Tar Soap  
Birch Tar Soap  
Juniper Tar Soap  
Birch Tar and Sulphur Soap  
Ichthysol and Tar Soap

Each contains about 5 per cent active ingredient

**CRESOL** *Cresol Acid Cresolic Cresol Hydrate* A mixture of isomeric cresols obtained from coal tar. When fresh it is pale straw coloured, but darkens on exposure to light. Cresol enters into the composition of many proprietary disinfectants as creolin, lisol, solveol, trikresol &c. Cresol is employed as an inhalation in whooping cough, bronchitis and other respiratory disorders, the best effects being obtained by warming the liquid from a shallow dish by means of a " " . Perhaps the best apparatus on the market is the "Cresyl Bell," the spirit lamp burning quite safely for 24 hours with one filling.

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 ml.)

Solubility 1 in 50 water, freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin and the fixed volatile oils

**LIQUOR CRESOLIS SAPONATUS** *Solution of Cresol with Soap Compound Cresol Solution* This solution is a useful antiseptic

**PATHONE** A cresol compound that mixes almost clear with water. Germicidal power about three times that of carbolic acid. One of the most powerful germicides and antiseptics in use, not nearly as toxic as phenol. Solutions are not slippery, an important point for the surgeon neither do they attack the hands of the operator like carbolic acid. Suitably diluted may be used with water for washing out cavities and as a general antiseptic during operations. One per cent solution kills most bacteria and spores in five minutes. Half per cent solutions are fatal to bacteria in ten minutes and to spores in fifteen minutes. Two per cent solutions are almost instantly fatal to all forms of bacterial life (Tested by either Rideal Walker or Thread Culture methods).

For sterilising surgical instruments, washing out cavities and as a general antiseptic use 1 to 1 per cent solution. For sterilising infected linen, utensils, bed pans, surgical dressings, &c, use 2 to 3 per cent solutions. For rinsing 10 drops to a pint of water. For a full bath use 1/2 " " . For ointments in psoriasis, &c, strengths up to 1 per cent are used, but weaker ointment should be tried first.

**CRESYL LIQUID " BELL "** A highly purified cresol for use in vaporisers Of great service in whooping cough Does not emit irritating fumes, and the odour is not unpleasant Toxicity about half that of phenol

**ANTHRASOL** is a pale yellow coloured distillate from coal tar Used in ointments (10 per cent) for skin affections Does not stain linen

**CREOLIN** *Cylin* A proprietary germicide Used in lotions 1 in 200, as a douche 1 in 400

**IZAL** Stated to be prepared with "coke oven oil" A powerful antiseptic, not unpleasant odour Used in lotions 1 in 200 to 1 in 300

**LYSOL** A proprietary germicide and disinfectant resembling Liq Cresolis Saponatus, q.v.

Note —The foregoing are incompatible with acids

## PLUMBUM

### *Lead*

*Internally* lead acetate is used for its astringent effect in diarrhoea and intestinal haemorrhage For this purpose it is frequently combined with opium as Pil Plumbi cum Opio In large doses lead salts are poisonous, and the continual absorption of minute quantities produces chronic lead poisoning

*Externally* lead acetate, or solution of the oxyacetate (Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis), is prescribed for both its astringent and its sedative effect On sound skin it has little effect, but when applied to the mucous membrane or to abraded surfaces it is of service Weeping eczema, leucorrhœa, pruritus, ulcerated sores, &c, are generally benefited by lead applications

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach syphon, Epsom salt or other harmless sulphate. white of egg, large draughts of milk, stimulants

**Incompatibles** Sulphuric acid and sulphates, hydrochloric acid and chlorides, phosphoric acid and phosphates, alkalies, iodides, carbonates, astringents, and albuminous preparations, preparations of opium

**PLUMBI ACETAS** *Lead Acetate Sugar of Lead*

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes)

of Pilula Plumbi cum Opio, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 grammes)

**LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS FORTIS** *Gouland's Extract* This the strong solution is too concentrated for use alone When diluted with water—Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilut  $\leftarrow + \rightarrow$  from the well known Gouland's Water, a favourite astringent lotion

**GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS** *Glycerin of Lead Subacetate* This also is too strong for use alone, but when diluted with water ten or twelve times may be used in place of Gouland's Water Mixed with soft white paraffin it forms an astringent ointment

**PLUMBI OLEAS** *Lead Olate* In fine powder is employed for dusting eczematous patches Mix it with an equal weight of soft paraffin it forms Lapow's Dialylyon Ointment, a useful dressing for old sore burns &c

**PLUMBI STEARAS** *Lead Stearate* Is preferred by some to the olate, especially for use as a dusting powder for abraded surfaces

**PULVIS PLUMBI STEARATIS COMPOSITUS** *Compound Lead Stearate Powder* A mixture of the stearates and silicates of lead and zinc associated with balsam of Peru Is mildly astringent and antiseptic It may be advantageously employed for chafes, abrasions, patches of eczema, perspiring axilla &c

**PLUMBI IODIDUM** *Lead Iodide* Is occasionally employed as in ointment for glandular and arthritic swellings

R Pil Plumbi c Opio gr iv	0 250 gramme
Oleo Resin Zingiberis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015

For one pil To be taken twice a day

*Stero Divinga*

R Ext Belladonnae Virid $\frac{3}{2}$ J	4 grammes
Ung Plumbi Acetatis $\frac{3}{2}$ J	30 ,

The ointment

*Fissure of Anus*

R Liquor Plumbi Fort 3ss	2 0 mil-
Ol Amygdalæ $\frac{3}{2}$ J	30 0 ,
Liq Calcis $\frac{3}{2}$ J	30 0 ,
Ol Caryophylli Mij	0 2 mil

This forms a cooling application which is grateful to burns, irritated and inflamed surfaces

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Hydr'g Subchlor gr ss	0 030 ,
Pil Coloc c Hyoscyl gr $\frac{1}{12}$	0 200 ,
Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 ,

For one pill To be taken at bedtime *Biliousness*

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Aloini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,
Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,
Oleo Resin Piperis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a week at bedtime

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Euonymini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,
Iridini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,
Ol Menth Pip gr ss	0 030 ,

For one pill To be taken when required

*Lilious Dyspepsia*

### PODOPHYLLI INDICI RHIZOMA

*Indian Podophyllum Rhizome*

The dried rhizome and roots of *Podophyllum Emodi* (Berberidaceæ) collected in Northern India. The plant yields a *Podophyllin* which is more powerful than that obtained from American *Podophyllum*, although the pharmacopœial doses are identical,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0 01 to 0 04 gramme).

### POTASSIUM

*Potassium*

**POTASSA CAUSTICA** *Potassium Hydroxide Caustic Potash* Solid potash is a powerful caustic, destroying the tissue with which it comes into contact. When thus used, or when used in strong solution, it causes great pain, and care must be taken to localise the action by smearing the sound skin with a thick layer of paraffin ointment. Very dilute solutions are sometimes used to remove fatty matter and to cleanse the skin before operations.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ** *Solution of Potash* Is given occasionally as an antacid and sedative, but is apt to irritate the stomach. Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0 6 to 2 mls.) largely diluted.

**POTASSA SULPHURATA** *Sulphurated Potash Liver of Sulphur* An irritant and parasiticide It is employed to make sulphur baths for the treatment of chronic eczema and psoriasis when the disease is very widespread, also for chronic rheumatic arthritis As sulphurated potash is strongly alkaline, the bath should not contain more than 15 to 30 grains per gallon of warm water, in which the patient may remain from ten minutes to half an hour

Acne rosacea, ringworm, and scabies are treated with an ointment containing 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes) of sulphurated potash to an ounce (30 grammes) of lard

<b>POTASSII ACETAS</b>	<i>Potassium Acetate</i>	Dose, 10 to 40
<b>POTASSII CITRAS</b>	<i>Potassium Citrate</i>	grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water

The therapeutic effects of these salts are practically identical Both act as diuretics and diaphoretics, hence are administered as cooling salines in fevers In the system they are converted into carbonates, are given in gouty affections, and to prevent puerperal eclampsia

**POTASSII BICARBONAS** *Potassium Bicarbonate* Is mildly alkaline It is administered in dyspepsia and gouty affections, but in the treatment of the latter it is inferior to the citrate and acetate Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) It is freely soluble in water

**POTASSII BROMIDUM** *Potassium Bromide* Is considered to be the most efficient of the bromides and more reliance is placed upon it for the treatment of nervous diseases than upon any other drug It is hypnotic, depressing the nervous system It is given in epilepsy, in somnia, mania, chronic hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, dysmenorrhœa, and as an anaphrodisiac Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) or more In epilepsy it is necessary to give a daily dose of 50 grains—30 grains twice daily—and regular administration should be continued for at least two years after the last attack, and another year spent in gradually diminishing the dose (Gowers) In mental diseases, Savage recommends large doses—40 to 60 grains—night and morning In insanity of the maniacal type bromides are generally combined with chloral Prolonged use of bromides may induce *bromism* accompanied by an acneiform rash, when the administration of the drug must be stopped It is freely soluble in water

**POTASSII CHLORAS** *Potassium Chlorate* In the presence of putrefying matter (septic tissue) potassium chlorate is composed the liberated oxygen acting as a disinfectant and antiseptic. This action does not however, take place under normal condition<sup>s</sup> and the drug when taken internally is excreted unchanged. Large doses are toxic but in medicinal doses it is used for stomatitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis and other affections of the mouth. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). It is soluble 1 in 16 in water.

**POTASSII IODIDUM** *Potassium Iodide* The most commonly used iodide. Formerly iodine per se was given internally but as the potassium salt is much less irritant it is now always substituted. In syphilis, particularly the tertiary stage its value is undoubted and in all skin affections of a similar origin it should be tried. Chronic rheumatoid arthritis, gonorrhoeal rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, scrofulous affections of the skin &c., are frequently benefited by continued treatment. Potassium iodide is specific for actino mycosis and should always be given. Large doses, 20 to 30 grains, three or four times a day, are necessary. B M J mentions case where 240 grains in a day were given. In cases where the depressing effect is objectionable the sodium or ammonium salts may be substituted. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) or more. If iodism occurs the patient should be warned to communicate with the prescriber. It may be relieved by large doses of sodium bicarbonate, belladonna tincture may be given, stimulants, plenty of milk and nourishing food. Freely soluble in water and glycerin.

**Incompatibles** Spirit of nitrous ether, bismuth subnitrate, chloral hydrate, calomel, silver nitrate, metallic salts and acids, potassium chlorate.

**POTASSII NITRAS** *Potassium Nitrate* *Nitre Saltpetre* In large doses depresses the heart. In small medicinal doses it acts as a mild diuretic and diaphoretic, but is now little used for these purposes, being superseded by the citrate and acetate. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). Asthmatic subjects sometimes find relief from inhaling the fumes of smouldering nitre paper. See also Pulv Lobeliae Co.

**POTASSII NITRIS** *Potassium Nitrite* Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme). Action and uses as sodium nitrite, q.v.

**POTASSII PERMANGANAS** *See* Manganesium

**POTASSII SULPHAS** *Potassium Sulphate* A saline laxative and mild hepatic stimulant When *nicely diluted* and in doses of about 30 grains (2 grammes) it produces easy watery stools unattended by griping Concentrated solutions are irritant It may be given as a saline purge in dyspepsia, torpid liver, dropsy, &c Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0 6 to 2 5 grammes)

Solubility 1 in 10 of water

**POTASSII TARTRAS** *Potassium Tartrate*

**POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDUS** *Potassium Acid Tartrate Cream of Tartar* The therapeutical effect of these salts is identical In full doses they act as purgatives, producing copious watery evacuations without griping They also act as diuretics, the urine being rendered alkaline Cream of tartar is a favourite household remedy Dose of either salt, 20 to 60 grains (1 2 to 4 grammes) or more

R Potassii Tartratis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Potassii Phosphat gr v	0 3 ,,
Potassii Chloridi gr v	0 3 ,,
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 4 0 mils

A teaspoonful to be added to a tumbler of water and drunk as a beverage with each meal *Dyspepsia with Acidity*

R Potassii Citratis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3 mil
Spirit Äther Nit ℥xx	2 0 mils
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒj	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Diuretic in Dropsy*

R Potassii Citratis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Spirit Äther Nit ℥xx	1 2 mil
Syrup Tolutani ʒss	2 0 mils
Aq ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours *A simple Diaphoretic*

R Potassii Acetatis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Copalbae ℥x	0 6 mil
Spirit Juniperi ℥x	0 6
Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 0 mils
Aq Caryoph ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

R. Potissii Acetatis gr $\text{xx}$	2 0 grammes
Hemum gr $\text{vij}$	0 5 grammes
Syrupi $\text{ss}$	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad $\text{ij}$	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day      *Uric Acid Gravel*

R. Potissii Bicarbonatis gr $\text{xx}$	1 gramme
Magnes Calc Lavis gr $\text{v}$	1 "
Aq Menth Pip ad $\text{ij}$	to 30 mils

To be taken when required      *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*

R. Potassii Bromidi gr $\text{xx}$	1 2 grammes
Ammonii Bromidi gr $\text{x}$	0 7 ,
Potassii Iodid i gr $\text{iiij}$	0 2 ,
Tr Nucis Vom $\text{Mlvi}$	0 2 mil
Svr Zygib $\text{Mli}$	1 2 ,
Aq ad $\text{ij}$	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice daily      *Epilepsy*

R. Potassii Bromidi $\text{ij}$	4 0 grammes
Chloral Hydrat gr $\text{xx}$	1 2 grammes
Aq Chlorof ad $\text{ij}$	to 30 0 mils

The draught At night      *Mania*

R. Potassii Bromidi gr $\text{ij}$	0 1 grammes
Svrup Papav Alb $\text{Mlvi}$	0 3 mil
Aq Anethi ad $\text{ij}$	to 4 0 mils

A teaspoonful to be given at night      *For Infants when Teething*

R. Potassii Bromidi gr $\text{xx}$	1 2 grammes
Tinct Hyoscyami $\text{Mlxv}$	1 0 mil
Syrup Aurantii $\text{ij}$	4 0 mils
Aq Dest ad $\text{ij}$	to 30 0 ,

The draught At bedtime      *Insomnia*

R. Potassii Bromidi gr $\text{xx}$	1 0 grammes
Ammonii Phosphatus gr $\text{x}$	0 6 ,
Tinct Gentianæ Co $\text{Mlxv}$	1 0 mil
Aq Caryophylli ad $\text{ss}$	to 15 0 mils

To be taken in a little water twice a day      *Dysuria*

R. Potassii Bromidi	
Sodii Bromidi	
Strontii Bromidi $\text{aa}$ gr $\text{x}$	of each 0 6 grammes
Syrup Glucerophosph Co $\text{ij}$	4 0 mils
Aq Chlorof ad $\text{ij}$	to 30 0 ,

To be taken twice a day      *Epilepsy*

R Potassiu Bromidi gr $\text{xxx}$	2 grammes
Sp Ammon Aromat M $\text{xxx}$	2 mls
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 30 ,,

The draught To be taken at once and repeated in four hours if not relieved *Migraine*

R Potassiu Chloratis $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	6 grammes
Dec Cinchonæ ad $\frac{3}{2}$ vii	to 250 mls

One tablespoonful to be used for gargling the mouth three times a day, followed by a dose of " " " which is to be swallowed *Stomatitis*

R Potassiu Chloratis $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	6 grammes
Glycerin Boracis $\frac{3}{2}$ iv	15 mls
Aq Rosæ ad $\frac{3}{2}$ vii	to 250 ,,

The gargle To be used frequently *Sore Throat*  
May be also used as a *Mouth Wash in Salivation*

R Potassiu Chloratis $\frac{3}{2}$ J	8 grammes
Syrup Mori $\frac{3}{2}$ iv	15 mls
Inf Rosæ Acid ad $\frac{3}{2}$ vii	to 250 ,,

The gargle *Relaxed Sore Throat*

R Potassiu Chloratis $\frac{3}{2}$ J	4 0 grammes
Acid Hydrochlorici M $\text{v}$	0 3 ml

Warm gently in a corked bottle until evolution of chlorine ceases and add—

Aq Dest q s ad $\frac{3}{2}$ vii	to 250 mls
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The chlorine gargle *Ulcerated Sore Throat*

R Potassiu Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Cinchonæ $\frac{3}{2}$ J	4 0 mls
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Syphilis*

R Potassiu Iodidi gr ii	0 2 gramme
Potassiu Bicarb gr x	0 6 ,,
Tinct Belladonnæ M $\text{vii}$	0 5 mil
Syrup Aurantii $\frac{3}{2}$ ss	2 0 mls
Inf Gent Co ad $\frac{3}{2}$ J	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day *Asthma*

R Potassii Iodidi gr 1	0 6 grammes
Liq Hydriarg Pachlor 5ss	2 0 mils
Spirit Chloroformi ℥v	0 6 mil
Inf Aurantii Co ad 5ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken twice a day *Tertiar Syrup* 5

R Potassii Iodidi gr ii	0 2 gramme
Magnes Sulphatis gr xv	2 0 grammes
Potassii Bicarb gr xv	1 0 gramme
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥av	1 0 mil
Inf Aurant ad 5j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day *Gastric Rheumatism*

R Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Potassii Citratis gr x	" "
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥av	1 0 mil
Inf Gent Co ad 5j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Therapie* 1 1 1

R Potassii Iodidi gr ii	0 1 grammes
Tinct Cinchon 3 ℥av	1 0 mil
Syrup Sarsæ Co 5ss	2 0 mils
Inf Cascarillæ ad 5j	to 8 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Draining of Lymphatic Glands*

R Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 grammes
Sodii Sulphatis 5j	4 0 mils
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥av	1 0 mil
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥x	0 6
Inf Gent Co ad 5j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Lead Poisoning*

R Potassii Iodidi gr xv	1 gramme
Potassii Bromidi gr xv	1 "
Syrup Aurantii 5j	4 mils
Aq Dest ad 5j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day with a wineglassful of water  
on an empty stomach *Cerebro spinal Meningitis*

R Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Potassii Bromidi gr x	0 6 "
Ammonii Chlorid m x	0 6 "
Syrup 5j	4 0 mils
Aq Caryoph ad 5j	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Liver*

R Potassii Iodidi gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 gramme
Liq Hydrarg Perchlor $\frac{3}{ss}$	2 0 mils
Liq Sarsæ Co $\frac{3}{ss}$	2 0 "
Tinct Cinchonæ Co $\frac{3}{ss}$	2 0 "
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{J}$	to 30 0 "

To be taken twice a day *Syphilis*

R Potassii Nitratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Potassii Bicarb gr xv	1 0 "
Decoct Hordei ad $\frac{3}{J}$	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

R Potassii Sulphatis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Acid Sulph Arom $\frac{1}{l}v$	0 3 mil
Aq Menth Pip ad $\frac{3}{J}$	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water on rising

R Potassii Tartratis gr xl	2 5 grammes
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The powder To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water  
every morning on rising *Saline Purgative*

R Potassii Tartratis Acid $\frac{3}{J}$	30 grammes
Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co $\frac{3}{ui}$	90

A teaspoonful to be taken at bedtime *Laxative*

R Potassii Tartratis Acid gr xxx	2 grammes
Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xxx	2 "
Syrup Zingib q s	a sufficiency

The electuary A small teaspoonful occasionally

R Potassii Tartratis gr xxx	2 grammes
Conf Sennæ gr xxx	2 "
Mel Purif q s	a sufficiency

A teaspoonful or more<sup>at</sup> at bedtime when required

R Potassii Tartratis Acid gr xx	1 2 gramme
Mannæ gr xx	1 2 "
Mel Purif $\frac{3}{J}$	4 0 grammes
Aq Dest ad $\frac{3}{iv}$	to 15 0 mils

A teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful occasionally at night  
*Laxative for young Children*

## PRUNI VIRGINIANAE CORTIX

*Virginia Prune or Wild Cherry Bark*

The bark of *Prunus serotina* (Rosaceæ) The crushed bark when treated with water yields an essential oil and a trace of hydrocyanic acid. The syrup in addition to being palatable, is a useful addition to cough mixtures.

Dose of Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm  
(2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm  
(2 to 4 mils)

R Acetomorph Hydriochlor gr	1	0.02 gramme
Syrup Pruni Virg	3ss	2 000 mils
Vin Ipætac Plvij		0 560 ml
Syrup Tolu	2 ss	2 000 , ml
Aq; Dest ad	5ij	to 8 000

A dessert-spoonful when the cough is troublesome  
*Dry Hacking Cough*

R Syrup Pruni Virg 3ss 2 mils  
Glycerin Acetomorph Co 3ss 2 ,

A teaspoonful when cough is troublesome

## PULSATILLA

*Pulsatilla*

The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis* (Ranunculaceæ). In large doses pulsatilla is a gastro intestinal irritant. In medicinal doses it has been given as a sedative in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epididymitis, &c. It is also recommended as an antispasmodic in convulsive cough and chronic affections of the air passages.

Dose of Tinctura Pulsatillæ, B P C, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil). In amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa one drop every hour taken the day preceding the expected periods is beneficial.

**ANEMONIN** This principle is insoluble in cold water and alcohol. It may be used for all the purposes of pulsatilla, but does not represent the activity of the tincture. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in powder diluted with milk sugar.

## PYRETHRI RADIX

### *Pellitory Root*

The dried root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* (Compositæ). It is a powerful sialagogue, producing when chewed a tingling sensation in the mouth and some numbness. The tincture, combined with an equal volume of tincture of iodine, is sometimes used to allay toothache. It is a favourite ingredient in mouth washes and dentifrices.

R Tinct Pyrethri 3 <i>iv</i>	15 0 mils
Saponin gr x	0 6 grammes
Spirit Menth Pip 3 <i>ii</i>	8 0 mils
Ol Gaultheriae M <i>x</i>	0 6 ml
Tinct Myrrhae 3 <i>iv</i>	15 0 mils
Spuit Rect ad 3 <i>i</i>	to 60 0 ,,

The mouth wash. To be sprinkled on a moistened tooth brush and used for brushing the teeth night and morning.

**PYRETHRUM ROSEUM** The powdered unexpanded flowers constitute "insect powder". The following is an excellent application, painted on the skin to drive away flies, midges, &c.

Ol Eucalypti M <i>xxxv</i>	2 mils
Menthol gr <i>xxx</i>	2 grammes
Camphor gr <i>xxx</i>	2 ,,
Tinct Pyrethri Rosei ad 3 <i>ii</i>	to 60 <i>i</i> mils

## QUASSIÆ LIGNUM

### *Quassia*

The wood of *Picraena excelsa* (Simarubaceæ). It is a pure bitter tonic, and as it is free from tannin its preparations are not blackened by the persalts of iron. It is given in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and debility after fevers, &c. The infusion acts as a poison to insects and the lower forms of animal life, injected per rectum (5 to 10 fluid ounces) destroys threadworm.

Dose of Infusum Quassiæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils).  
Tinctura Quassiæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils).

R Tinct Quassiæ M <i>xxx</i>	2 0 mils
Acid Nit Hyd Dil M <i>viii</i>	0 5 mil
Syrup Aurantii 3 <i>i</i>	4 0 mils
Aq Dest ad 3 <i>i</i>	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day Tonic

R Tinct Feiri Perchlor ℥ xv	1 mil
Glycerini ʒ ss	2 ,
Inf Quassiae ad ʒ j	to 30 ,

To be taken three times a day after food Tonic

### QUEBRACHO CORTEX

#### *Quebracho*

The bark of various species of *Aspidosperma* (Apocynaceæ) In small doses quebracho is a bitter tonic, in larger doses it is administered in asthma and the various forms of dyspnœa in which it is reputed of service

Dose of Tinctura Quebracho, 15 to 60 minimæ (1 to 4 mils)  
Extractum Quebracho Liquidum, 5 to 10 minimæ  
(0.3 to 0.6 mil)

R Tincturæ Quebracho ℥ xxx	2 0 mils
Cafeinæ Citratis gr ii	6 2 grammæ
Tinct Stramonii ℥ v	6 3 mil
Aq Chlorof ad ʒ ss	to 15 , mils

To be taken every four hours Asthma

R Tinct Quebracho ℥ xxx	2 mils
Spirit Etheris ℥ xxx	2 "
Elixir Cinch Flav ad ʒ iv	to 15 "

To be taken in a little water when required Dyspnœa

ASPIDOSPERMINE and other alkaloids derived from quebracho have been advocated, but no single one represents the therapeutic activity of the tincture

### QUILLIAE CORTEX

#### *Quillia, or Soap Bark*

The dried inner bark of *Quillia sapotaria* (Rosaceæ) Preparations of quillia have been recommended as expectorants in place of senega, but their use is practically restricted to toilet preparations A strong watery decoction (or 1 ounce of the liquid extract to half a pint of water, is used for shampooing the scalp It is not only an effectual cleansing agent, but it is destructive to pediculi combined with aromatics and antiseptics it constitutes a very pleasant bathing application for the teeth

**TINCTURA QUILLIAE** Tincture of *Quillia*

**EXTRACTUM QUILLAIÆ LIQUIDUM** *Liquid Extract  
of Quillaria*

R Spirit Rosmarini	3 <i>ij</i>	8 mls
Liq Ammoniæ	3 <i>ss</i>	2 "
Ext Quillaiæ Liq ad	3 <i>ij</i>	to 60 "

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to half a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

R Tinct Quillaiæ	3 <i>iv</i>	15 00 mls
Ol Menth Pip	3 <i>iv</i>	0 25 mil
Ol Gaultheriae	3 <i>ij</i>	0 10 "
Ol Caryoph	3 <i>ij</i>	0 10 "
Elixir Saccharini	3 <i>ss</i>	2 00 mls
Spirit Rect ad	3 <i>ij</i>	to 60 00 "

The liquid dentifrice

### QUININA

*Quinine*

Quinine is by far the most important of the alkaloids obtained from cinchona bark. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide, and is frequently used in affections of the scalp. It has an exceedingly bitter taste, and in small doses acts as a stomachic and tonic. In larger doses it is antipyretic and antiperiodic, and is especially useful in true ague like fevers, malaria, the early stages of common cold, and in influenza, acting both as a prophylactic and as a curative. In cases of malaria it is better to give large doses two or three times a day (*e.g.* 10 to 15 grains) than to give 1 or 5 grains every two or three hours. If it causes much gastric irritation the insoluble tannate should be tried.

As a prophylactic better results ensue when 10 to 15 grains are taken in one dose once a week than a daily dose of 2 or 3 grains.

There is much conflicting testimony regarding the ecbolic action of quinine.

The action of the various salts is therapeutically identical, those in most general use being the sulphate, hydrochloride, salicylate and hydrobromide.

**Incompatibles** Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, astringents

**QUININÆ SULPHEAS** Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) as a tonic and stomachic, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. This salt, the

*disulphate*, commonly spoken of as quinine, is manufactured in enormous quantities and is used much more frequently than any other. It is only slightly soluble in water but if prescribed with an equal quantity of any dilute mineral acid it may be diluted to any extent.

**QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM** *Quinine Hydrobromide*  
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes) Soluble about 1 in 24 of water, supposed not to induce quinism

**QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM ACIDUM** *Acid Hydrobromide of Quinine* Dose, the same as the neutral salt, it is soluble 1 in 6 of water and is well adapted for hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.3 grammes) for a dose

**QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** *Quinine Hydrochloride*  
Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 grammes) Soluble 1 in 34 of water freely in alcohol

**QUININÆ SALICYLAS** *Quinine Salicylate* Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 grammes) in pill or capsule. It is only very slightly soluble in water, and must not be dissolved in acids, as the salicylic acid is thrown out.

**TINCTURA QUININÆ** *Tincture of Quinine* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils). Contains 2 per cent of quinine hydrochloride in tincture of fresh orange peel. An agreeable tonic balsom.

**TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATHA** *Immorinated Tincture of Quinine* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils). Contains 2 per cent of quinine sulphate in dilute spirit of ammonia. It becomes cloudy on addition of water, but mixes bright with aerated water. A tea-spoonful every two hours in half a tumbler of soda water will frequently ward off a cold and mitigate an attack of influenza. Not more than four doses should be taken in 24 hours.

**QUINICIN** *An ointment tincture of Quinine with Cinnamon* Mixes readily with water and is not nearly so unpleasant as the official tincture. The combination of quinine and cinnamon is excellent, especially in common cold and influenza.

P Quininæ gr v	0.0 graniæ
Acid Oleic 3J	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 mils
Ung S i, i 3J	150 grammes
Adip. - - 3	150 "

The ointment To be used every night. The hair must be shampooed frequently. *Seborrhœa*

R Quininæ Sulphatis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 06 gramme
P Capsici gr ss	0 03 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr ss	0 03 "
Ext Taraxaci gr ij	0 10 "

For one pill Every night before dinner

*Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Quininæ Sulphatis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 06 gramme
Ext Gentianæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 06 "
Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0 10 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Quininæ Sulphatis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 06 gramme
Acid Sulph Dil M $\frac{v}{x}$	0 30 ml
Spirit Chloroformi M $\frac{x}{x}$	0 60 "
Inf Aurantii ad $\frac{1}{2}$	to 30 00 mls

To be taken three times a day, shortly before meals

*Tonic*

R Tinct Quininæ $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	2 mls
Syrup Limonis $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	2 ,
Tinct Cardam Co $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	2 ,
Aq Dest ad $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	to 15 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Tonic*

R Quininæ Sulphatis gr x-xx	0 6-1 2 grammie
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To be taken in a cachet or suspended in milk *Malaria*

It is best administered when the fever has reached its height and is beginning to fall. Or it may be given an hour or so before the malarial attack comes on

R Quininæ Sulphatis gr ij	0 2 grammie
Acid Sulph Dil M $\frac{v}{x}$ ij	0 5 mil
Magnes Sulphatis gr xv	1 0 grammie
Aq Dest ad $\frac{1}{2}$ j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every morning

*Prophylactic in Malarious Districts*

R Quininæ Hydrochlor gr ij	0 20 grammie
Tinct Cimicifugæ M $\frac{v}{x}$	0 30 mil
Caffeine Cinnatis gr ij	0 12 grammie
Spirit Chlorof M $\frac{x}{x}$	0 60 mil
Inf Aurantii Co ad $\frac{1}{2}$ j	to 30 00 mls

To be taken twice a day

*Paroxysmal Headache and Neuralgia after Malaria*

R Quininæ Hydrochlor gr 1j	0 12 grammes
Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥ x.	0 60 ml
Glycerini ℥ xx	1 20 "
Inf Aurant Co ad ʒj	to 30 00 mils

To be taken twice a day, after food

*Debility with Loss of Appetite*

R Sol Quininæ Sulphatis 1 in 1000

The lotion To be snuffed up the nostrils *Hay Fever*

R Quininæ Valerianatis gr 1ij	0 20 grammes
Ext Aloes Barb gr ss	0 03 "
Caulophyllini gr ss	0 03 "

For one pill To be taken morning and night

*Amenorrhœa*

**ARISTOCHIN** *Neutral Carbonic Ester of Quinine* It is a white, tasteless, insoluble powder, containing 96 per cent of quinine, and is recommended as a substitute for this alkaloid in malarial and other affections in which quinine is indicated Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0 2 to 1 grammes), according to age, in cachet

**CHINAPHENIN** *Quinine phenetidin Carbonate* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids, said to combine the properties of phenacetin and quinine Dose as an antipyretic 2 to 15 grains (0 1 to 1 grammes), according to age, in cachet

**EUQUININE** *Ethyl Chlorocarbonate of Quinine* Dose, as quinine sulphate Introduced as a substitute for quinine Is less bitter, and its administration is stated to be unattended by any ill effects

**SALOQUININE** *Salicylic Ester of Quinine* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, containing 70 per cent of quinine Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0 2 to 1 grammes) in cachet or powder, immediately followed by 5 to 10 drops of dilute hydrochloric acid in a wineglassful of water

**SALOQUININE SALICYLATE** is also a tasteless and insoluble powder It contains about 50 per cent of salicylic acid Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes) in acute articular rheumatism, &c

## RESINA

*Resin Rosin*

Ordinary resin is antiseptic and stimulant, and is added as a stiffening agent to plasters. In the form of resin ointment it is applied to indolent ulcers and sores.

**PIX BURGUNDICA** *Burgundy Pitch* Like resin, in mildly stimulating, and is used as a basis for plasters

## RESORCINUM

*Resorcin*

Resorcin is a derivative of benzene it is a powerful antiseptic, finding its chief use in the treatment of skin diseases. It was originally introduced as an antipyretic and internal antiseptic, but its depressing properties render it unsafe.

Incompatibles Caustic alkalies

R Resorcin 31	+ grammes
Quinin Hydrochlor gr xxv	1 grammes
Glycerin 5ij	5 mils
Aq Coloniensis 3j	30 "
Aq Rose ad 3viii	to 200 "

The lotion To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every day *Seborrhœa*

R Resorcin gr xxx	2 grammes
Sulph Princip gr 3j	4 "
Creosot. tinct. v	1 mil
Adipis 3i	60 grammes

The ointment To be applied night and morning *Scborrhœa*

R Resorcin gr xx	1 2 grammes
Hyd Perchlor gr ij	0 1 "
Ammon Chlorid gr x	0 6 "
Sp Chennanthi 3ij	60 0 mils
Glycerin 5ij	10 0 "
Aq Rose ad 3viii	to 200 0 "

To be sponged in to the scalp every night *Scborrhœa Capitis with Alopecia*

**PASTA RESORCINI** *Lassar's Paste*

R Resorcini	20 parts
Zinci Oxidi	20 "
P Amyli	20 "
Paraff Liq	40 "

To be applied twice a day

*Eczema and Psoriasis*

**RESINOL** A proprietary ointment which, according to the B M J consists of resorcin, oil of birch tar, zinc oxide, and bismuth subnitrate with some maize starch. A similar ointment, frequently found of service in eczema, psoriasis, &c., is Ung Resorcin Co B P C

**RHEI RADIX***Rhubarb Root*

The dried rhizome or root of various species of *Rheum* (Polygonaceæ). In small doses powdered rhubarb is stomachic, and is given in atonic dyspepsia. In larger doses it is at first purgative, afterwards astringent, but is rarely administered alone, generally being prescribed with other laxatives and carminatives. Combined with sodium bicarbonate or tannins it is an excellent remedy for the errors in diet of children or for the diarrhoea set up by undigested food.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes) for repeated administration, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes) for a single dose

of Extractum Rhei, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammes)

Infusum Rhei,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.)

Pilula Rhei Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 grammes)

Pulvis Rhei Compositus, *Gregory's Powder*, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes)

Syrupus Rhei,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls.)

Tinctura Rhei Composita,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.) for repeated administration, double this for a single dose

R Pulv Rhei gr v	0.3 grammes
Potass Tart Acid gr x	0.6 "
Pulv Cinnam Co gr ii	0.2 "

For one powder

*A gentle Purgative for Children*

R Pil Rhei Co gr ii	0 20 gramme
Pil Hydarg gr J	0 06 "
Ol Caryoph MSS	0 03 ml

For one pill One or two at bedtime *Dyspepsia*

R Pulv Rhei gr ii	0 20 gramme
P Ext Aloes Soc gr ss	0 03 "
P Zingib gr J	0 06 "

For one pill To be taken after dinner *Dinner Pill*

R Pulv Rhei gr i	0 10 gramme
Pulv Saponis gr i	0 10 "
Pulv Ipecac gr ss	0 03 "
Quininæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 "

For one pill At bedtime *Dinner Pill*

R Pulv Rhei Co gr x	0 60 gramme
Sodii Bicarb gr x	0 60 "
Ol Anthemidis MSS	0 03 ml

For one cachet To be taken when required *Dyspepsia*

R Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 2 gramme
Spirit Ammon Arom MSS	1 2 ml
Spirit Chloroformi Mx	0 6 ,
Inf Rhei ad 3J	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Indigestion*

R Tinct Rhei Co 3J	4 mls *
Tinct Card Co 3ss	2 "
Spirit Ammon Arom MSS	2 "
Aq Caryoph ad 3J	to 30 "

To be taken when required *Flatulence*

R Syrup Sennæ Mxv	1 mil
Syrup Rhei ad 3J	3 mls

A teaspoonful at bedtime *Laxative for young Children*

### RHŒADOS PETALE

#### *Red Poppy Petals*

These are only used for manufacturing Syrupus Rhœados, a harmless red syrup used for colouring cough mixtures, &c  
Dose of Syrupus Rhœados, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls )

## RHUS

*Rhus*

**RHUS AROMATICA** is astringent and aromatic, recommended in nocturnal incontinence of urine, atomic diarrhoea, dysentery, &c Dose of Extractum Rhois Aromaticæ Liquidum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**RHUS GLABRA Sumach** Is astringent, and, like the above, is administered in diarrhoea and dysentery It has also been suggested for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa Dose of Extractum Rhois Glabrae Liquidum  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils )

**RHUS TOXICODENDRON Poison Oak Poison Ivy**  
*Externally* poison oak is a powerful irritant, causing painful eruptions *Internally* it is employed in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, &c It is also given in obstinate skin diseases, incontinence of urine, &c Dose of Extractum Rhois Toxicodendron Liquidum, 3 to 10 minimæ (0 2 to 0 6 mil )

**Antidotes** *External* thoroughly wash the affected parts with soap and plenty of water, afterwards with alcohol and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tincture of alum *Internal* emetic and copious doses of a decoction slightly alkaline

## RUMEX

*Dock*

Preparations of *Rumex crispus*, the yellow dock, are tonic, slightly astringent and are believed to possess antiscorbutic properties

Dose of Extractum Rumicis Liquidum, 5 to 20 minimæ (0 3 to 1 2 mil )

Tinctura Rumicis, 10 to 30 minimæ (0 6 to 2 mils )

R Extract Rumicis Liq M<sub>xxl</sub> 2 mils

Extract Malti 3J 4 "

Syrup Glycerophosph Co 3J 4 "

Aq Cinnam ad 3J to 30 "

To be taken twice a day *Scrofulous Affections*

**RUMICIN** A dried extract of *Rumex crispus* Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 grammes) in pill

## RICINI OLEUM

*Castor Oil*

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceæ). When of good quality castor oil is bland and is used as a protective. It may be dropped into the eye in conjunctivitis, and is especially useful for dissolving cocaine, homatropine, and other alkaloids used in eye cases. Internally it acts as a simple laxative, and is probably the safest we have, producing a soft motion without griping in four to six hours. For adults it is best administered as follows. A little water is placed in a wineglass and gently rotated so as to wet the sides, one or two tablespoonfuls of oil are added, and then a teaspoonful of brandy or sherry poured on the top. If swallowed without hesitation the taste of the oil is practically unnoticed. To children it may be given in the same manner or in emulsion.

The oil when rubbed into the breasts of nursing women is said to act as a galactagogue.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls.)

R Ol Ricini 3ij	15 mls
Pulv Acaciae 3j	4 grammes
Syrup Aurantii 5j	1 mls
Aq Cinnam ad 5j	to 30 ,,

The draught

*A potable Emulsion*

R Ol Ricini 5vj	22 0 mls
Sp Vini Gallici 3ij	8 0 ,,
Tinct Opii Mlx	0 6 mil
Aq Cinnam ad 5iss	to 40 0 mls

Shake vigorously and take at once

*Diarrhoea caused by undigested food, &c*

## ROSÆ PETALÆ

*Rose Petals*

The petals of *Rosa gallica* (Rosaceæ) are mildly astringent. The acid infusion is employed as a gargle in relaxed sore throat. The infusion is not compatible with borax or alkalies.

**OLEUM ROSÆ** *Otto of Rose*. An essential oil obtained by distilling the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the sweet scented rose. One drop is sufficient perfume for an ounce of ointment.

**AQUA ROSÆ** When fresh Damascus roses are distilled with water to saturation point *Rose Water* is obtained It is largely employed in lotions, toilet applications, &c

R Glycerini Aluminis 3 <i>iv</i> ,	15 mils
Inf Rosæ Acid ad 3 <i>viiij</i>	to 200 ,,

The gargle To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

R Glycerin Acid Boric 3 <i>iv</i>	15 mils
Glycerin Acid Carbolic 3 <i>ss</i>	2 ,,
Inf Rosæ Acid ad 3 <i>viiij</i>	to 200 ,,

The gargle *Relaxed Throat.*

### ROSMARINI OLEUM

*Oil of Rosemary*

An essential oil of pleasant odour obtained by distilling *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Labiatae) It possesses stomachic and carminative properties, but is rarely given internally Externally it is stimulant, and is used in liniments, &c

**AQUA ROSMARINI** and **SPIRITUS ROSMARINI** are favourite ingredients in lotions for the scalp, and are believed to promote the growth of the hair

R Ol Rosmarini 3 <i>x</i>	0 6 gramme
'Kerosene" 3 <i>j</i>	4 0 mils
Adipis Benz 3 <i>j</i>	30 0 grammes
Liq Ammon Fort 3 <i>iiij</i>	0 2 mil

The pomade for the hair *Alopecia*

R Spirit Rosmarini 3 <i>j</i>	30 0 mils
Tinct Cantharidis 3 <i>j</i>	30 0 ,,
Glycerini 3 <i>ij</i>	8 <i>o</i> ,,
Saponin gr v	0 3 giamme
Aq Dest ad 3 <i>viiij</i>	to 200 0 mils

The hair wash

R Spirit Rosmarini 3 <i>ij</i>	60 mils
Sapon Mollis 3 <i>ij</i>	30 grammes
Ext Quillaiæ Liq 3 <i>ij</i>	60 mils
Liq Ammoniac 3 <i>j</i>	30 ,,
Aq Dest ad 3 <i>viiij</i>	to 200 ,,

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

R	Ol Rosmarini $\frac{3}{J}$	30 mls
	Ol Terebinth $\frac{3}{J}$	30 "
	Ol Sinapis Express $\frac{3}{J}$	60 "

The liniment To be vigorously rubbed into the affected part twice a day *Rheumatic Pains*

### RUTÆ OLEUM

#### *Oil of Rue*

A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceæ). It has a somewhat disagreeable odour and taste, and in small doses is carminative and stomachic. In large doses it is a dangerous irritant, and in pregnant women may produce abortion. It has a certain reputation as an emmenagogue.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml.)

R	Ol Rutæ M.J	0.06 ml
	Apiole M.J	0.12 "
	Ext Ergotæ gr 1J	0.12 grammes

The capsule One twice a day *Dysmenorrhœa*

### SABINÆ

#### *Satin*

UNGUENTUM SALINÆ *Satin Ointment* Was formerly used as an application to blisters and issues, to maintain the discharge but is now rarely employed

OLEUM SABINÆ *Satin Oil* A powerful external and internal irritant, in large doses it sets up fatal gastroenteritis. Internally it is given in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml.) as an emmenagogue, but its administration is not unattended with danger.

### SAEICINUM

#### *Salicin*

A crystalline glucoside obtained from various species of *Salix* (Salicaceæ). It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge, and is sometimes substituted for quinine when the latter is not tolerated. It is not as irritating as the salicylates, but on the other hand, is said to be less reliable. It is of value in rheumatism and influenza.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) in mixture or cachet

Solubility 1 in 30 of water, less soluble in alcohol  
R Salicin gr xv 1 gramme

For one cachet To be taken twice a day

*Chronic Rheumatism*

R Salicin gr v	0.6 gramme
Sodii Salicylatus gr x	0.6 "
Inf Aurant ad ʒij	to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

*Influenza*

R Salicin gr viii	0.5 gramme
Tinct Card Co ʒss	2.0 mls
Spirit Chloroform ℥x	0.6 mil
Inf Gent Co ad ʒij	to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

*Tonic*

### SALOL

*Salol Phenyl salicylate*

Salol is a mild antiseptic. Diluted with an inert powder as talc it is employed as a dusting powder, or with paraffin ointment as an application, in eczema, &c. Internally it is administered in rheumatism—especially when complicated with gonorrhœa—and as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic. It should not be given when there is renal inflammation, and the tendency to form intestinal calculi, especially if taken in compressed tablets, should not be lost sight of. If suspended with mucilage there is no danger, but if given in powder or cachet it should be mixed with starch or a trace of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate to prevent aggregation. Salol renders the urine dark.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

Solubility Almost insoluble in water, soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol, freely in ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils

R Salol gr v	0.3 gramme
Pulv Amyli gr v	0.3

For one cachet To be taken three times a day

*Rheumatism*

R Salol gr viii	0 5 gramme
Paraff Liq 3ss	2 0 mls
Pulv Acaciæ gr xx	1 2 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad 3j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

*Summer Dianœa, Urticaria, Pyelitis, Cystitis, &c*

R Salol gr 1	0 6 gramme
Paraffin Liq 3ss	2 0 mls
Ol Santal 1/2x	0 6 ml
Syrup Aurantii 3ss	2 0 mls
Pulv Acaciæ gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Aq Cinnam ad 3j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken twice a day

*Gonorrhœal Rheumatism*

Salol	10 parts
Ether	10 "
Flexible Collodion	80 "

The paint

*Acute Rheumatism*

### SAMBUCI FLORES

*Elder Flowers*

Flowers of Sambucus Nigra (*Caprifoliaceæ*) when distilled with water yield *Aqua Sambuci*, a fragrant water frequently prescribed in lotions *Unguentum Sambuci Floris*—Elder-flower Ointment—is a very sweet preparation, and is a favourite basis for cosmetic ointments, pomades, &c

R Hydrarg Perchlор gr ss	0 03 gramme
Spirit Coloniensis 3j	4 00 mls
Glycerini 3ss	2 00 mls
Ung Sambuci Flor 3j	30 00 grammes

The application for sunburn and roughness of skin

### SANGUINARIA

*Canadian Blood Root*

The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (*Papaveraceæ*) Sanguinaria has a powerful stimulating effect upon the secretions It is given in small doses as an expectorant in asthma and bronchitis, in atonic dyspepsia, dysmenorrhœa, and amenorrhœa Large doses create a sensation of burning, prostration, and emesis Externally it is an escharotic

Dose of *Tinctura Sanguinariae*, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

*Extractum Sanguinariae Liquidum*, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil)

**SANGUINARIN** The powdered resinoid obtained from sanguinaria Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

R Tincturæ Sanguinariae M̄v	0 3 mil
Tincturæ Lobeliæ Äthereæ M̄x	0 6 "
Tincturæ Belladonnae M̄v	0 3 "
Vini Ipecacuanhæ M̄viii	0 5 "
Syrupi Tolutani 3ss	2 0 mils
Aq Chloroformi ad 3j	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day

*Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis*

R Tincturæ Sanguinariae M̄viii	0 5 mil
Tincturæ Pulsatillæ M̄viii	6 5 "
Dec Aloes Co 3j	8 0 mils
Mist Ferri Co ad 3j	to 30 0 "

To be taken twice a day when required

*Amenorrhœa or Dysmenorrhœa*

**SANTALI OLEUM**

*Sandal Wood Oil*

The volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (Santalaceæ) Sandal oil is stimulant and disinfectant to the mucous membrane particularly the bronchial and genito urinary tracts Its action resembles that of copaiba, but it is not so unpleasant, and is less likely to cause a rash Its principal use is in gonorrhœa and gleet, and the later stages of bronchitis

Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mils) in capsule or mixture of *Extractum Santali Soluble*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

R Ol Santali M̄x	0 6 mil
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For one capsule To be taken three times a day

*Gonorrhœa*

R Ol Santali M̄viii	0 5 mil
• Salol gr v	6 3 grammes

For one capsule To be taken three times a day

*Gleet*

R Ol Santali ℥xxv	1 mil
Ext Krrvæ Liq ℥xxv	1 "
Tinct Maticæ ʒss	2 mils
Mucil Acaciae ʒj	4 "
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 "
To be taken three times a day	Gonorrhœa and Gleet
R Ol Santali ℥xxv	1 0 mil
Copaibæ ℥x	0 6 "
Mucil q s	
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
To be taken three times a day	Gleet
R Extract Santali Solubil ʒj	4 0 mils
Extract Sabal Liq ʒj	4 0 "
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 "
Tinct Sanguinariae ℥v	0 3 "
Aq Anethi ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
To be taken three times a day	Chronic Bronchitis

**SANTALOL** This alcohol derived from Sandal Wood Oil, has the advantage of being more readily tolerated, but evidence is not sufficient that it possesses the same remedial effects Dose identical with that of the oil

**SANTYL** *Santolol Salicylate* Has a balsamic odour Said to be free from irritating properties, recommended in urethritis and cystitis

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils)

## SANTONINUM

### *Santonin*

A neutral principle obtained from *Santonica* (Compositæ) It is only used to destroy internal parasites—round worms (*Luembrici*) and threadworms (*Ascarides*) It does not affect tapeworms (*Taenia*) Large doses are dangerous even small doses frequently affect the vision, objects appearing yellow The urine may be coloured yellow if acid, purplish red if alkaline

Santonin should be given on an empty stomach and followed about two or three hours afterwards by a brisk purge. *It should ever be given in oily solution*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 2 grammes)

**Solubility.** Sparingly soluble in water

R Santonini gr iiij	0 2 grammes
P Sacchari gr x	0 6 ,,

The powder to be taken in the early morning, fasting, and followed two hours afterwards, by a dose of Epsom salt in warm water. Repeat in two days.

### SAPO

#### *Soap*

**SAPO DURUS** *Hard Soap Castile Soap* Is occasionally added to warm water for rectal injection

**SAPO MOLLIS** *Soft Soap* Is used in liniments, as Linimentum Saponis to assist lubrication. Employed as a shampoo it is exceedingly useful for removing scales in skin diseases and for cleansing the scalp

R Sapon Mollis 3ij	60 grammes
Liq Ammonia 3iv	.5 mils
Sp Vini Rect 3ij	60 "
Aq Coloniensis ad 3viiij	to 200 ,

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the head

R Pulv Saponis gr iv	0 25 gramme
Ext Cascarae gr ss	0 03 ,,

For one pill To be taken three times a day

#### *Constipation*

**MEDICATED SOAPS** The use of medicated soaps in skin diseases and as prophylactics has spread considerably in recent years. Numerous formulæ are put before practitioners, the following of which are undoubtedly useful

Soap with Carbolic Acid, 5 per cent	
" Oil of Wintergreen, 3 per cent	
" Buch Tar, 3 per cent	
" Birch Tar 5 per cent, Sulphur 5 per cent	
" Sulphur, 10 per cent	
" Sulphur, Camphor, and Balsam or Peru, of each 5 per cent	
" Thymol 2½ per cent	
" Boric Acid, 10 per cent	
" Ichthyol, 5 per cent	
" Ichthyol, 5 per cent, Sulphur 5 per cent	
" Naphthol, 2½ per cent, Sulphur, 10 per cent	

Soap with Sulphur, Camphor, and Carbolic Acid, of each  
 5 per cent  
 " Menthol, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  
 " Oil of Eucalyptus, 5 per cent  
 " Menthol 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, Eucalyptus Oil, 5 per cent  
 " Formaldehyde, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent

## SARSÆ RADIX

### *Sarsaparilla Root*

The dried root of *Smilax ornata* (Smilacaceæ). It formerly enjoyed considerable reputation for the treatment of syphilis and other skin affections, and even now many prescribers believe that better results attend the administration of mercury and potassium iodide when combined with the compound decoction than when given alone. Whether the action is entirely due to the sarsaparilla or to the guaiacum and mezereon is unknown.

**Dose of Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum, 2 to 4 fluid drachms  
(8 to 15 mils)**

Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus, 2 to 8 fluid drachms (8 to 30 mils)

The latter is the equivalent of the old *Decocum Sarsæ Compositum Concentratum*

R Liq H <sub>3</sub> diaig	Perchlor	Mix	20 mils
Potassii Iodidi gr	v		03 grammes
Liquor Sarsæ Co	51		80 mils
Aq Dest ad	51		10 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Syphilis*

R. Potass Iodidi g 1 x 0 6 grammes  
 Spirit Ammon Arom M...v 1 0 ml  
 Ext Sarsaparilla 3 J. 4 0 mls  
 Aq Dest ad 5, - to 30 0

SASSAFRAS

Sassafras

The dried root of *Sassafras officinale* (Lauraceæ) Sassafras is a somewhat pleasant carminative A week infusion when drunk hot is a popular remedy for dysmenorrhœa it produces free diaphoresis

**OIL OF SASSAFRAS** in very small doses (1 to 3 drops) is carminative, but in large doses it is decidedly toxic producing muscular contraction of the uterus and, in pregnant women, abortion. The oil—which contains a large proportion of safrol—is rubefacient, and is commonly employed with stimulating liniments in rheumatism, &c.

R Ol Sassafras  
Ol Camphoræ  
Ol Origani } equal parts

The stimulating liniment

### SCAMMONIUM

*Scammony*   *Lingua Scammony*

A gum resin obtained by incision into the living root of *Corvolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulaceæ). It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic causing free watery cæs, a full dose expels both tape and round worms. As it has a tendency to gripe it is always combined with other purgatives and aromatics.

**SCAMMONIÆ RESINA** is obtained from the dried root by alcohol, from which it is precipitated by water. It is somewhat stronger than virgin scammony.

Dose of Scammonium, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes)  
Scammoniæ Resina, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 grammes)  
Pilula Scammoni Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 grammes)  
Pulvis Scammoni Compositus, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes)

R Pil Scammon Co gr iiij	0 2 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr iij	0 1

For one pill To be taken at bedtime occasionally

R Scammoni gr iiij	0 200 gramme
Ext Bellad gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 016 ,
Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 016 ,
Hydrarg Subchlor gr J	0 060 ,

For one pill To be taken at bedtime occasionally

R Pulv Scammoni Co gr viij	0 5 gramme
Pulv Cinnam Co gr iiij	0 2 ,
Potass Tart Acid gr v	0 3 ,

The powder To be taken at bedtime

R Scammon Resin gr 1j	0 12 grammes
Pil Hydrargyri gr 1j	0 06 ,,
Pulv Jalapæ gr 1j	0 06 ,,
Ol Carui Mss	0 03 ,,

For one pill To be taken at bed-time

### SCILLA

#### *Squill*

The dried bulb of *Urginea Scilla* (Liliaceæ). Although squill resembles digitalis in its action on the heart, it cannot, as a rule, be substituted for the latter drug. It is a powerful diuretic, and gastro-intestinal irritant, in large doses emetic and purgative, and should be given with caution. It finds its chief use in the treatment of cardiac and renal dropsy, ascites, and as a stimulant expectorant in emphysema and chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty. It is too irritating to be given in acute Bright's disease.

Dose of Pulvis Scillæ, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 2 grammes)

Acetum Scillæ, 10 to 30 minimæ (0 6 to 2 mils)

Oxymel Scillæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Syrupus Scillæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Scillæ, 5 to 15 minimæ (0 3 to 1 mil)

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla, 4 to 8 grains (0 25 to 0 5 grammes)

Pilula Scillæ Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0 25 to 0 5 grammes)

R Pulv Scillæ		
Pulv Digitalis	a <i>t</i> gr 1j	of each 0 06 grammes
Pil Hydrarg		

For one pill

*Cardiac Dropsy*

R Tinct Scillæ Mvj

0 5 mil

Spirit Juniperi Mvj

0 5 ,,

Spirit Æther Nit 3ss

2 0 mils

Mist Amygdalæ ad 3ss

to 15 0

To be taken in a little water twice a day *Diuretic*

R Pil Scillæ Co gr iv

0 25 grammes

Hydrarg Subchlor gr 1j

0 10

For one pill. To be taken every other night *Dropsy*

R Oxymel Scillæ ℥j	4 0 mils
Tinct Digitalis ℥ij	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecac ℥vij	0 5 ,,
Aq Anisi ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken occasionally

*Chronic Bronchitis*

R Syrup Scillæ ℥ss	2 mils
Syrup Pruni Virg ℥ss	2 ,,
Tinct Camph Co ℥ss	2 ,,
Inf Cascarillæ ad ℥j	to 30 ,,

To be taken three times a day

*Chronic Bronchitis*

R Pulv Scillæ gr ij	0 10 gramme
Pulv Ipecacuanhae gr ss	0 03 ,,
Pil Hydrarg gr j	0 06 ,
Ext Taraxaci q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Dropsy*

R Tinct Scillæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3
Inf Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Nephritis (not acute)***SCOPARII CACUMINA***Broom Tops*

The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus Scoparius* (Leguminosæ) The preparations of broom are used as diuretics in cases of dropsy and nephritis (not acute)

Dose of Infusum Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

Succus Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

R Liq Ammon Acet ℥j	4 0 mils
Tinct Scillæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Camph Co ℥ss	2 0 mils
Infus Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken three times a day

*Diuretic*

**SPARTEINA** *Spartenæ* A liquid alkaloid obtained from broom It is a powerful diuretic and general cardiac tonic, and may be given when the heart beats are unequal, when the rhythm is disturbed, whatever be the valvular lesion Sometimes useful when digitalis fails The salt generally employed is **SPARTEINÆ SULPHAS** Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gram (0 015 to 0 06 gramme)

R Sparteinæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 gramme
Pulv Digitalis gr J	0 06 "
Ext Gentianæ q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken twice a day

### SENEGÆ RADIX

#### *Seneca Root*

The dried root of *Polygala Senega* (*Polygalaceæ*) In some respects senega behaves like digitalis, but affects the heart less strongly and certainly It is a stimulant expectorant, and is given principally in chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty It is too irritating to be employed in acute bronchitis

Dose of Infusum Senegæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

Tinctura Senegæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Senegæ 3ss	2 0 mils
Liq Ammon Acet 3J	4 0 "
Spirit Ammon Aromat M <sub>xx</sub>	1 2 mil
Syrup Tolutani M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 0 mils
Aq Anisi ad 3J	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

R Syrup Pruni Virg 3ss	2 0 mils
Vin Ipccac M <sub>x</sub>	0 6 mil
Ammon Carb gr iiij	0 2 gramme
Inf Senegæ ad 3J	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Bronchial Cough*

R Tinct Senegæ M <sub>xv</sub>	1 0 mil
Tinct Scill'e M <sub>v</sub>	0 3 ,
Tinct Belladon M <sub>iiij</sub>	0 2 ,
Terebene M <sub>ij</sub>	0 1 ,
Tinct Camph Co 5ss	2 0 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken twice daily

#### *Chronic Bronchitis of the Aged*

### SENNA

#### *Senna*

The dried leaflets of *Senra acutifolia* or *S angustifolia* (*Leguminosæ*) There appears to be some preference for the former—Alexandrian senna—but it is doubtful if the thera-

peutic effect differs in any way from that of the latter—  
Indian senna

Senna is an active purgative, it sometimes causes griping and even nausea, but it is free from astringency and does not induce after constipation. As *Confection of Senna* or *Compound Liquorice Powder* it is largely used in habitual constipation and the constipation of *vermifugae* and is quite safe to give to young children. As *Liquorice Draught* it is by far the most useful purge to give after a dose of mercurial pill, and if properly made and kept for some little time for the ingredients to blend it is not nearly so unpleasant as its reputation would imply.

**SENNA FRUITS or PODS** have of late years come into general use. For children, three to six of the pods should be steeped in a wineglassful of water overnight and the clear liquor drunk the following morning on rising. The draught is quite pleasant and children rarely refuse it. For adults *Pulvis Sennæ* is of *Cinnamon*, a palatable *Liquorice* of *Senna*.

Dose of *Pulvis Sennæ*, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)  
*Confectio Sennæ*, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)  
*Infusum Sennæ*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)  
*Mistura Sennæ Composita*, *Black Draught*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)  
*Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*, *Compound Liquorice Powder*, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

R Tinct Cardam Co	3ss	2 mils
Mist Sennæ Co ad	3ss	to 15 ,,

The draught To be taken first thing in the morning, after a mercurial pill overnight

R Conf Sennæ	} $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	of each 30 grammes
Conf Sulphuris		

One or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime	Hæmor. hoids
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R Conf Sennæ Begum	} $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	of each 30 grammes
Conf Sulphuris		
Conf Piperis		

A large teaspoonful at bedtime	Piles, Hæmorrhoids
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R Soda Sulphatis	3j	4 grammes
Potass Tart Acid	3j	4 ,,
Syrup Zingiberis	3j	4 mils
Inf Sennæ ad	3j	to 30 ,,

To be taken in the morning, before breakfast

R Tinct Sennæ Co ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	1 ml
Ext Cascariae Liq ℥ <sup>iv</sup>	1 "
Sodii Sulphatis gr <sup>iv</sup>	1 gramme
Inf Aurant Co ad ʒss	to 15 mils

To be taken in a little water twice a day

*Chronic Constipation*

R Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co ʒij	30 grammes
Potass Tart Acid ʒij	8 "

One teaspoonful at bedtime when necessary

R Syrup Sennæ	of each 30 mils
Syrup Rhei	
Glycerini	

One or two teaspoonfuls at night when required

*Laxative for Children*

R Syrup Sennæ ʒij	30 mils
Mannæ ʒ <sup>iv</sup>	15 grammes
Syrup Aurantii ad ʒij	to 90 mils

A teaspoonful when required

*For young Children*

**EXTRACTUM SENNAE LEGUMINORUM LIQUIDUM** *Liquor*  
*Extract of Senna Pods* This is a favourite preparation of senna and a certain aperient Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

R Extract Sennæ Legimini Liq ʒss	2 mils
Cascariae 1 "	2 "

A teaspoonful or more for a dose This is an excellent combination, is not unpleasant, and is well suited for pregnant women and for children

**GELAXIN** A laxative compound of Senna Pods with the extracts of grapes, figs and plumes Excellent for children Dose 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls at night

**SYRUPUS FICARIUS** *Fig Syrup* This is a syrup having senna for its base, but combined with tamarinds, prunes, and figs It is perhaps one of the best aperients for young children Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

## SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMÆ

*Serpentary Rhizome*

The dried rhizome of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* or *A. reticulata* (Aristolochiaceæ) Serpentary is an aromatic and stimulant tonic. It is rarely given alone, and has probably little medicinal value.

Dose of Infusum Serpentariæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

Tinctura Serpentariæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

## SINAPIS

*Mustard*

Mustard consists of the powdered seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra* (Cruciferæ). When mixed with water and applied to the skin it is a powerful irritant and, if left on for some little time, vesicates. Internally, taken in the usual quantities with food, it increases the appetite and stimulates digestion. A large teaspoonful mixed with a tumbler of tepid water is a prompt emetic and may be given for all poisoning cases except when corrosive acids or alkalies have been swallowed. A poultice made by mixing one part of mustard with eight or more parts of linseed meal and tepid water is useful as a stimulant. Applied over the seat of internal inflammation or local pain it forms one of the best counter-irritants. It is especially useful in bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, abdominal pain, sciatica, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The poultice should not be too small, and may be kept on for several hours.

A mustard foot bath, deep enough to cover the calves of the legs, is of service to rouse the system in narcotic poisoning and to relieve congestive headache.

**OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE** *Volatile Oil of Mustard*  
A powerful vesicant. Applied to the skin in an undiluted form it blisters at once, and sloughing frequently occurs.

**LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM** *Compound Mustard Liniment*  
Is sometimes used as a counter irritant and as a stimulant to the scalp in alopecia areata.

## SODIUM

*Sodium*

**SODII ACETAS** *Sodium Acetate* Dose, 10 to 60 grains  
 (0 6 to 4 grammes) Occasionally used as a diuretic in place of  
 the potassium salt

**SODII ARSENAS** See Acidum Arseniosum

**SODII BENZOAS** See Acidum Benzoicum

**SODII CACODYLAS** See Acidum Arseniosum

**SODII BICARBONAS** *Sodium Bicarbonate* Externally  
 lotions containing from 1 to 5 per cent in rose or elder flower  
 water are employed to allay the itching of urticaria, &c  
 Internally, sodium bicarbonate is the most commonly used  
 alkali in the treatment of dyspepsia. Small doses administered  
 immediately before a meal stimulate gastric secretion, while  
 larger doses an hour or so after meals neutralise the excess of  
 acidity and prevent heartburn and acid eructations. Fre-  
 quent small doses are useful in infantile vomiting. Generally  
 speaking, this salt has the same properties as potassium  
 bicarbonate, but is less depressing to the system. Weak  
 solutions of sodium bicarbonate snuffed up the nostrils or  
 used with an irrigator dissolve mucus and arrest its secretion  
 Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0 3 to 2 grammes) or more

**Solubility** 1 in 11 of water

R. Soda Bicarbonatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij	0 2 mil
Tinct Caedam Co 3ss	2 0 mils
Inf Calumbæ ad 3j	to 30 0 "

To be taken twenty minutes before meals *Dyspepsia*

R. Soda Bicarb.	2
P. Boracis	2
Sol of Phenol (½ per cent)	to produce 100

To be used for irrigating the nostrils Dissolves mucus and  
 arrests further secretion

R. Soda Bicarbonatis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Bismuth Carbonatis gr x	0 6 "
Tinct Lavand Co 3ss	2 0 mils
Syrup Zingiberis 3ss	2 0 "
Inf Gent Co ad 3j	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day, between meals *Dyspepsia*

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Sodii Sulphatis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Sodii Bromidi gr xv	1 0 gramme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ iiij	0 2 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ v	0 6 ,
Aq Dest ad ʒ i	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

*Urticaria*

R Sodii Bicarb gr 1j	0 100 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr j	0 060 ,
Hydrarg Subchlor gr 1	0 006 ,
Sacch Alb gr v	0 300 ,

The powder

*Stomachic Powder for young Children*

**SODII CELORIDUM** (Common Salt) Used for the preparation of *Normal Saline Solution*. To be isotonic with the human blood this should be prepared 0 9 per cent or about 80 grains to the pint. The distilled water must be freshly made and collected out of contact with the air. Preferably, it should be even free from the *dead bodies* of bacteria. *Normal Saline Solution*—known also as *physiological salt solution*—is injected into any convenient vein, and it should be several degrees warmer than the blood temperature.

**SODII CINNAMAS** *Sodium Cinnamate* Possesses anti-septic properties. A 10 per cent solution in sterilised glycerin recommended for intra-venous injection in phthisis, 30 to 60 mils at a time.

**SODII BROMIDUM** *Sodium Bromide* This is not so depressing as the corresponding potassium salt, and is preferred by many prescribers, otherwise the dose and use are identical. See *Potassii Bromidum*.

**SODII CITRAS**, *Sodium Citrate* Preferred by many to Potassium Citrate. Especially useful in the rearing of infants. Added to the milk prevents curdling, especially when combined with a trace of sodium bicarbonate. Infants of three months may start with 1 grain of citrate and 1 grain of bicarbonate dissolved in a little water to each ounce of milk. The citrate may be gradually increased to 2 or even three grains per ounce.

Sodium Citrate is an excellent remedy in scurvy and in many forms of dyspepsia.

**SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENT** *Effervescent*  
*Sodium Citro Tartrate* Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water, while effervescing. Is an agreeable and gentle purgative, especially when taken in the early morning before food

**LIQUOR SODII ETHYLATIS** *Solution of Sodium Ethylate* A mild alcoholic caustic solution, occasionally used for the removal of moles, warts, and other vascular growths. It should be applied with a glass rod

**SODII HIPPURAS** *Sodium Hippurate* Dose, 5 to 30 grains This salt, which is freely soluble in water, is sometimes employed instead of the benzoate in the treatment of gout, gravel &c After a course of hippurates no uric acid, it is stated, can be found in the urine

**SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Sodium Hypophosphate* Very freely soluble in water Originally introduced as a curative agent in phthisis, it is now, like the calcium salt, almost exclusively administered as a nervine tonic in general debility Dose, 3 to 19 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes)

**SODII HYPOSULPHIS** *Thiosulphate of Soda or "Hypo"* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) Ten per cent lotions are employed in chloasma and ringworm of the body In ringworm of the scalp it is useless Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c

R Sodii Hyposulphitis gr x	0.6 grammes
Tinct Cardam Co 3ss	2.0 mils
Aq Menth Pip ad 3j	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken about an hour or so after meals

R Sodii Hyposulphitis 3vj	22 grammes
Acid Sulph Dil 3ss	2 mils
Aq Dest ad 3x	to 259 ,,

The lotion To be freely applied

*Ringworm of the Body*

**SODII IODIDUM** *Sodium Iodide* Freely soluble in water Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt (q.v.) except that it is less depressing Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) See Potassii Iodidum

**SODII NITRIS** *Sodium Nitrite* Freely soluble in water  
Useful in epilepsy, angina and other cases of irregular action  
of the heart It acts more slowly than Amyl nitrite otherwise  
its behaviour is the same Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12  
gramme) See Amyl Nitrite

**SODII PERSULPHAS** Sodium Persulphate Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 grammes) in water before meals. A powerful bleaching and oxidising agent given in hyper acid dyspepsia.

**SODII PHOSPHAS** *Sodium Phosphorus*. A mild cholagogue and saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of water. Dose, for repeated administration 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes), but from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce (3 to 15 grammes) may be taken at one time. The best effects are obtained by slowly sipping a full dose, dissolved in at least a pint of tepid water, immediately on rising. This  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  is not  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  which opens the bowels soon after taking. This  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ , sulphate, is employed in cases of gall stone and disordered liver. *Sodium*  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$  ( $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ) is in some vogue, but it has no advantage over the official salt.

**SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENTES** *Effe, vesce i' Sodium Phosphate* A palatable combination which is not objected to by the most fastidious Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water

R Sodii Phosphatis ʒij	30 grammes
Potass Tait Acid ʒij	8 "
A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water on rising	
R Sodii Phosphatis ʒij	4 grammes
Syrup Limonis ʒij	4 mils
Aq Dest. ad ʒij	to 30 "
To be taken three times a day	
R Sodii Phosphatis gr. xxx	2 ʒ grammes
Tinct Podophylli ℥v	0 3 mil
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥xv	1 0 "
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils
To be taken three times a day	
<i>Hepatic Dyspepsia</i>	

**SODII SALICYLAS** *Solum Salicylate* Freely soluble  
in water Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) See  
**Acidum Salicylicum**

**SODII SULPHAS** *Glauber's Salt* A mild cholagogue  
and a valuable salt soluble 1 in 6 of cold water  
It is the active constituent of many natural aperient waters.

(Carlsbad, Marienbad, Condal, &c.) Dose, for repeated administration, 10 to 120 grains (0.6 to 8 grammes), but for a single dose from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be given. To obtain the full purgative and cholagogue effects a teaspoonful or more of it should be taken in a tumbler of tepid water immediately on rising. The bitter saline taste may be masked by dissolving the salt in aerated water. Sodium sulphate is one of the most useful aperients in habitual constipation, gall stone, hepatic dyspepsia, gouty and rheumatic affections, &c.

**SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS** *Effervescent Glauber's Salt* A palatable effervescent preparation containing about half its weight of the crystallised salt. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls or more.

**SODII SULPHAS ACIDUS** *Sodium Bisulphate* Useful in purifying drinking water—15 grains per pint destroying most bacilli in 20 minutes.

**SAL CAROLINUM FACTITIUM B P C** *Artificial Carlsbad Salt* A teaspoonful of this mixture dissolved in a pint of water closely approximates the natural Carlsbad water.

R. Sodii Sulphatis	ʒij	4 0 grammes
Acid Sulph Dil	M viij	0 5 mil
Succi Taraxaci	ʒij	4 0 mils
Spirit Chloroformi	M x	0 6 mil
Inf Gentianæ Co ad	ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day, between meals.

*Hepatic Dyspepsia*

R. Sodii Sulphatis	ʒij	4 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr	xxv	1 gramme
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq	ʒss	2 mils
Mag Calc, Levis gr	xxv	1 gramme
Inf Aurantii ad	ʒij	to 30 mils

To be taken three times a day

R. Sodii Sulphatis	ʒij	4 00 grammes
Magnesi Sulphatis	ʒss	2 00 "
Ferri Sulphatis gr	ij	0 10 gramme
Quin Sulphat.s gr	ss	0 06 "
Acid Sulph Dil	M viij	0 50 mil
Syrup Zingiberis	ʒss	2 00 mils
Aq Dest ad	ʒij	to 30 00 "

To be taken in a wineglassful of water every morning

*Tonic and Purgative*

**SODII SULPHIS** *Sodium Sulphite* Soluble 1 in 4 or water Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 grammes) It is anti septic and disinfectant, and is used externally and internally for precisely the same cases as sodium hyposulphite, q v

**SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS** *Sodium Sulphocarbolate* Soluble 1 in 6 of water Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) It is a gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, and, like the hypo sulphite, is administered in fermentation arising from undigested food

R. Sodii Sulphocarbolatis gr viij	0 5 grammes
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xv	1 0 "
Spirit Ammon Arom M <sub>v</sub> xv	1 0 mils
Spirit Armoracae Co M <sub>lxx</sub> x	2 0 mils
Inf Caryophylli ad 3ss	to 15 0 "

To be taken in a little water about an hour after food

*Diarrhoea arising from fermenting food*

**SODII TAUROCHOLAS** *Sodium Taurocholate* Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0 1 to 0 4 grammes) in pill Is tonic and laxative Given in deficient biliary secretion and chronic constipation, has been recommended for the treatment of obesity

R. Sodii Taurocholatis gr iisj	0 200 grammes
Ext Cascarae gr j	0 060 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr ½	0 015 "
Pulv Ipecacuanhae gr ½	0 015 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Chronic Constipation*

**SODII VALERIANAS** *Sodium Valerianate* Freely soluble in water, but is generally given in pill Of service in flatulence, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 grammes)

R. Sodii Valerianatis gr iijs	0 20 grammes
Ext Cimicifugæ ss	0 03 "

For one pill To be taken three times a day *Hysteria*

**SODA TARTARATA** *Rochelle Salt Potassium and Sodium Tartrate* Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes) for repeated administration, ¼ to ½ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) for a single dose In the smaller doses Rochelle salt acts as a mild diuretic, in full dose as a gentle purgative Like the phosphate and sulphate, it should be taken freely diluted

**PULVIS SODÆ TARTARATÆ EFFERVESCENS** is the official title of the ordinary *Sedlitz Powder*

### SOZOIODOL

Various salts of Sozoiodol—*Duodo paraphenosulphonic Acid*—have been introduced into medicine

**SOZOIODOL MERCURY** is recommended as an antiseptic and antisyphilitic. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in either potassium iodide or potassium chloride solution. A 2 per cent dusting powder with kaolin or starch is used for venereal sores, an ointment containing 3 or 4 per cent made up with soft paraffin is used for syphilitic ulcers, cracked nipples, parasitic affections, &c. A solution containing 1 grain with 3 grains of potassium chloride in 1 ounce of water is employed as a gonorrhœal injection.

**SOZOIODOL POTASSIUM** and **SOZOIODOL SODIUM** are sparingly soluble in water. Diluted with an inert powder, as kaolin, to 25 per cent, they have been tried as substitutes for iodoform, but are little used. They have also been employed as astringent antiseptics, and doses of 15 grains (1 grammé) have been given in diabetes, it is said, with good results.

**SOZOIODOL ZINC** Soluble 1 in 25 of water. Injections containing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent have been used in gonorrhœa. Insufflations containing 1 per cent with milk sugar suggested in rhinitis.

### SPIGELIA

*Pink Root*

The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica* (Loganiaceæ). Spigelia is purgative, anthelmintic, and to a certain extent narcotic. It is but little used.

Dose of Extractum Spigeliae Liquidum as an anthelmintic, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) for an adult, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 mils) for a child. In either case it should be followed in a few hours by a brisk purge.

### SPIRITUS AETHERIS NITROSI

*Spirit of Nitrous Ether Sweet Spirit of Nitre*

Sweet spirit of nitre is a complex solution of ethyl nitrite, aldehyde, and allied compounds in alcohol. It acts as a diffusible stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is a popular remedy in common cold and slight feverish conditions. Unfortunately, it deteriorates even when stored under the

best conditions, while in mixtures with water it rapidly undergoes hydrolysis

Dose, 20 to 40 minimis (1 2 to 2 5 mils) for repeated administration, 60 to 90 minimis (4 to 6 mils) for a single dose

In cases of faintness after large doses of nitrites, the patient should be placed in a recumbent position, and ammonia and brandy given

R. Spirit Ætheris Nitrosi	3ss	2 mils
Tinct Camph Co	3ss	2 "
Liq Ammon Acet	3j	4 "
Syrup Tolu	3ss	2 "
Aq Anisi ad	3j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Common Cold*

R. Spirit Ætheris Nitrosi		
Spirit Ammon Aromat		
Spirit Armoiacæ Co	aa Mxxv	
		or each 2 mils
Aq Camph ad	3j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *A diffusible Stimulant*

**LIQUOR ETHYL NITRITIS** *Solution of Ethyl Nitrite*  
This keeps better than spiritus ætheris nitrosi, but that it is equally efficacious, requires confirmation Dose, 20 to 60 minimis (1 2 to 4 mils)

### STAPHISAGRIE SEMINÆ

#### *Stavesacre Seeds*

The dried ripe seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Ranunculaceæ) They are only used for the destruction of animal parasites *Unguentum Staphisagriæ, Stavesacre Ointment,* kills pediculi of all kinds *Oleum Staphisagriæ* when diluted with seven or eight parts of olive oil is also used for the same purpose

**DELPHINA** *Delphine* An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the above seeds It resembles aconitine in its action and has been recommended for neuralgia and toothache Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0 001 gramme) gradually increased

R. Delphinæ gr	1	0 001 grammme
Cocain Hydrochlor	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 ,
Acid Carbolic	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 ,

Mix and place in the hollow tooth with a small plug of cotton-wool and protect with gutta percha stopping  
*Toothache*

## STRAMONIUM

### *Stramonium Thorn Apple*

The dried seeds and leaves of *Patum Stramonium* (Solanaceæ) Stramonium is a narcotic poison closely resembling belladonna both in its action and in its active principles It is chiefly used in the treatment of asthma

Dose of Extractum Stramonii,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0 015 to 0 06 gramme)

Tinctura Stramonii, 5 to 15 minimis (0 3 to 1 mil )

**PULVIS STRAMONII COMPOSITUS** Compound Stramonium Powder A nitrated mixture of stramonium leaves &c A small quantity ignited on a plate in a closed room, and the fumes inhaled, gives immediate relief in paroxysmal asthma Some persons prefer to smoke " " " " " into cigarettes with or without a little tobacco The smoke must be thin

R Tinct Stramonii ℥v	0 6 mil
Tinct Aconiti ℥v	0 3 "
Potass Boracis gr v	2 0 grammes
Aq Camphoræ id 5ss	to 15 0 mils

A tablespoonful for a dose when the attack comes on  
*Asthma*

R Extract Stramonii gr ss	0 030 gramme
Camphoræ gr ij	0 100 "
Pulv Opii gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Asthma*

**DATURINA** *Daturine* The chief alkaloid of stramonium It is identical with atropine, and its therapeutic effects are the same Dose of Daturine Sulphate,  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) See Belladonna

## STRONTIUM

### *Strontium*

**STRONTII BROMIDUM** *Strontium Bromide* Freely soluble in water Is given in the same doses as potassium bromide, and is by some considered to be less depressing in its effect See Potassii Bromidum

**STRONTII IODIDUM** *Strontrium Iohide* Freely soluble in water Is occasionally substituted for potassium iodide  
See Potassii Iodidum

**STRONTII LACTAS** *Strontium Lactate* Freely soluble in water Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0 6 to 1 2 grammes) Given in nephritis, gout and chorea Said to lessen albumen without diuresis

### STROPHANTHI SEMINÆ

#### *Strophanthus Seeds*

The dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus Kombe* (Apocynaceæ) Strophanthus resembles digitalis in its action on the heart, but is more powerful and is sometimes of service in mitral disease when there is no response to digitalis It may be given in cardiac dilatation and is occasionally of service in valvular insufficiency Like digitalis, it is a cumulative poison and may cause nausea and diarrhoea When it must be discontinued

Dose of Extractum Strophanthi,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0 015 to 0 06 grammes)

Tinctura Strophanthi, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 ml.)

R Tinct Strophanthi M <sub>v</sub>	0 3 mil
Quin Hydrobrom gr ii	0 1 grammes
Acid Hydrobrom Dil M <sub>x</sub>	0 6 mil
Syrup Aurantii 3ss	2 0 mls
Aq Chlorof ad 3j	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day

*Tonic after Pulmonary Ailments*

R Tinct Strophanthi M <sub>v</sub>	0 3 mil
Tinct Nucis Vom M <sub>v</sub>	0 3 ,
Syrup Aromatici 3ss	3 0 mls
Aq Dest ad 3ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

*Mitral disease when digitalis fails in compensating irregular force and rhythm*

**STROPHANTEIN** A glucoside obtained from strophanthus It is freely soluble in water, and is chiefly used in hypodermic injection, as in pneumonia, when it is desired to produce very rapid effect on the heart Dose, hypodermically,  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain (0 2 to 0 6 milligramme) dissolved in a few drops of water

**"Anædotes** Emetics, stomach syphon, atropine, picrotoxin, camphor

### STRYCHNINA *See NUX VOMICA*

### SULPHONAL

*Diethylsulphon dimethylmethane*

Occurs in colourless, tasteless crystals. It is slightly soluble in cold water, but more so in hot. It is a useful hypnotic, but is absorbed somewhat slowly, and the patient may feel rather heavy and drowsy next day. It is of little value in mania or in sleeplessness due to pain.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in very hot water or tea. If given in a cachet, it should be administered three or four hours before sleep is desired.

**ADALIN** *Bromo-diethyl acetyl urea* Mild hypnotic Dose, 5 to 15 grains in cachet (0.3 to 1 gramme) followed by hot drink an hour before bedtime. Almost insoluble in water.

**METHYL SULPHONAL** *Tional Diethylsulphon ethylmethylmethane* Is an even safer and more reliable hypnotic than sulphonal, it also acts much quicker. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachet. It may be administered in almost all forms of insomnia, but is not of much use when there is acute pain.

**TETRONAL** *Diethylsulphon diethylmethane* Closely resembles the foregoing, but is little used. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.

### SULPHUR

*Sulphur*

**SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM** *Precipitated Sulphur, Milk of Sulphur* **SULPHUR SUBTINUS** *Sublimed Sulphur Flowers of Sulphur* Externally sulphur is used in various skin affections. In the form of ointment it is a certain cure for scabies, mild lotions and ointments are also used with benefit in acne, seborrhœa, seborrhœic eczema, &c. Insufflation of finely powdered sulphur has been recommended to remove the false membrane in diphtheria. Internally it acts as a mild

laxative, and as Confection of Sulphur it is useful in piles or fissure of the anus Cases of chronic gout and rheumatism when treated with small doses of sulphur—*e.g.* the official sulphur lozenges—are generally benefited

Dose, 20 to 60 grains ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grammes)

of Confectio Sulphuris, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

Trochisci Sulphuris, two to six during the day

**SULPHUR DISINFECTION** Sulphur burned with free access of air forms sulphur dioxide, an exceedingly irritating gas It is a powerful disinfectant and *anti-septic* agent The most convenient method of utilising its *anti-septic* properties is to place the sulphur in an old iron saucepan which is stood in a bucket of water, a little methylated spirit is poured upon the sulphur and a light applied The chimney and all cracks should be carefully stopped up beforehand, and the person in charge of the operation must *instantly* leave the room, which should be kept closea for six hours All coloured fabrics should be removed

**UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS** *Sulphur Ointment* Is generally employed for scabies, but for the treatment of acne, seborrhœa, &c., it should be diluted three or four times

**SULPHURIS IODIDUM** *Iodide of Sulphur* An irritant to the skin and a powerful parasiticide Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi is a good application for ringworm, tinea tonsurans, and circinata, but if there is much irritation it should be diluted with an equal weight of lard

**SULPHUR HYPOCHLORIDUM** Several compounds of sulphur and chlorine have been introduced into medical practice, the safest being a yellow powder known as *Sulphur Hypochloride* This may be used in acne, but on account of its irritating properties treatment should commence with an ointment not stronger than 5 per cent

**LOTIO CALCIS SULPHURATÆ** *Fleming's Solution* An alkaline solution containing various sulphides of calcium Used as a paint it is an effectual remedy for scabies In chronic eczema and psoriasis, chronic rheumatism &c., a bath containing a dessertspoonful of the solution to each gallon of water may be tried the patient remaining in the water for about a quarter of an hour

R Sulphur Praecip 3 <i>j</i>	4 grammes
Zinci Oxidi 3 <i>j</i>	4 "
Liquor Calcis ad 3 <i>x</i>	to 250 mils

The affected part to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and warm water and then dabbed with the lotion

*Acne Vulgaris*

R Hydrarg Ammon 3 <i>ss</i>	20 grammes
Sulphur Praecip 3 <i>ss</i>	20 "
Adipis Benz 3 <i>j</i>	30 0 "
Ol Rosmarini gtt v	0 3 mil "

The ointment, to be well rubbed into the scalp every night, the head must be thoroughly shampooed every third day with the following

Saponis Mollis 3 <i>mj</i>	90 0 grammes
Saponin gr x	0 6 gramme
Liq Ammoniae 3 <i>iv</i>	15 0 mils
Aq Coloniensis ad 3 <i>vj</i>	to 200 0 "

The shampoo liquid One or two tablespoonfuls to a pint of warm water

*Seborrhœa*

R Sulphur Praecip 3 <i>iv</i>	15 0 grammes
Spirit Coloniensis 3 <i>j</i>	30 0 mils
Glycerini 3 <i>ss</i>	2 0 mils
Sapon Mollis gr v	0 3 gramme
Aq Rosæ ad 3 <i>vij</i>	to 250 0 mils

The lotion

*Seborrhœa Capitis*

This is a useful lotion, the trace of soap suspending the sulphur and causing even diffusion Without the soap the lotion is almost unmanageable

R Ung Sulphuris 3 <i>iv</i>	120 grammes
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The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed into the affected and adjacent areas every night for three times *Scabies*

*Before the application the patient should be directed to have a hot bath, using plenty of soft soap and friction After applying the ointment for four days, the bath should be repeated All clothing must be destroyed or disinfected by boiling for at least twenty minutes*

R Ung Sulphuris }	
Ung Zinci }	aa 3 <i>j</i>
Ung Picis }	of each 30 grammes

The ointment To be applied every night

*Chronic Eczema*

R Sulphuris Hypochlor ʒss	2 0 grammes
Ol Amygd Essent ℥ij	0 1 ml
Adipis Præp ʒj	30 0 grammes

The ointment To be applied every night *Acne*

*Before application the skin must be thoroughly washed, using soft soap and plenty of friction.*

R Confectionis Sulphuris ʒij	60 grammes
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A teaspoonful every night at bedtime

*Piles or Fissure of Anus*

R Pulv Sulphuris	6 parts
Pulv Sinapis	6 ,
Pulv Guaiaci	3 ,
Pulv Rhei	1 part
Potass Nitratis	1 ½ ,
Mel Purif	a sufficiency

Make an electuary A teaspoonful at bedtime A useful aperient known as "Chelsea Pensioner" It is frequently given in *Chronic Gout and Rheumatism*

R Trochisci Sulphuris Compositi	
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Two lozenges taken every night at bedtime act as a mild aperient, and are of service in chronic gout and rheumatism, occasionally they relieve itching in skin diseases

R Sulphur Præcip gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Carbonis Salicis gr v	0 3 ,
Potass Tart Acid gr v	0 3 ,
Mel Purif q s	a sufficiency

Make a confection A teaspoonful at bedtime when required This is a useful laxative, the charcoal mitigating the offensive flatus which prevents many from taking sulphur internally

### SUMBUL RADIX

*Sumbul Root*

The dried root of *Ferula Sumbul* (*Umbelliferæ*) It has a peculiar musk like odour, and is given as a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic It is carminative, and is sometimes given for flatulence

Dose of *Tinctura Sumbul*, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils)  
*Extractum Sumbul*, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 1 gramme)

R Tincturæ Sumbul ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	2 0 mils
Tincturæ Carminative ℥ <sup>v</sup>	0 3 mil
Spirit Ætheris Co ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	1 2 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒ <sup>j</sup>	to 30 0 mils

To be taken occasionally                                   *Antispasmodic*

R Tincturæ Sumbul ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	2 mils
Tinct Valerian Ammon ℥ <sup>xxv</sup>	2 "
Tinct Chlorof Co ℥ <sup>xx</sup>	2 "
Aq Cinnam ad ʒ <sup>j</sup>	to 30 "

To be taken twice a day                                   *Hysteria*

R Extract Sumbul gr 1j	0 10 gramme
Extract Valerianæ gr 1j	0 06 "
Extract Cimicifugæ gr ss	0 03 "

For one pill    To be taken twice a day

*Hysterical Affections*

## SUPPOSITORIA

### *Suppositories*

Rectal suppositories are usually made of the weight of 15 grains (1 grammie) with cocoa butter (Oleum Theobromatis) as a basis. In this weight from 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 grammie) of vegetable extracts or dry powders may be included.

The suppositories in general use are

Suppositoria Acidi Borici gr 1ij	0 200 grammie
", Acidi Carbolicæ, B P, gr 1j	0 060 "
", Acidi Tannici, B P, gr vj	0 400 "
", Atropinæ gr 1 <sup>t</sup>	0 003 "
", Belladonnæ, B P, gr iss	0 100 "
", Chloral Hydratæ gr v	0 300 "
", Cocainæ gr ss	0 030 "
", Hamamelidis Ext gr 1ij	0 200 "
", Ichthyol gr 1ij	0 200 "
", Iodoformi, B P, gr 1ij	0 200 "
", Morphinæ, B P, gr 1	0 015 "
", Opii gr 1j	0 060 "
", Plumbi Composita B P	
", Santonini gr 1ij	0 200 "

**GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES** are used as simple laxatives. They vary in size from 15 grains (1 grammie) for a child to 30 to 60 grains (2 to 3 5 grammes) for adults.

### SUPRA RENAL GLAND

The dried supra renal gland, freed from the capsule, of the sheep, 1 part is equivalent to 6 parts of fresh gland. A fresh gland weighs about 30 grains. It has been administered with success in Addison's disease, neurasthenia, exophthalmic goitre, chronic interstitial nephritis, rachitis, &c. Is of the greatest value as a haemostatic, and is of service as a cardiac stimulant in mitral regurgitation and cases of cardiac failure with irregular pulse.

At the present time the use of the gland has been almost discarded in favour of ADRENALIN (*laevo methylamino ethanol catechol*), an active principle first isolated by Jokichi Takamine. It occurs as a greyish white micro crystalline substance, very easily soluble in water, but freely soluble in dilute alcohol. In medical purposes ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION is alone used. This contains of the active principle 1 in 1000 of normal salt solution.

ADRENALIN is probably the most powerful astringent and haemostatic known. When applied to the mucous membrane it blanches the part so that bloodless operations are carried out without difficulty on the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, &c. It is efficient only in actual contact with the bleeding surface thus while it stops haematemesis it is of no use for haemoptysis. In conjunction with  $\beta$ -eucaine painless and bloodless operations are performed without the aid of a general anaesthetic and in radical cure of hernia, removal of tumours, opening of abscesses, cysts, glands, &c. As a remedy for hay fever, nose bleeding, &c., it may be employed in the form of a spray 1 in 10 000.

For internal administration in gastric, intestinal, urethral, uterine and vesical hemorrhage the 1 in 1000 solution may be given in doses of 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 ml.). As a cardiac stimulant it resembles digitalis, and in anaesthetic collapse, in mitral regurgitation, and in stenosis with irregular pulsation the solution may be applied to the tongue, whence it is promptly absorbed, or it may be injected intravenously when largely diluted (1 in 20,000).

Adrenalin appears to be non irritant and non cumulative. In cerebral hemorrhage it is contraindicated, and should never be injected hypodermically unless diluted to at least 1 in 20,000 with sterilised normal salt solution.

Solution for painless and bloodless operations

$\beta$ Eucaine Hydrochloride 3 grains	0 2 gramme
Sodium Chloride 12 grains	0 8 "
Recently boiled Distill'd Water 3½ ounces	100 0 mls
Solution Adrenalin Chloride (1 in 1000) 12 minimis	0 8 mil

From 10 to 50 mls is injected according to the nature of the operation. For teeth extraction one or at most two drops of adrenalin, 1 in 1000, may be added to the usual dose of cocaine or  $\beta$  eucaine solution.

**HEMISINE, SUPRA RENALIN, and EPINEPHRINE** appear to be similar to adrenalin.

Dose of dry Supra-renal Substance, ½ to 3 grains (0 03 to 0 2 grammes)

### TAMARINDUS

*Tamarind*

The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosæ). It is pleasantly acid to the taste, and acts as a mild laxative.

**SYRUPUS TAMARINDI COMPOSITUS** A syrup composed of tamarinds, figs and prunes, &c. Is specially suitable for young children and delicate persons. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls, according to age, at bedtime.

### TARAXACI RADIX

*Dandelion Root*

The fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum officinale* (Compositæ). Dandelion is a mild laxative and bitter stomachic, and may be given in dyspeptic conditions in place of calumba.

Dose of Extractum Taraxaci, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 grammes)

Extractum Taraxaci Liquidum, ½ to 2 fluid drachms  
(2 to 8 mls)

Succus Taraxaci, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Extract Taraxaci gr x	0 6 gramme
Magnesi Sulphatis 3j	4 0 grammes
Tinct Rhei Co 3j	4 0 mls
Syrup Zingiberis 3ss	2 0 "
Aq Dest ad 3j	to 30 0 "

To be taken night and morning      *Aperient and Tonic*

R Succi Taraxaci ʒij	4 0 mils
Tinct Gent Co ʒss	2 0 "
Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 2 grammes
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3 mil
Inf Caryoph ad ʒij	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day, after meals *Dyspepsia*

R Extract Taraxaci Liq ʒij	4 0 mils
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Chlorof Co ℥xv	1 0 "
Inf Gent Co ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Torpid Liver*

### TEREBENUM

#### *Terebene*

Terebene is an antiseptic oily liquid, when inhaled or taken internally it acts as a stimulating disinfectant expectorant It is useful in chronic bronchitis, winter cough, flatulent dyspepsia, &c, and is sometimes administered for its stimulating action on the genito urinary tract

Dose, 5 to 15 minimis (0 3 to 1 mil) on a lump of sugar, or, preferably, made up into an emulsion

R Tercbeni ℥v	0 3 mils
Tinct Benz Co ℥xv	1 0 "
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 "
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

To be taken thrice times a day

*Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough*

R Terebenij ʒij	4 mils
Mag Carb Levis ʒss	2 grammes
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 30 mils

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes twice a day

*Chronic Bronchitis with Emphysema*

**TERPIN HYDRAS** *Terpene Hydrate* Appears in colourless prisms Soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol, sparingly in water Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture It may be used for all the purposes of terebene

**LINCTUS PINI, TERPIN ET HEROIN** Useful for cough Dose, 1 fluid drachm (4 mils) Each dose contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0 0025 gramme) of Heroin Hydrochloride

**OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ** *Oil of Turpentine* Employed externally as a rubefacient, irritant, and counter irritant in painful affections of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, osteo arthritis, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, &c For the relief of these complaints the official **LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ** is excellent, but for inflammatory conditions of the chest and abdomen the most usual application is a flannel cloth which has been wrung out in hot water and sprinkled with the oil Turpentine is antiseptic and disinfectant, especially when partially oxidised, it is the basis of several well known disinfecting fluids

*Internally*, although an active diuretic, it has almost dropped out of use, other less irritating and more certain remedies having taken its place In gastric and intestinal haemorrhage it is still employed, and in large doses is anthelmintic to the tapeworm It does not destroy thread worm unless given as an enema

Dose, 2 to 10 minimis (0 1 to 0 6 mil) as an anthelmintic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils) with a tablespoonful of castor oil to ensure a quick purge

R Linum Terebinthinæ ʒ iij 100 mils  
To be rubbed into the painful part twice a day,  
*Rheumatism*

R Ol Terebinthinæ  
Q̄l Saponis 'Express' }  
Tinct Capsici } āā pt æq equal parts

The liniment, to be shaken before use Rub into the affected part every night and morning 'Lumbago'

R Ol Terebinthinæ  
Lin Belladon }  
Lin Saponis } āā pt æq equal parts

The liniment Lumbago

R Ol Terebinthinæ ʒ iij 30 mils  
Chlorof Aconiti ʒ ss 15 "  
Chlorof Belladonnae ʒ ss 15 "

The liniment Sciatica

R Ol Terebinth M xv 1 0 mil  
Tinct Capsici M v 0 3 "  
Mucil Acaciae ʒ iij 4 0 mils  
Syrup Aurant ʒ ss 2 0 "  
Inf Maticæ ad ʒ iij to 30 0 "

To be taken every four hours Intestinal Haemorrhage

R Ol Terebinth ℥x	0 6 mil
Ex Hamamel Liq ℥i	4 0 mils
Potassii Chloratis gr v	0 3 grammes
Mucil Acaciae ℥ss	2 0 mils
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥i	to 30 0 ,,

To be taken every four hours *Hæmoptysis*

R Ol Terebinth ℥i	8 mils
Ol Ricini ℥iv	15 ,,
Pulv Acaciae ℥i	4 grammes
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 mils

The draught *Tapeworm*

R Ol Terebinth ℥.	0 6 mil
Mucil Acaciae ℥ss	2 0 mils
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 0

To be taken in a little water every three hours

*Distension of Abdomen through gas, in Diarrhoea of Typhoid during convalescence*

*See also Oleum Pinii*

### TEREBINTHINA CHIA

#### *Chian Turpentine*

An oleo resin obtained from *Pistacia Terebinthus* (Anacardiaceæ) In its action it resembles turpentine and Cimada balsam, but is now little used At one time it was recommended for cancer, but its value is more than doubtful G ay's formula for pills was

Terebinth Chia gr ij	0 12 gramme
Sulphur Sublimat gr ij	0 12 ,,

For one pill Two to be taken three or four times a day

### THEOBROMINA

#### *Theobromine*

A base obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao* (Sterculiaceæ) It is allied to caffeine, but is a more powerful diuretic It is of value in cardiac and renal dropsy anasarca, &c, but not of much service in hepatic ascites or nephritis

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme) in cachet or pill

**THEOBROMINE SODIUM ACETATE** *Agurin* Freely soluble in water Uses as above Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**THEOBROMINE SODIO-SALICYLATE** Known under the trade name *Duretin* Freely soluble in water Uses as theobromine Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**THEOCIN SODIUM ACETATE** Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 gramme) Soluble about 1 in 20 of water Given in oedema and cardiac dropsy

**UROPERIN** *Lithium Duretin* Freely soluble in water Uses as theobromine Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

## THYMOL

### *Thymol*

A crystalline substance obtained from various labiate and other plants (*Thymus*, *Mona da*, *Carum*, &c.) It belongs to the group of monohydric phenols, and is a more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid. Its comparative insolubility in water, however, is a drawback, and it has never attained the popularity of the latter. Although not caustic it is capable of irritation. It is used in 1 per cent semi alcoholic solution as a mouth wash, in saturated solution (about 1 in 1200) as an antiseptic in place of carbolic lotion, and in ointment 1 to 4 per cent. As an anthelmintic large doses kill ankylostoma duodenale, *ascaris*, *tenia*, &c. in India 10 to 30 grains doses have been given with success in goitre.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme) in pill as an intestinal and gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) as an anthelmintic followed by a purgative

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils, 1 in 200 glycerin, 1 in 600 water. When rubbed with chloral, phenol, menthol or camphor it liquefies

Thymol	1 part
Alcohol 90 per cent	25 parts
Glycerin	25 "
Distilled water to	1000 "

The antiseptic lotion May be used as a spray for the throat and nose

R Thymol gr xx 1 2 gramme

To be taken in a cachet before breakfast, in the afternoon let a full dose of castor oil be taken The treatment to be repeated every other day until the worms are expelled

*Anchylostoma*

R Thymol gr xx	1 2 gramme
Chloroform ʒij	4 0 mils
Atoleine ad ʒij	to 30 0 ,

To be rubbed into the scalp

*Parasiticide in Ringworm*

R Thymol gr ij	0 12 gramme
Spirit Menth Pip ℥xxv	2 00 mils
Aq Coloniensis ʒiss	45 00 ,
Glycerini ʒiv	15 00 ,
Aq Cinnam ad ʒiiij	to 90 00 ,

A few drops to a wineglassful of water for rinsing the mouth after each meal

*Antiseptic Lotion*

R Thymol gr vij	0 4 gramme
Spirit Rect ʒij	4 0 mils
Magnes Carb Levis gr iiij	0 2 gramme
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F, and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes

*Ulcerated Sore Throat*

**THYMOLI CARBONAS** *Thymol Carbonate* A nearly colourless and tasteless powder, may be given in doses of 5 to 15 grains, (0 3 to 1 gramme) in place of ordinary thymol for intestinal worms

**ARISTOL** *Dithymol diiodide* A reddish brown, nearly odourless and tasteless powder containing 46 per cent iodine Soluble in chloroform, ether, fixed oils, and fats, slightly soluble in water and alcohol Introduced as a substitute for iodoform It may be freely used as a dusting powder, either alone or diluted, in eczema, psoriasis, and venereal ulcers In ointments it may be used up to 10 per cent with lard or paraffin ointment

R Aristol ʒiv	15 grammes
Kaolin ad ʒij	to 60 ,

The dusting powder

*Psoriasis*

R Aristol 3ij	4 grammes
Paste Lasser 3vj	45 "
The ointment	Eczema

**OLEUM AJOWAN** *Ajowan or Ptychotis Oil* Distilled from the fruits of *C. c. (abelliferæ)* The principal constituent is " " " - used in India as an anti-septic and carminative in place of Thymol

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.025 to 0.2 mil.)

### THYROID GLAND

The thyroid gland of the sheep and its preparations are the most valuable of remedies for the treatment of myxoedema, cretinism, and goitre and are occasionally of service in obesity

The most active and reliable preparation is

**THYROIDEUM SICCUM** This consists of the powdered gland freed from external fat and connective tissue, and purified by treatment with petroleum ether Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in powder or cachet

**LICQUOR THYROIDEI** This is of no use unless very recently prepared, and the patient should be told to refuse any that is more than a week old One hundred minims represent one entire gland Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.) H Mackenzie recommends treatment of myxoedema to commence with quite small doses, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme) of the powder or 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil.) of the liquor once a day The dose to be very gradually increased so long as no unfavourable symptoms are produced When recovery is established a small dose once or twice a week is generally sufficient to maintain good health In cretinism the doses should not be more than one third of those just quoted In both diseases treatment must be continued with small doses once or twice a week during life

**IODOHYDRIN, THYROID EXTRACT, THYROCOLLOID, THYROGLANDIN** Under these and similar names various proprietary preparations have been put forward These may or may not be of service, but as the drug is of such importance and so liable to deterioration when kept, the safest plan is to order the official powder or liquor, and the prescriber should satisfy himself that his patient only obtains them from a perfectly reliable source As before noted Liquor Thyroidei should not be more than a week old, and the powdered gland should not be older than a month, to get the best effects

## URLA

Urea or carbamide has been introduced as a diuretic in gouty affections, cirrhosis of the liver, renal calculus, tuberculosis, &c

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachet

**BROMURAL** *Bromo iso valerianyl urea* Hypnotic  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) almost insoluble in water Recommended to be given immediately before sleep is desired

## URANII NITRAS

*Uranium Nitrate*

In lemon coloured crystals, very soluble in water In doses of 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme) slowly increased to 10 grains (0.6 gramme) has been recommended in diabetes A 1 per cent or 2 per cent solution has also been employed as an astringent throat spray, but the drug is little used

## URETHANUM

*Urethane*

Occurs in colourless crystals having a peculiar salt like taste, freely soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin It is hypnotic, sedative, and irritant Produces normal sleep and is specially suitable for children Also of service in acute mania, delirium tremens and tetanus

Dose, as a sedative, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in draught, as a hypnotic, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes) in draught

Incompatibles All alkaloids and acids

**EUPHORIN** *Pheylisobutyl acetone* Occurs in colourless needles, only slightly soluble in water, but soluble in dilute alcohol Is antipyretic, antiseptic, and anti-rheumatic Introduced as an analgesic in neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica and headache Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) in cachet or wine

**HEDONAL** *Methyl propyl carbonilum* Dose as hypnotic, in cachet, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes,

## UVÆ URSI FOLIÆ

*Bearberry Leaves*

The dried leaves of *Aextostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Ericaceæ) Preparations of bearberry leaves, like those of buchu, are diuretic, and act as astringent disinfectants on the urinary tract. They are especially useful in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and irritable bladder.

Dose of Infusum Uvæ Ursi,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

R Potassii Bicarb gr x	0 6 gramme
Potassii Citiatis gr xv	1 0 "
Syrup Aurantii Jss	2 0 mils
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad $\frac{1}{2}$ J	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Cystitis*

R Hexamethylenetetramin gr viii	0 5 gramme
Tinct Nucis Vom Mv	0 3 mil
Glycerini Mxxx	2 0 mils
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad $\frac{1}{2}$ J	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day *Cystitis*

**ARBUTIN** A glucoside obtained from bearberry. In doses of 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme) it may be given in place of the infusion as above.

## VALERIANÆ RHIZOMA

*Valerian Rhizome*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis* (Valerianaceæ). Valerian is a carminative stimulant and antispasmodic. It is commonly given in hysteria, neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea, and other neurotic conditions.

Dose of Infusum Valerianæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

Tinctura Valerianæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Extractum Valerianæ, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme)

Indian Valerian rhizome is used in India and the East in place of *Valeriana officinalis* for the preparation of the tincture and infusion.

**OLEUM VALERIANÆ** *Oil of Valerian* Is used as a carminative in flatulence Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 minims (0 03 to 0 12 mil.)

R Tincturæ Valerianæ 3ss	2 0 mils
Tincturæ Cinnamomi 3ss	2 0 "
Liq Arseri "	0 2 mil
Inf Aurant Co ad ʒij	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day, after meals *Hysteria*

R Tinct Valerianæ Ammon 3ss	2 0 mils
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Strontii Bromidi gr xv	1 0 gramme
Syrup Glycerophosph Co 3ss	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 30 0 "

To be taken occasionally

*Hysteria*

R Ext Valerianæ gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Asafetidæ Co gr ij	0 12 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day

R Spirit Ammon Fetid 3ss	2 mils
Spirit Aetheris Co ℥v	1 mil
Tinct Lavand Co 3ss	2 mils
Tinct Hyoscyami 3ss	2 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒij	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Hysterical Affections*

R Ol Valerianæ ℥ij	0 1 mil
Ethyl Biomidi ℥iiij	0 2 ,

In capsule To be taken twice a day *Anispasmodic*

**VALYL** *Valerenic diethylamide* An oily liquid, disagreeable odour and taste Given in capsules in nervous affections Dose, 2 grains (0 13 gramme)

## VERATRINÆ

*Veratrine*

An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids obtained from cevadilla, *Schœnocalon officinale* (Liliaceæ) When applied to the skin, veratrine acts as an irritant, and some pain is felt followed by numbness It is intensely irritating to the mucous membrane, and is an active poison As **UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ** it is occasionally used in the same way as

aconitine ointment or aconite liniment, but must not be applied if the skin is broken

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, char coal, morphine and atropine hypodermically, stimulants and recumbent position

### VERONAL

*See Acid Diethylbarbituric*

### VIBURNUM

*Black Haw*

The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* (Caprifoliaceæ) is used as a sedative tonic to the uterine nervous system, and is considered valuable in dysmenorrhœa and in preventing miscarriage. It should be given in continuous doses for at least a month before the time at which miscarriage has previously occurred.

Dose of Extractum Viburni, 2 to 7 grains (0.1 to 0.5 grammes)  
Extractum Viburni Liquidum, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils)

R Extract Viburni Liq	M <sub>xx</sub>	1 2 mil
Extract Piscidiæ Liq	M <sub>xv</sub>	1 0 "
Extract Heloniadis Liq	M <sub>xv</sub>	1 0 "
Aq Chlorof ad ʒ 1		to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day for a month

*Threatened Miscarriage*

R Extract Viburni Liq	M <sub>xv</sub>	1 mil
Tinct Hydrastis	M <sub>xxx</sub>	2 mils
Tinct Sumbul	M <sub>xxv</sub>	2 "
Aq Cajuputi ad ʒ 1		to 30 "

To be taken three times a day

*Dysmenorrhœa*

R Ext Viburni gr	iiij	0 20 grammes
Apiol	M <sub>j</sub>	0 06 mil
Ext Ergotæ gr	ss	0 03 grammes

For one capsule To be taken twice a day

*Dysmenorrhœa*

### YERBA SANTA

The leaves of *Eriodictyon glutinosum* (Hydrophyllaceæ) are aromatic and stimulant to the mucous membrane. As a tonic expectorant the fluid extract is sometimes useful in chronic bronchitis, catarrh &c

Dose of **Extractum Yerba Santa Liquidum**, 15 to 60 minims  
(1 to 4 mls)

**Syrpus Yerba Santa**, 1 to 2 fluid drachmas (4 to 8 mls)

R Extract Yerba Santa Liq	Mxxx	2 mls
Tinct Cubebæ	Mxxv	1 "
Tinct Cimicifugæ	Mxxx	2 "
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq	Mxxx	2 "
Aq Camphoræ ad	5J	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day                            *Chronic Bronchitis*

### YOHIMBIN

Under this name the hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from *Yohimbe* has been introduced as an aphrodisiac

Dose, 1 tablet ( $\frac{1}{10}$  gram = 0.05 grammes in each) three times a day

Latterly yohimbine has been put forward as a local anaesthetic and suggested for ophthalmic use. It is an expensive drug, and is only at present under trial

### ZINCUM

#### *Zinc*

**ZINCI ACETAS** *Zinc Acetate* A freely soluble astringent salt it is used in lotions and injections in much the same cases as zinc sulphate, but is somewhat milder Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes)

**ZINCI BROMIDUM** *Zinc Bromide* Freely soluble In very dilute solution it has been given in epilepsy It is not always well tolerated Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 grammes)

**ZINCI BORAS** *Zinc Borate* An amorphous white powder, astringent and mildly antiseptic Used as a dusting powder in eczematous affections

**ZINCI CARBONAS** *Zinc Carbonate* A mild astringent powder, used in face lotions in place of the oxide

**ZINCI CHLORIDUM** *Zinc Chloride* A deliquescent and exceedingly caustic salt In dilute solution (1 in 1000 to 1 in 500) it is used as a stimulant to indolent wounds and ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c PASTA ZINCI CHLORIDI, 25 to 50 per cent, is used to

destroy warts, condylomata, lupoid patches, &c the strength being regulated according to the area of the diseased part Solutions of zinc chloride are also used as antiseptic disinfectants, being especially useful in cleansing the utensils of a sick room **Anudotes**—Alkaline carbonates, followed by white of egg, milk starch paste, copious draughts of water, opium, later give stimulants

**ZINCI CYANIDUM** *Zinc Cyanide* An insoluble and very poisonous salt Has been given in chorea, cardiac palpitation, rheumatism, &c Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain (.006 to .01 gramme) in pill As an antiseptic it is inferior to mercury and zinc cyanide, q.v.

**ZINCI LACTAS** *Zinc Lactate* Soluble in 60 of water This salt is readily assimilated, and is said to cause but little derangement of the stomach It is chiefly given in epilepsy and chorea Dose, 2 to 20 grains (.01 to 1.2 grammes) A small dose should be commenced with and gradually increased

**ZINCI OLEAS** *Zinc Oleate* This should be in the form of an insoluble satiny powder almost free from odour When freshly prepared from olive oil soap it is a very useful dusting powder in eczema and psoriasis Mixed with soft paraffin it constitutes **UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS** Commercial specimens are frequently quite rancid and unfit for use Pure sweet powdered zinc oleate is an excellent preventive of relapse in eczema Well rubbed into the nails prevents splitting

**ZINCI OXIDUM** *Zinc Oxide* An insoluble white powder It is mildly astringent and stimulant, and may be employed as a dusting powder—either alone or diluted with starch or kaolin—for sores, excoriations and eczema especially when the skin is moist **UNGUENTUM ZINCI** is a serviceable application for burns, eczema, and many skin affections Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.02 to .6 gramme) in cachet It should not be prescribed in pills, as they become very hard and almost insoluble

Zinc oxide was at one time held in repute for the treatment of epilepsy, but is certainly inferior to the alkaline bromides At the present time it is administered as an astringent in diarrhoea and for checking mucous discharges Combined with belladonna it is given to check the night sweats of phthisis

**ZINC-COLLOID** *Gelatinous Zinc Oxide* This preparation is not obtainable in the dry state without losing its peculiar properties It appears in the form of a lotion in which the gelatinous zinc oxide is evenly diffused throughout the water When applied to the skin, instead of leaving a pul verulent covering the zinc remains as a closely adherent and almost transparent film which renders it useful as an applica tion for the hands and face

R. *Liq. Picis Carbonis* M<sup>xv</sup> 1 mil  
 " *Zinc Colloid* " ad 3<sup>iv</sup> to 120 "

The mildly astringent face lotion

Powdered Ochre gr x	0 6 grammes
Powdered Bole gr ii	0 2
Zinc Colloid to 3 <sup>iv</sup>	to 120 0 mils

This gives a neutral flesh tint

R. *Ichthyol* 3<sup>ij</sup> 8 mils  
 " *Zinc Colloid* " ad 3<sup>iv</sup> to 120 "

The lotion

*Erysipelas*

**ZINCI PERMANGANAS** *Zinc Permanganate* In violet brown, very hygroscopic crystals Used in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa as an injection 1 in 4000 It explodes when mixed with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, &c

**ZINCI PHOSPHIDUM** *Zinc Phosphide* Has been recom mended as a substitute for phosphorus in sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections &c &c &c Also in cardiac disease, especially aortic regurgitation Dose, 1/16 to 1/4 grain (0 004 to 0 016 grammes) in pill

**ZINCI STEARAS** Powdered *Zinc Stearate* is an even more emollient dusting powder than the oleate Combined with balsam of Peru and talc, it may be used for moist eczema and almost all forms of skin affections

**ZINCI SULPHAS** \* *White Vitriol Zinc Sulphate* Is employed internally only as an emetic In doses of 10 to 30 grains in warm water it produces rapid emesis without much depression Externally it is employed in lotions for its astringent and slightly antiseptic effects on ulcers, sores, and for conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, vulvitis, &c It is freely soluble in water

**ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS** *Zinc Sulphocarbolate* Occurs in colourless crystals, soluble 1 in 3 of water It is astringent disinfectant, and antiseptic, and is chiefly employed in lotions about 1/2 per cent as a vaginal douche in leucorrhœa, &c

**ZINCI VALERIANAS** Zinc Valerianate Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 2 gramme) A favourite remedy in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections of a functional or hysterical nature It is of considerable service in traumatic diabetes insipidus It is only suitable for giving as a pill or in a capsule

R Zinci Acetatis gr xiij	0 8 grammie
Ext Opn Liq 3ij	4 0 mils
Aq Dest ad 3vj	to 200 0 ,,

The injection To be used twice a day *Gleet*

R Zinci Chloridi gr xx	1 2 grammie
Glycerini 3iv	15 0 mils
Aq ad 3ij	to 60 0 ,,

The throat to be painted every day *Foul Throat*

Zinc Chloride	1 part
Distilled water to	20 parts

The antiseptic solution

*For painting the edges of Indolent Ulcers*

Zinc Chloride	1 part
Distilled Water to	500 parts

The injection

*Gonorrhœa*

Zinc Chloride	1 part
Distilled Water to	800 parts

The eye lotion

Zinci Ovidi } P Amyli } } $\frac{1}{2}$ part eq	equal parts
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The astringent, dusting powder, especially when the skin is moist

R Zinci Ovidi	1 part
Ung Paraff Moll	to 20 parts

The ointment

*For burns, eczema, or any skin disease requiring a mild astringent and stimulating ointment*

R Ung Zinci Oleatis	} $\frac{1}{2}$ pt eq	equal parts
Ung Hydrarg Oleatis		
Ung Plumbi Oleatis		

The ointment

*Eczema and Psoriasis*

R Zinc Oxidi ʒij	15 grammes
Liq Carbonis Deterg M̄xv	1 mil
Liq Calcis ʒj.	30 mls
Aq Rosæ ad ʒiv	to 120 ,,

The skin lotion (*See also Calamina*)

R Acid Boric	
Zinc Oxidi }	of each equal parts
Talcı	

The dusting powder *Pruigo, Sweaty Feet, &c*

R Zinc Permanganatis	1 part
Aq Dest	to 1000 parts

The injection *Gonorrhœa*

The same strength may be used as a lotion in conjunc-  
tivity

R Zinc Phosphidi gr ½	0 008 grammes
Ext Gentianæ q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken three times a day  
*Heart Disease with Ao hic Regurgitation*

R Zinc Stearatis ʒj	30 0 grammes
Plumbi Stearatis ʒj	30 0 ,,
Bals Peru M̄x	0 6 mil'

The dusting powder *Eczema*

R Zinc Sulphatius	2 parts
Tinct Lavand Co	15 parts
Aq Dest	to 500 ,,

This constitutes the well known "Red Lotion," a very useful application to sores of all kinds It may also be used as a vaginal or urethral injection in gonorrhœa, &c

R Zinc Sulphatius	1 part
Aq Rosæ	to 500 parts

The astringent eye lotion

R Zinc Sulphatius gr 11	0 20 grammes
Plumbi Acetatis gr 11	0 13 ,,
Ext Opii Liq ʒj	4 00 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60 00 ,,

The injection To be shaken and used twice a day  
*Gonorrhœa*

R Zincı Sulphocarb 3j 4 grammes

The powder To be dissolved in a pint of tepid water and  
used every morning as an injection *Leucorrhœa*

R Zincı Valerianatis gr 1½ 0 20 gramme

Pil Asafetidæ Co gr 1j 0 13 ,,

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Hysteria*

R Zincı Valerianatis gr 1j 0 130 gramme

Acid Camphoric gr ½ 0 060 ,,

Ext Belladonnæ gr ¼ 0 016 ,,

Cannabin Tannatis gr ¼ 0 016 ,,

For one pill To be taken twice a day

*Hysterical Affections*

# INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

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This Index is intended to assist the memory of the prescriber on the occurrence of an emergency. The majority of the names are in Latin to facilitate reference.

External remedies are in Italics

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**ABDOMINAL PLETHORA** Saline purges to relieve portal congestion, Scammony, Jalap, *Massage*

**ABORTION, THREATENED** Codeine Hydrastis, Morphia Opium, Quinine, Viburnum

**ACIDITY GASTRIC** Acids before meals, Alkalies after meals, Soda Bicarb, Potassiu Bicarb, *Magnesia and Tartar Carb*, Liquor Calcis, Bismuth Carb, Ammon Arom, Acid Carbolic, Calcii Caib, Creosotum, Acid Sulphures, Soda Sulphis, Soda Hyposulphis, Tonics, as Gentian, Cajumba, Quassia, &c

**ACNE** Sulphur, Calcii Sulphid, Arsenic, Magnesi Sulph, Calomel, Sulphur, Sulphur Iodid, Sulphur Hypochlor, Alkaline Soap Lotions, Hydroarg Perchlor, Aristol, Camphor, Bismuth, Glycerin, Ichthyol, Resorcin, Zinc Oxide Lotions

**ACTINOMYCOSIS** Salicylates, Iodides, *Iodine Injections, X-Rays*

**ADDISON'S DISEASE** Arsenic, Iron Tonics, Syr Glycero-phosph Co, Phosphorus, large doses of Glycerin, Supra-renial Gland, Adrenalin

**ADENOIDS** Cod Liver Oil, Iodine, Iron, *Irrigation with Astringent Lotion*

**AGUE** See Intermittent Fever

**ALBUMINURIA** Aconite, Acid Gallic, Belladonna, Scoparius, Caffeine (only in chronic Bright's disease), Digitalis (but not in granular kidney), Glycerophosphates, Hydrastis, Hydragogue Cathartics, as Pulv Jalapæ Co Pil Scammon Co

**ALCOHOLISM** Cimicifuga, Spirit Ammon Arom, Arsenic, Bromides, Chloral, Nux Vomica Glycerophosphates, Quinine Sumbul, Bismuth Carb, Acid Hydrocyan Dil

**ALOPECIA** Arsenic, Quinine, Pilocarpine, Carbolic Acid Uq Hyd Nit Dil, Ammonia, Oily and Spirituous Lotions, Parafinum Liquidum, Quinine Resorcin, Thymol, Acid Sulphuroe, Hydroarg Oleas, Pilocarpine

**AMAUROSIS** Strychnine, Potass Bromid, " Blisters to Temple if necessary, Potass Bromid, " Blisters to Temple

**AMENORRHœA** Aconite if due to cold Cimicifuga, Aloes, Ammon Chlorid Tinct Mint Feiri Co, Apiole, Caulophylin, Pulsatilla, Pot. " Hydrastis, Arsenic, Guaiacum Quinine Ol Puta, Saline Purgatives Ol Sabina, Hot Sitz Baths with or without Mustard

**ANÆMIA** Mineral Acids, Glycerophosphates Syrup Hypo phosph Co, Aloes, Ester Tonic, Iodine Lactophosphate, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Ferri Glycerophosph, Nux Vomica Hæmorrhæn Inject on Iron Arsenit., Iron Preparations, as " Syrup Eastonii, Syrup Ferri Phosph Co, Ferri Albuminas Ferri Peptonas, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Ferri Perchlori, Pil Aloes et Myrrh, Iron Somatose

**ANÆMIA, PERNICIOUS** Arsenic, Iron Preparations do harm

**ANÆSTHETICS, GENERAL** Chloroform, Æther Nitrous Oxide ACE Mixture, Æthyl Bromid, Æthyl Chlorid

**ANÆSTHETICS, LOCAL** Camphor, Cocaine, Cicosote, Ether Spray, Ethyl Chloride Spray, Eucaine, Ol Caryoph, Guaiacol, Holocaine, Orthoform, Methylol, Morphine, Nitrobenzene, Acid Carbolic, Chloroform, Nezocaine, Stovaine

**ANEURISM** Potass Iodid, Aconite, Calcii Chlorid inhalation Chloroform (?), inhalation Amyl Nitrite (?), Inject Ergotin, Morphine (?)

**ANGINA PECTORIS** Arsenic Äther, Morphine Inject  
Phosphorus, Nitro glycerin Soda Niträ, Erythrol Tetranit  
Mannitol Hexanit, Digitalis, Potass Brom in full doses,  
Spirit Äther Co, Tonics, *Chloroform inhalation*

**ANKYLOSTOMIASIS** See Parasites

**ANTHRAX** Calcium Sulphide (frequent doses), Ichthalbin, Phosphorus, Quinine, Acid Carbolic, Acid Boric, Glyc Ext Bellad, Creolin, Lig Hydroger Perox, Iodoform Potass Per mang, Poultices, double Cyanide dressings, Puthone

**ANTISEPTICS FOR CLEANSING INSTRUMENTS, &c**  
Alcohol Boric Acid Carbolic Acid, Formaldehyde, Pathone,  
Thymol

**ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS** Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Muriatic Acid, Mercury Iodide, Iodine, Iodoform, Phenone, Salicylic Acid, Izol, Creolin, Cresol, Potassium Peroxide, Scolol, Zinc Chloride and Sulphate, Anisole, Compound Tincture of Benzoin

**ANTISEPTICS, INTESTINAL** Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Sulphites and Sulphurous Acid, Bismuth Salicylates, Salol, Benzonaphthol, Sulphocarbolates, Hexamine, Guaiacol

## **ANTISEPTICS, URINARY** Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Carbolic and Boric Acids. Heramine, Salol

**ANUS FISSURE OF** Conf Sennæ, Conf Sulphuris,  
Conf Pipel Nag, Ung Bellad, Ung Hydrarg Subchlor,  
Linim Culcis, Ung Cocainæ, Hydrastis, Ichthyol, Ung  
Gallæc Opio

**APHONIA** Alum or Potassium Chlorate Gargles, Tinct Belladonna, Bora slowly sucked, *inhalation Tinct Benzoin, Ammon Chlorid inhalation, Sulphurous Acid inhalation*

**APHTHÆ AND STOMATITIS** Alum, Acid Tannic, Soda Sulphis, Potassii Chloras, Mel Boracis, Glyc Boracis, Potass Permang or Liquor Soda Chlorinat as lo-  
tions. Quinine, Mineral Acids, Grey Powder, Pu.

**APOPLEXY** Aconite, to relieve blood pressure (?), Bella donna, Croton Oil as purge (1 drop), Calomel, Colocynth, Nitro glycerin (?), Strychnine, Electricity, Leeches. Ice bag to Head, avoid stimulants or excitement

**ARTHRITIS** Aconite, Alkalies, Pot Bicarb<sub>b</sub>, Soda Bicarb<sub>b</sub>, Lithium Salts Aisenic, Hexamethylenetetramine, Cimicifuga, Iodides, Lycetol, Piperazine, Lysidine, Piperidin, Tartras, Bromides, Guaiacum, Sulphur, Coto, Colchicum, Quinine in chronic, Belladonna, Saline Purges, Soda Salcyl, Aspirine Hydrarg Subchlor or Pil, Hydrarg with Colocynth, *Methyl Salicylas*, *Mesotan*, *Belladonna*, *Cotton wool*, *Flannel*, *Warm Foot baths*

**ASCARIDES** See Parasites Intestinal

**ASCITES** Hydiagogue Cathartics (Pulv Elatciini Co, Pil Scammon Co, Gamboge, Ol Crotonis, Jalap, Potass Tart Acid), Saline Purges, Pil Hydrarg, Scilla, Digitalis, Copaiba, Ammon Benz, Ammon Chlorid, Taraxacum, Spartein Sulphas, Pilocarpine, Theobromine Compounds

**ASPHYXIA FROM CHLOROFORM** Oxygen, Adrena lin, *Amyl Nitrite inhalations*, *Artificial Respiration*, Electricity, *Cold Douches*

**ASTHMA** Arsenic Belladonna Acid Hydriodic, Aconite (especially in Spasmodic), Chloral, Allyl Tribromid, Asafetida, Ammoniacum, Potass Bromid, Antimony, Apomorphine Atropine, Camphor, Cannabis Indica, Chloralamid, Euphorbia Pilulifera Gelsemium, Grindelia, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Stramonium, Nitro glycerin, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Potass Iodid, Strychnine, Trional, Quinine, Menthol, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*, *Ethyl Iodide inhalation*, *Chloroform inhalation*, *Creosote Vapour*, *Oxygen inhalation*, *Fumes of Nitre Paper*, *Stramonium and Lobelia Cigarettes* *Eucalyptus Oil spray*, *Cocaine Spray*

**BALANITIS** Acid Carbolic, Acid Tannic, Alum, Creolin, Lime Water, Lotio Hydrarg Flav *Liq Calcis*, *Liq Plumbi*, Tannoform, Zinc Sulphas.

**BED SORES** Alcohol, *Ung Brachyli*, Amylum, Fuller's Earth, Lin Calcis, Aristol, Boric Acid, Iodoform, Charcoal Poultices, Hydrarg Perchlor in Diluted Alcohol, Iodol, Tannoform, Glycerin as prophylactic, Argent Nit, Bals Peru, Resorcin, Acid Tannic, Zinc Oxide

**BERI-BERI** Morphine, Pilocarpine hypodermically, Tonics, Cardiac Stimulants, Nourishing Food, *Cleanliness*, *Mountain Air*

**BILIOUSNESS.** Euonymin, Hyd c Creta, Hyd Sub chlor, Hydrastin, Iridin, Juglandin, Leptandrin, Sanguinarin Seidlitz Powders and other Saline Purges, as Soda Sulphas, Magnesia Sulphas, Soda Bicarb, Ammon Chlorid, Calumba, Gentian, Ipecacuanha Fel Bovinum, Salol, Rhubarb

**BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS, &c** Acid Carbolic, Salicylic Acid in Alcohol, Alum, Ammonia Liq Calcis, Menthol, strong solution Cocaine, Argent Nit or Potass Hydroxid as caustic in bites of animals Potass Permangan applied and injected all around snake bite, followed by large doses of Brandy or Whisky

**BLACK WATER FEVER** Diaphoretics, Water as hot as can be drunk, Morphine hypodermically, Pilocarpine hypodermically, try Quinine and Cinchona Preps, Liq Hyd Berchlor, Salines, Stimulants, Oxygen, Digitalis Strychnine, Normal Salt Solution intravenously, Change of Climate

**BLADDER AFFECTIONS** Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Boric Acid and Borates, Uva Ursi, Arbutin, Betol, Juniper, Methylene Blue, Salol, Alkalies, Alkaline Citrates and Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Buchu, Santal, Sabal, Cantharides, Copaiba, Cubebs, Hops, Pareira

**BOILS AND CARBUNCLES** (See also Acne and Anthrax) Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates and Citrates, Calcium Sulphide, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Ycast, Levurine, Nuclein, Argent Nit, Glyc Belladon, Yeast Poultices Charcoal Poultices with little Chlorinated Lime Solution, Ung Cocainæ

**BRAIN SOFTENING** Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Hypophosphite, Syrup Hypophosphit Co, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Iron Tonics

**BREASTS, INFLAMMATION OF** Belladonna Ointment or Plaster, Glycerin Belladonna, Inf Digitalis as fomentation, massage with Oil, Ichthyol Lotions

**BREATH, FETID** Charcoal, Bismuth Phenas, Bismuth Salicylas, Acid Carbolic, general treatment, Carbolic Acid or Boric Lotions, Liq Soda Chlorinat, Thymol, Benzoin Acid, Menthol, Ol Caryoph, &c, in mouth wash, examination of teeth

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE** Aconite Acid Gallic, Alkaline Bicarbonates Citrates and Benzoates, Belladonna, Bromides, Caffeine Digitalis Hydragogue Cathartics, Juniper, Oil Terebinth, Terebene, Theobromine, Hydrestis, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Scoparius, Diuretin

**BRONCHITIS** Aconite, Liq Ammon Acet, Liq Ammon Cit, Ipecacuanha, Antim Tart, Ammon Carb, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic Ammon Benz, Sodii Benz, Tinct Benz Grindelia, Ol Moirhuæ, Pinus Virg, Scnega, Tar Tolu, Creosote, Anemonin, Terebene, Teipin Hydras Codeia, Heroin Dionine, Camphor, Ammoniacum, Asafetida, Belladonna Copuba, Demulcents, Lobelia, Iodides, Paraffinum Liquidum Acetomorphine

**BRUISES** Arnica, Ammon Chlo, Calendula, Hamamelis Hydrastis, Lead Lotion Dilute Alcohol, Ichthyol, Ice

**BUBO** Aristol, Liq Chlon Liq Soda Chlorinat Calomel, Creolin Hydrarg Perchlor, Ichthyol, Orthoform, Xeroform, Ung Hydrarg Liq Plumbi

**BURNS AND SCALDS** Ung Acid Boric Ung Cocainæ, Iodoform Lin Calcis, Ung Parafin, Zinc Oxid Zinc Oleas Liq Lanolin Aristol, Bismuth Subgall, Ichthyol, Sol Acid Picric, Sodii Bicarb, any bland fixed oil or lard, strong soap suds, whiting or chalk and water made into a cream a temporary expedient

**CALCULI BILIARY** Alkalies, Fcl Bovinum, Sapo, Ferri Succinas, Iridin, Mercury, Morphine, Olive Oil (large doses), Sodii Oleas, Turpentine, inhalation of Chloroform

**CALCULI, URINARY** Sodii Bicarb, Potass Bicarb, Ammon Benz, Sodii Benz, Lithia, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Potass Citras, Piperazine, Lysidine, Hexamethylenetetramine, Magnes Boro Cit, Sodii Phosphas, Uva Ursi, Buchu, Pareira, Lycetol

**CANCER** Arsenic, Chloial, Opium, Tereb Chia, Condurango Chelidonium, Coley's Antitoxin, Codeine, Cod liver Oil, Glycerophosphates, Trypsin, Carbolic Acid, Acid Lactic, Aristol, Belladonna Oint, Charcoal Poultices made with hot 3 per cent Chlorate Potash Solution, Creolin, Iodoform, Hydrogen Peroxide, Orthoform, Potass Permang, Resorcin, Sodii Ethylas, Argent Nit, Vienra Paste, Zinc Chlorid, Trypsin injections

**CARBUNCLE** *See Boils*

**CARIES** *Calcii Chlorid, Hypophosphites, Calcii Phos phas, Ol Morrhuae, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Calcii Glycero phosph, Phosphorus, Potass Iodid (if syphilitic), Sarsaparilla Acid Carbolic, Aristol, Iodine, Iodoform, Iodol*

**CATARRH, BRONCHIAL** *See Bronchitis***CATARRH, GASTRIC** *See Gastritis***CATARRH, GENITO-URINARY** *See Bladder*

**CATARRH, NASAL** *Aconite, Camphor, Ammon Chlciid, Arsenic, Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Vin Ipecac, Spirit Ether Nit, Liq Ammon Acet, Nux Vom, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinine, Salicin Ferrari's Druff, Cocaine Spay, Tanninform Druff, Alum Powder, Tannin Acid, or Bismuth Subnit ac Druff, Acid Carbolic, Ol Eucalypti, Menthol Adrenalin Lotions, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Formaldehyde Inhalation*

**CATARRH, VESICAL** *See Bladder***CEREBRAL CONGESTION** *See Apoplexy*

**CHANCRE** *Lotto Hydrarg Flav et Nig Hydrarg Subchlor, Hydrarg Perchlor, Iodoform, Iodol, Duoroform, Bristol Resorcin, Acetanilide, Acid Carbolic, Camphor Cursets, Europhen, Liq Hyd Nit Acid, Sozoiodol Mercury*

**CHAPPED SKIN** *Ung Acid Boric, Cold Cream Glycerin, Ung Glyc Plumbi, Ung Lanolin, Lin Calvis, Compound Camon Ointment, Unguiculol*

**CHICKEN-POX** *Mild Purges Tinct Aconiti Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Cit, Effig Saline*

**CHILBLAINS** *Ung Acid Boric, Ung Acid Carbolic, Ung Aconitae, Lin Bellad et Acoriti, Ung Capsici, Ol Eucalypt, Lin Terebinth, Tinct Iodi, Ung Glyc Plumbi, Acid Sulphuric, Tinct Tannin, Ung Creosot, Ionthylol, Liq Plumbi, Idrone*

**CHLOROSIS** *See Anæmia*

**CHOLERA, ASIATIC** *Camphor, Chlorodyne, Copper Salts, Coto, Opium, Plumbi Acet, Acid Sulphuric, Tannic Acid Enema, Arsenic, Betol, Atropine hypodermically, Ol Cajuput, Ol Cinnam, Creosote, Ether hypodermically,*

Potass Brom, Salol, Transfusion Fluid in collapse, Ol Terebinth, Acid Carbolic, Calomel, Bismuth Salicyl Bismuth Carb, Bismuth Subgall, Peptonised Milk, Tannigen, Tann albin, Morphine hypodermically, rectal injection of warm Salt Solution (1 drachm to a pint of water)

**CHORDEE** Aconite, Belladonna, Bromides, Camphor, Hyoscyamus, Chloral Hydras, Opium, Tincture of Cantharides (one drop doses), *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

**CHOREA** Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Calcii Chlorid, Chloral, Conium, Ergot, Curare, Ol Morrhuae, Bromides, Valerianates, Iron, Phosphorus, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Camphor, Mono-brom, Hyoscyamin Hydrobrom, Musk, Quinine, Salicin, Strontii Lactas, Zinc Sulphas et Valerianas

**COLIC, INTESTINAL** Äther, Belladonna, Ol Cajuput, Camphor, Chloroform, Chlorodvne, Ol Menth Pip, Opium, Tinct Carminativa, Asafetida if due to flatulence, Chloral and Bromides, Carminatives, as Cinnamon, Caraway, Cloves, *large Poultices sprinkled with Mustard or Turpentine, Calorit*

**COLIC, LEAD** Acid Sulph Dil, Alum, Belladonna, Bromides and Iodides Chloroform, Opium, Chlorodyne, Magnes Sulph, Sodii Sulph, Milk Diet, *Sulphur Baths*

**COLIC, RENAL AND HEPATIC** Phenazonum, Belladonna, Calomel, Maidis Stig, Hexamethylenetetramine, Gelsemium, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, large doses Olive Oil, Opium, Sodii or Ammon Benz, Sodii Salicyl Sapo, Sodii Oleas, Ol Terebinth, *Chloroform inhalation*

**COLLAPSE AND FAINTING** Ether hypodermically Spirit Äther and Spirit Äther Co, Alcohol, Spirit Ammon Arom, Tinct Digitalis, Digitoxin, Strychnine, Adrenalin, *inhalation Ammonia, Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

**CONJUNCTIVITIS** Acid Bor.c, Alum (not in acute), Belladonna, Hyd Ox Flav, Ert Opui Liq, Resorcin Zinc Sulphas, Collyr Adstring Luteum, Ol Ranni, Argentii Nitras, Aigyrol, Atropine, Cocaine, Eserine, Borax, Zinc Acetas, Merlusau

**CONSTIPATION** Aloes, Aloin, Belladonna, Cascara, Cologynth, Henbane, Sulphur, Senna, Pulv Glycyrrh Co, Hyd Subchlor, Pil Hydrarg, Iridin, Juglandin, Magnes Sulphas, Nux Vomica, Podophyllin, Rhubarb, Pulv Rhei Co, Pil Rhei Co, Ol Ricini, Pil Scammon Co, Scammony, Siedlitz Powders, Conf Sennæ, Syrup Sennæ, Syrup Ficarius

Mist Sennæ Co<sup>r</sup>, Dec Aloes Co , Soda Phosph , Soda Sulphas, Effervescent Salines, Sulphur, Conf Sulphur, Glycerin, Glycerin Suppos or Injection, Jalap, Jalapin, Pulv Jalapæ Co , Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Phenolphthalein, Arsenic, Liquid Paraffin, Ipecac, Cod liver Oil, Emulsion Petrolei, Myrrh, Asafetida, Soap Pills, Euonymin, Liq Magnes Bicarb for infants, Fel Bovinum, Potass Tart Acid

**CONVULSIONS** Camphor Monobrom , Chloral, Bromides, Belladonna, Atropine, Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Pilocarpine in uræmic, *inhala*tions Amyl Nitrite, Chloroform, or Ether , Hot Bath, Mustard Bath

**CORNS** See Warts

**CORYZA** See Catarrh, Nasal

**COUGH** Acid Hydrobromic , Belladonna, Benzol, Tinct Camph Co , Chloral, Codeine, Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Troch Morph et Ipecac , Liq Picis Aromat , Prunus Virg , Terpin Hyd , Terebene, Heroin, Dionin, Elixir Heroin et Terpin Co , Mist Amygd Co , Aconite, Apomorphine, Camphor, Cubeb, Grindelia in spasmodic cough, Iodoform Pastilles, Scilla, Bromides, Syrup Pruni Virg , Creosote inhalation

**CRUOP** Aconite, Alum, Ammon Carb , Bromides, Vin Antim , Vin Ipecac , Zinc Sulphas, Chloral, Hydrarg Subsulphas, Sanguinalia, Acid Lactic , Sulphurous Acid Spray, Tannic Acid Spray, Calomel insufflation, Cresol Vapour

**CRUOP, SPASMODIC** Emetics—Vin Ipecac , Vin Antim , Bromides, Chloral, Belladonna, Bromoform, Codeine, Cod liver Oil , Amyl Nitrite inhalation

**CYSTITIS** See Bladder

**DEBILITY** Elixir Cinch Flav , Kola, Coca, Hypophosphates, Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycelophosph Co , Mineral Acids, Syrup Hypophosph Co , Arsenic, Strychnine, Quinine, Nutt Venifica, Cinchona Preparations, Malt Extract, Sarsaparilla Compound, Vegetable Bitters, as Cod liver Oil, Sarsaparilla Compound, Vegetable Bitters, as Gentian, Calumba, Orange, Chiretta, Quassia, Ceregen

**DELIRIUM TREMENS** Ammon Carb , Bromides, Camphora Monobrom , Chloral Hyd , Digitalis, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Belladonna, Opium, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Trional Auri Chlorid , Auri Bromid , Amylene Hydrate, very strong Beef Tea, Tinct Capsici, strong Coffee, Galerman Compounds, Paraldehyde

**DIABETES** Acid Lactic, Codeine, Convallaria Glycérin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Opium Sodii Salicylas, Thymol, Arsenic, Creosote, Jambul, Phosphorus, Saccharin, Lævulose, Nuclein, Levurine, Rhus Aromat, Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Phosphoric Acid Lemonade Guaia col Carb Iron Preps, Pancreatin, Salicylates, Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates

**DIARRHŒA** Acid Camphoric, Acid Cubolic, Acid Lactic, Acid Sulphuric, Agaricin, Lenzo naphtol, Bismuth Salicyl, Bismuth et Cinn Salicyl, Calcii Carb, Liquor Calcis, Camphor, Catechu, Coto, Pulv Cretæ Arom, Cupri Sulph, Bismuth Carb Gummi Rub, Feiri Salicyl, Pulv Ipecac Co, Kino, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Opium, Plumbi Acet, Quinin Salicyl, Ol Ricini, Salacetol, Tannigen, Bismuth Phenas, Tribromphenol Bismuth, Aconite, Liq Alum Acet, Bella donna, Betol, Hyd c Creta, Bismuth Subgall, Ol Cajuput, Charcoal, H-dmz Per-h-r (very small doses) Krameria, Rhubarb, 'n, l' n ll', Tannoform, Beef Juices and Essences

**DIPHTHERIA** Antitoxin, Acid Salicylic, Ferri Perchlor, Sodii Benzoas, Potassii Chloras, Sodii Sulphus Aconite, Belladonna, Tinct Ferri Peichlor Pilocarpine, Acid Benzoic Acid Cubolic Lactic Acid Spray Liq Chloas gurgle Formaldehyde Spray, Ozonic Ether Spray Liq Hydrogen Peroxid, Potass Permangan gaiglo, Eucalypt Oil Vapour, Oxygen inhalation

**DROPSY** See Ascites

**DROPSY, CARDIAC** Aenai'zin Caffeine, Convallaria, Convallamarin, Delphine 'zil'lin Elaterin Co, Erythro phloëum, Strophanthus, Arsenic, Cactus, Copaiiba, Ol Juniper Scilla.

**DROPSY, HEPATIC** Ammon Benz, Sodii Benz Ammon Chlor, Copaiiba, Scoparius, Pil Hydrarg, Hyd Subchlor, Sodii Bicarb, Potass Bicarb, Sparteinæ Sulphas Taraxacum, Antihydropin, Digitalis Colchicum, Iron and Salines, Magnes Sulph, Theobromine

**DROPSY, RENAL** Apocynum, Antihydropin Buchu, Caffeine, Diuretin, Delphine, P Elaterin Co, Pil Hydrarg, Ol Juniperi, Jalap, Pilocarpine, Potass Acet, Potass Citras, Potass Tart Acid, Potass Iodid, Potass Nitrás, Theocin, Theobromine, Uva Ursi Scoparius Caffeine, Chimaphila, Digitalis, Spirit Æther Nit, Pulv Jalapæ Co, Senega

**DYSENTERY** • Bismuth et Cerri Salicyl Cannabis, Gummi Rub, Guarana, Hæmatoxylon, Hamamelis, Krameria, Catechu, Hydrarg Perchlor, Ipecacuanha Ipecacuanha de emetinised, P Ipecac Co, 'pin, Hydrarg Subchlor, Naphthalin, Plumbi Acet, Terebene, Ol Terebinth, Acid Gallic, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Acid Tannic, Alum Liq Alum Acet Arsenic, Belladonna, Bismuth Subgall, Calomel, Cupri Arsenis, Magnes Salicylas Acid Sulphuric, Quinine, Tann albin, Tannigen, ice cold water Enema to relieve tenesmus ('), Potassium Chlorate Enema, Turpentine Stupes

**DYSMENORRHœA** Cimicifuga, S-rr-+ T<sup>4</sup> Nit, Anemonin, Phenazon, Apiol, Butyl ( ) Chloral Hyd, Gossypii Rad, Piscidia, Potass or Soda Biomaria Pul satilla, Salix Nig, Sibal Serrulat, Soda Saliculas Viburnum Prunif, Acorute, Aloes, Mist Ferri Co, Myrin, Pil Aloes et Myrrh, Arsenic, Belladonna, Ol Rutæ, Amyl Nitric in halation

**DYSPEPSIA** Acid Carbolic, Acid Hydrochl Dil, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Aloes, Ammon Carb, Arsenic, Bismuth Compounds, Capsicum, Cerri Ovalas, Creosote Gentian, Gingef, Oleo resin Zingib, Oleo resin Capsici, Oleo resin Piperis, Pil Hydrarg, Hyd c Cretæ, Hydrastis Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Nux Vomica, Pepsin, Papain, Pancreatin, Liq Ligestivus Liq Pepsin Neutral, Glyc Acid Pepsin, Podophyllin Quinine, Rhubarb, Soda Bicarb, S-rr-+ ' - - ' - Soda Tauchocholas, Acid S-rr-+ ' - - ' - Soda Lemis, Cinchona, Cocaine, ( ) Menthol, Opium Morphine, Hydrastis, Malt Extract Dried Malt Extract on Bread Nux Vomica, Tonics, Stomachics, and Carminatives as Ol Menth Pip, Ol Caryoph, Gentian, Orange, Quisnia Chirata, &c

**DYSPNœA** Spirit Æther Spirit Æther Co Ethyl Alcohol Tetra nit, Nitro glycin Tablets or Solution in Alcohol, Lobelia, Adonis Vern, Adonidin, Cimicifuga, Æther, Æthyl Iodid, Grindelia, Valerian, Strychnine, Pilocarpine, Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Oxygen inhalation

**EARACHE** Opium, Morphine, Ung Lanolin with Delphin, 5 per cent Sol Cocaine in Almond Oil, with or without a little Atropine

**ECZEMA** Arsenic, Iron Preparations, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Calcii Sulphid, Sulphur, Ammonia and Cinchona mixture, Belladonna, Anemone's Jaborandi, Ehus Ton, Thyroid, Acid Boric ( ) Chrysarobin, Liq

*Calcis Lin Calcis, Ung Diachyl, Ol Callinum, Naphthol, Plumbi Acetas, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearas, Liq Plumbi Subacet, Glycerin, Tar, Thymol, Zinc Oleas, Aristol Creolin, Dermatol, Bismuth Subgall, Europhen, Ichthyol, Adeps Lanæ Adeps Benz Creolin, Lysol, Liq Carb Deterg, Liq Picis Carb, Thiol, Zinc Boras, Aq Laurocerasi, Hyd Ammon, Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Subchlor, Weak Alkaline Lotions, Argent Nit, Calamine, Black Wash, Yellow Wash Borax, Camphor, Ung Hydrarg Nit, Cocaine, Eucalyptol, Pathone, Vernisol, Iodol, Iodoform, Hydrarg Oleas, Zinc Oxidum*

**ELEPHANTIASIS** Arsamin, Pituitary Extract

**ENDOCARDITIS** Belladonna, Caffeine, Theobromine, Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Antistreptococcus Serum, Aconite at first, Salicylates in rheumatic form, Chloral Hyd, Calomel, Opium, Quinine, Potass Iodid, Lithium Citrate

**ENTERITIS** See Cholera and Diarrhoea

**EPILEPSY** Ammonii, Sodii, or Potassii Bromid, Amyl Nitris, Argent Nit, Arsenic, Belladonna, Borax Camphor Monobrom Cannabis, Cypripedin, Iron Preparations, Styrax, Valerian, Zinc Valerianas, Ferri Valeianas Amylene Hydras, Auri Bromid, Nitro glycerin, Strontii Brom, Liq Auri et Arseni Bromid, Bromipin, Hexamethylenetetramine bromethylate Acetanilid, Acid Hydrobromic Phenazonum, Asafetida Tinct Castorei, Chloralamid, Cod liver Oil, Paraldehyde, Sodii Fluorid, Sulphonal, Trional, Sumbul, Zinc Salts

**EPISTAXIS** Aperients, Acid Gallic, Digitalis, Aconite, Ergot, Iron Preparations, Acid Tannic, Adrenalin, Hamamelis, Manc, 1 per cent Solution of Acetanilide in Liq Hamamelid Dest, Cold Water or Ice to Spine, Nose, and Head

**ERYSIPelas** Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor, Antistreptococcus Serum, Sodii Benz, Ammon Carb, Phenazon, Quinino, Aperients, Acid Sulphuros, P Amyli, Glycerin Amyli, Argent Nit, Belladonna Preparations Calamine, Zinc Oxid, Cocaine Creosote, Resorci, Powders Silicas Sol, Acid Picric, Ung Acid Salicyl, Creolin, Ichthyol

**ERYTHEMA** Glyc Amyli, Chamomile Fomentations, Ung Diachyl, Zinc Oxid, Calamine, Liq Plumbi Dil, Picric Acid, Unguemol, Vernisol, Ung Lanolini, Cold Cream

**EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS, SEXUAL** Coca Kola, Phosphorus, Styrchnine, Arsenic, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Eastonii, Syrup Hypophosph Co Valerianates, Spirit Armoracae Co, Bitter Tonics, Sumbul, Bromides, Quinine, Cinchona Preparations, Validol

**EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE** Belladonna, Digitalis, Iron and Quinine Preparations, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Iodides, Thyroid Treatment, Arsenic, Coto, Zinc Valer

**EYE CONTRACTORS OF PUPIL** Pilocarpine, Morphine, Physostigmine, Opium

**EYE DILATORS OF PUPIL** Belladonna, Atropine, Cocaine, Daturine, Duboisine, Homatropine, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine, Scopolamine, Euphthalmine, Mydrine

**EYELIDS, AFFECTIONS OF** Argynol, Zinc Sulphate, Protargol, Copper Sulphate, Acid Boric, Acid Tannic, Borax, Alum, Ung Hyd Ox Flav, Ung Hyd Nitratis Dil, Argent Nit

**FAVUS** See Parasites

**FISSURE OF NIPPLES** Glyc Acid Tannic, Ung Canon, Argent Nitrus, Liq Calcis, Urg Cocainæ, Hydrastis Lotion, Glycerin Plumbi Subacet, Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Picric, Bals Peru, Orthoform, Ichthyol

**FISTULA** Ichthyol, Creolin, Bismuth Carb Ointment, Calomel Ointment, very weak alkaline lotions, Pathone

**FLATULENCE** Acid Carbolic, Acid Sulphuros, Asafotida, Mist Ammoniaci Carbonicum Charcoal, Tinct Camminative, Chlorodyne, Liq Calcis, Soda Bicarb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Spirit Armoracæ Co, Soda Sulpho-carb, Soda Hyposulphite, Naphthol Betol Salol, Belladonna, Camphor, Essential Oils, as Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cloves, Bitter Tonics, as Gentian, Orange, Aperients, Pepper, Terebene

**GASTRALGIA** (See also Dyspepsia) Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Spirit Etheris, Spirit Ether Co, Belladonna, Bismuth salts, Liq Calcis, Celli Oxylas, Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Cocaine, Creosote, Magnesia, Pepsin, Acid Carbolic, Soda Bicarb, Bromides, Codeine, Morphine subcutaneously, Nux Vomica.

**GASTRITIS** Acid Hydrocyanic, Alkaline Bicarbonates Belladonna Demulcents Opium, Ipecacuanha Bismuth Salts, Papain, Peppin, Calomel, Caffeine, Cinchona Preparations, Bromides, Calumba

**GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS** Calcii Chlorid Ferri Iodid, Iodides Cod liver Oil, Iron Salts Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic, Thyroid, *Ung Hyd Oleat*, *Tinct Iodi*, *Tinct Iodi Decolor*, *Idione*, *Ung Potass Iodid*, *Lin Potass Iodid*

**GLAUCOMA** Escrine Solution in water or oil, Pilo carpine, Adrenalin (?)

**GLEET** See Gonorrhœa

**GOITRE** Acid Hydrofluoric and Fluorides, Aiseric, Belladonna, Biomides, Convallaria, Hydrarg Iodid Rub Hydrastis, Iodine, Iodides, Phosphorus, Thymus Gland, Thyroid Treatment, Iodipin, Bromides, Strophanthus Strychnine, Ammon Chlorid, Osmic Acid Injection, *U. g Hydrarg Idione*, *Ung Hyd Oleatis*, *Ung Iodi*, *Tinct Iodi*

**GONORRHœA** Copalba, Cubebas Ol Santal Helmitol, Hexamethylenetetramine Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates Potass Citras Saline Aperients, Kava Kava, Ext Sintili Solub Liq Buchu Ext Sbal Serulat, Injections of Tannic Acid Krameria Argyirol, <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> 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**GUMS, SPONGY, &c** Acid Carbolic, Alum Tinct Iodi, Krameria, Listerine Tinct Myrrh and Borax Potass Chloras, Glyc Acid Boric, Tinct Pyrethri, Pigment Fev Perchlor Ext Hamamelidis Lig

**HÆMATEMESIS** Acid Gallic, Acid Dil, Adrenalin, Alum, Iron Alum, Ergot, Ferroc Salts, Plumb Acet, Ol Terebinth, Ammon Chlorid, Ice, Krameria

**HÆMATURIA** Acid Gallic, Antimony, Camphor Cannabis, Ergot, Iron Alum, Hamamelis Oil Terebinth, Ammon Benz, Camphor, Copuba, Creosote, Digitalis, Matico, Rhubarb Aromatic

**HÆMOPTYSIS** See Hæmatemesis

**HÆMORRHAGE** Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph Dil Adrenalin Calcium Chloride, Cornutine, Ergot, Cupri Sulph, Digitalis, Gummi Rub, Iron Alum Hæmatoxylon Hamamelis, Ferric Salts, Oil Terebinth, Aconite, Phenazone, Creosote Hydrastin, Cotarnin Acid Tanic Cutechu, Alum, Bismuth, Gummi Rub, Ferri Perchlor, Hamamelis, Acetanilid, Monosels Salt Zinc Chlorid, Adrenalin

**HÆMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM** Ergot Cannabis, Ergotin Inj, Ext Gossypii Liq Hydrastin, Hydrastin, Nux Vomica Opium, Adrenalin Acid Gallic, Cotarnin, Atropine, Digitalis, emetic dose Ipecacuanha, Quinine, Iodid, Perchlor or Alum

**HÆMORRHOIDS** Laxatives as Conf Scirr, Coni Sulphur, Conf Piperis, Cascara, Sulphur, Guaiacum Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co, Sodii Sulphas in large quantity of water on rising, Glycerin, Suppos Bellad et Morph, Syrup, Adrenalin, Ung Acid Boric, Ung Gallæ c Opio, Ung Hamamelid, Ung Ranunculi, Ung Bismuthi Carb, Ung Hydriod Subchlor, Ung Cocainæ et Morphinæ, Chlorate Potash Lotio i, Hydrastis Louion, Poultices

**HAY FEVER** (See also Catarrh, Nasal) Ammon Chlor, Belladonna, Camphor, Grindelia, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Iodid, Quinine, Silicin, Aconite, Ipecacuanha, Pulv Ipecac Co, Nuc Vc 1/2 " 1/2 " insufflation and Bismuth insufflation, Cocaine " " " insufflation, Carbolic Smelling Salts, Borax and Iodine Tincture as nasal douche, Menthol, Adrenalin (the best), Sulphurous Acid diluted as douche, Formaldehyde Vapour, Acetanilide in Liq Humamelidis Dist

**HEADACHE** Acetanilide, Phenazone Saline Aperients, Caffeine Salts, Gran Effg Caffeine, Phenacetin, Guarana, Kola, " " " Ammon Chlorid, Hyd Subchlor Sodii Salicyla, " " " , Menthol locally

**HEADACHE, NERVOUS** Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Cimifuga, Spirit Ammon Arom, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bromides Butyl Chloral, Caffeine, Camphor, Guarana, Cannabis, Chloralamid, Chloral Valerenates, Citrophen, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Spirit Chloroform (full dose), Ignatia

**HEART** See Angina, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Dipsy (Cardiac), Syncope, &c

**HECTIC FEVER, NIGHT SWEATS** Benzoates Salicylates, Agaricin, Gelsemium, Picrotoxin, Quinine, Salicin, Acid Sulph Arom, Acid Camphoric, Belladonna, Tinct Salviæ

**HERPES, HERPES ZOSTER** Quinine Preparations, Alkaline Saline Aperients, Effg Salines, Calomel, Ichthalbin, Belladonna, Glyc Amyl, Ung Cocair, Ung Hyd Ammon, Ung Hyd Nit Dil, Ung Hyd Oleat, Ichthyol, Menthol, Ung Zinci, Vernisol Compounds (the best), Acetanilide and Starch, B smuth Subgallas, Calomel, strong Spirituous Lotions

**HICCOUGH** Spirit Aetheris, Spirit Aetheris Co, Spirit Chloroform, Ext Ergotæ Liq, Opium, Soda Bicarb, Apo morphine, Belladonna, Camphor, Cocaine, Valerian Amyl Nitrite inhalations

**HORDEOLUM** Argent Nit, Belladonna, Tinct Iod, Ung Hyd Ox Flav, Dilute Pulsatilla Lotion

**HYDROPHOBIA** Anæsthetics Cannabis Indica, Chloral, Curare, Morphine, Nitro glycerine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Pasteur's Treatment, Amyl Nitrite inhalation

**HYSTERIA** Cimicifuga, Asafetida, Bromides Cannabis Indica, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Strychnine, Valerian, Valerianates (especially Zinci Valerianas), Auri Chlorid and Biomid, Valolid, Acid Camphoric, Mist Ferræ, Pil Aloes et Myrrhæ, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Bromipin, Chloralamid, Syrup Glycerophosph Co and Glycerophosphates, Musk, Castor, Sumbul, Trional

**IMPETIGO** Arsenic, Iron Salts, Mineral Acids, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Zinc Salts, Ichthalbin, Salol, Glyc Acid Tannic, Ung Hyd Ammon, Ung Zinci Oleat, Ung Zinci, Ung Diachyl, Liq Plumbi, Ung Acid Boric, Ichthyol, Benzonaphthol, Soziodol Zinc, Tar, Ol Cadinum, Tannic Acid

**IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHEA** Arsenic, Cannabis Ind, Cantharides, Coca, Cocaine, Damiana, Iron Preparations, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Belladonna, Easton's Syrup, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Cimicifuga, Cubeb, Zinc Phosphas

**INCONTINENCE OF URINE** Belladonna, Calcii Phos phas, Ergot, Cantharides, Iron Preparations, Phenazonum, Camphor Monobrom<sup>o</sup>, Acid Camphoric, Buchu, Chloral Syr Ferri Iodid, Bromides, Quinine

**INDIGESTION** See **Dyspepsia**

**INFLUENZA** Cimicifuga, Liq Ammon Acet, spirit Æther Nit, Spirit Ammon Aromat, Ammon Carb, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinina<sup>Pronn + one</sup> (especially Tinct Quininae Ammon), Salicin, Phenacetin, Agaricin, Belladonna, Camphor, Sandal Oil, Cocaine Nasal Spray, inhalation Eucalyptus Oil, painting nostrils with Mentholised Oil

**INSANITY**, Chloral, Codeine, Colchicine, Hyoscine, Paraldehyde, Trional, Hyoscyamine, Sulphonal

**INSOMNIA** Bromides, Butyl Chloral, Camphor, Camphor Monobrom, Cannabis Ind, Chloral, Cocaina, Codeina, Hyoscyamus, Lupulin, Morphine, Opium, Paraldehyde, Phenazonium, Phenacetin, Veronal, Amylene Hydras, Chloral amid, Sulphonal, Trional, Tetronal, Urethane, Chloralose, Alcohol, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gelsemium, Hop pillow, Warm Bath

**INTERMITTENT FEVER** Aconite, Ammon Chlorid, Phenazonum, Apiol, Arsenic, Atropine, Calomel, Chloral, Cimicifuga Cinchonidine, Cinchonine, Digitalis, Eucalyptus Pungens, Guaiacol, Hydrastis, Opium, Pulv Ipecac Co, Pilocarpine, Purgatives, Quassia, Quinine (especially the Sulphate, Bromide, and Salicylate), Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenocoll Hydrochlor, Strychnine, Warburg's Tincture

**INTERTRIGO** Ung Acid Boric, Ung Lanolin, Ung Zinc, Glyc Acid Tannic, Lotio Zinc Oxidi, Lotio Calaminæ, Liquor Calcis, Cretæ Præp, Kaolin, Fullers' Earth, Cold Cream, Ung Zinc Oleatis, Talc, Acetanilide diluted with Starch Powder, Aluminis Stearas, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearas, Calomel, Tannoform, Zinc Oxide, Unguenol

**INTESTINAL WORMS** See Parasites, Intestinal

**IRITIS** Aconite, Belladonna, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Potass. Iodid, Opium, Atropine Oil or Ointment

**ITCH** See Scabies

**JAUNDICE** Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Aloes, Ammon Chlor, Benzoates, Euonymin, Hyd c Creta, Pil, Hydrarg, Hydrarg Subchlor, Hydrastis, Iridin Podophyllin, Mist Sennæ Co, Sodu Sulphas, Sodu Phosphas, Tala vacum, Feini Succinas, Saline Purges, Aisen c Carlsbad Salt, Lemon Juice, Potass Bicarb, Rhubarb Sodu Oleas, daily enema Tepid Water, Acid Nit Hyd Dil (*further diluted*) as local application over Liver

**LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS** See Croup, Spasmodic

**LARYNGITIS, ACUTE** Aconite, Liq Ammon Acet, Vin Antum, Hydrarg Subchlor, Pulsatilla, Biomides Pulv Ipecac Co Gelsemium, Morphine, Quinine, Zinc Sulphas (cmetie) Gargle Alum or Tannic Acid, Demulcent Drunks, Benzoin Vapour, Thymol Vapour, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation, Hot Foot bath w<sup>t</sup> Mustard

**LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC** Bismuth Oxychloride insufflation, Vapour of the following—Creosote, Menthol, Pirus Pumilio, Pinus Sylvestris, or Juniper Oil, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation

**LEPROSY** Gurjun Balsam Ol Gynocardiæ, Serum Treatment, Ung S'lop w Iodiu

**LEUCOCYTHEMIA** Digitalis, Hypophosphites, Glycero phosphates Iodine, Iron Silts, Phosphorus, Zinc Phosphid, Arsenic

**LEUCORRHœA** Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Iron Salts, Arsenic, Quinine, Tonics, as Easton's Syrup, Syrup Hypo phosph Co, Hydriastin, Lotio Acid Carbolic Acid Boric, Alum, Hydrastis, Pulsatilla, Potass Permang & Tannic Acid, Krameria Zinc Sulphas, Zinc Sulphocarb, Borax, Cupri Sulphas, Resorcin Ichthyol

**LOCOMOTOR ATAXY** Argent Nit, Argent Oxid, Phosphorus, Cod liver Oil, Pilocarpine, Physostigma, Phenazonium, Phenacetin, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Belladonna, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Bromides, Hypophosphites

**LUMBAGO** Cimicifuge, Belladonna, Colchicum, Potass Iodid, Purgatives Salicylates, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac Co, Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Phenacetin, Phenazonium, Sulphur and Guaiacum Lozenges, Linum Aconiti-Belladon Chloroform, &c, Menthol, Eucalyptus and Turpentine Oil in Liniments, Belladonna Plaster, Ung Capsici, evening with Hot Ion

**LUPUS** Iodides, Arsenic, Ol Gynocardiae, Ol Morrhua, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Calcium Chloride Calomel, Ichthyalbin, Thyroid Treatment, Acid Chromic Camphor Salicyl, Ung Gynocardiae, Iodoform, Pasta Zinc Chlorid, Acid Lactic, Lessar's Paste, Resorcin, Acid Cinnamic, Salicylic Collodion, Thiosinamine, Acid Carbolic, Aristol Iodol Ung Sulphur Iodid

**MALARIA** See Intermittent Fever

**MANIA** See Insanity

**MEASLES** Saline Aperients Aconite, Spirit Ether Nit, Liquor Ammon Acet Ammon Caib, Vinum Ipecac, Lemonade, Digitalis, Jaborandi Quinine, Glyc Acid Boric for Throat and Mouth

**MELANCHOLIA** Bromides Camphor Coca, Cocaine, Cannabis Musk, Valcrian and Valcrianates Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Damiana Bromipin Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Arsenic, Belladonna, Kola, Caffeine, Cimicifuga, Opium

**MENORHAGIA** See Hæmorrhage

**MIGRAINE** See Headache, Nervous

**MILK, TO ARREST FLOW OF** Agaricin Belladonna, Atropine Eiagot, Saline Purgatives, Iodides Caliphor, Bromides Quinine, Belladonna Plaster or Glycerin Belladonna to Breasts

**MILK TO INCREASE FLOW OF** Acid Lactic, Jaborandi, Malt Ol Morrhua Caffeine Ext Gallegre Lq Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Strychnine, Masses, with Cassia Oil

**MORPHINE HABIT** Cactus Cocaine Bromides Sparteine Sulphate Valerenates Bromipin, Capsicum, Eserine, Gel semium Strychnine

**MYALGIA** Cimicifuga, Ammon Chloria Atropine Iron Salts Salicylates Camphor Monobrom, Gelsemium Opium, Potass Acet and Citrus Salol Iodides, Linim and Glyc Belladonna Lin and Ung Capsici Tinct Iodi Merthiol, Belladonna Plaster Ol Cajuputi in Linim, Hot Poultices

**MYXEDEMA** (See also Goitre) Arsenic Iron Salts, Pilocarpine and Jaborandi Nitroglycerin Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Thyroid Tinct a tment (best) Glycerophosphites

**NÆVI** See Warts

**NEPHRITIS** Buchu, Copalba Dec Hordei, Dec Tütici, Dec Lini, Paiera, Ol Santal, Ext Santali Liq Uva Ursi, Diuretin, Theobromine Compounds, Alkalies, Belladonna, Copalba, Scoparius, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Juniper, Ol Terebith, Urea

**NEURALGIA** Aconite, Camphor Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic Bromides, Butyl Iodide, Elesmium, Caffeine, Chloral Hyd, Colchicum Coninæ Hydrobrom, Conium, Iron Salts, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acetanilide, Eualgn, Salicylates Salol, Esthei Spray, Lin Bellad, Lin Capsici, Lin Chlorof, Chloral c Camphor, Chloral Menthol Camphor, Chloroform, Dephin, Oleat Morphinae Oleat Cocainæ, Ung Atropinæ, Ung Aconitina, Chlorof Aconiti, Chlorof Bellad, Amyl Nitrite Inhalat from capsule, Blister, Capsicum Plaster, Linum Aconiti, Spinal Ice bag (?)

**NEURASTHENIA** HexamethylenetetraminebromChylate, Bromipin, Bromides, Codeine, Cocaine, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sumbul, Zinc Oxide

**NIGHT SWEATS** Acid Gallic Acid Sulphuric, Agaricin, Atropine, Belladonna Calcii Chlorid, Coto Homa tropine, Hypophosphites, Pulv Ipecac Co, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Pierotoxin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Acid Camphoric, Guaiacol Carb, Hyoscine Ergot, Tinct Salviae, Trional

**NIPPLES, SORE** See Fissure

**NYMPHOMANIA** Bromides, Camphor, Camphor Mono brom, Digitalis, Hyoscine, Bromipin

**OBESITY** Alkaline Bicarbonates, Furus, Iodine, Iodides, Bromides, Alkaline Mineral Waters Aperients Lemon Juice, Saccharin in place of Sugar, Thyroid (?), Sulphurous Mineral Waters

**OPHTHALMIA** See Conjunctivitis

**ORCHITIS** Ammon Chlorid, Anemonin, Phytolacca, Belladonna, Morphine, Pulsatilla, Sodii Salicylas, Guaiacol, Ichthyol Strapping

**OTITIS** Arisol, Atropine, Creosote, Cocaine, Iodol, Naphthol, Resorcin, Salol, Europhen

**OTORRHOEA** Bismuth and Alum Insufflation, Acid Tannic Argent Nit, Calendula, Lq Carb Deterg, Acid Boric, Iodoform or Iodol Wool, Hydrogen Peroxide, Lead Lotion, Zinc Sulphocarbolate

**OVARIAN PAIN** Ammon Chlorid, Phenazonum, Pul satilla, Sumbul, Castoreum, Atropine Cannabis Indica, Conium, Valerianates, Anemonin, Opium

**OZENA** See Catarrh, Nasal

**PARALYSIS AGITANS** Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Phosphoric Acid, Eserine, Strichnine, Hyoscine, Arsenic Cannabis, Chloral, Gelsemium, Opium, Picrotoxin

**PARALYSIS, PARA-, AND HEMIPLEGIA** Ergot Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Eserine, Strichnine, Damiana, Hypophosphites, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Eastonii, Belladonna, Capsicum, Lactophosphates

**PARASITES, INTESTINAL** Areca, *Filix Mas*, Jalap, Calomel, Pelletierine, Santonine, Ol Terebinth, Naphthalin, Thymol, Kousso, Papain, Quassia Enema, Sodium Chloride Enema

**PARASITES ON SKIN, ANIMAL** *Hydrarg Oleas*, *Hydriang Perchlor Ung Hydrangyi*, *Ung Hyd Ammon*, Naphthol, *Ung Sapo Viride*, *Hydriang Iod Rub*, Sulphur, *Lubulphwat*, *Ol Sassafras*, Acid Sulphuros, Benzol, *Ol Cajuputi*, Kerosene, Quassia (a strong decoction), Saponin

**PARASITES ON SKIN, VEGETABLE** Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Chrysarobin, Acid Sulphuros, Quinine Salicylic Acid, *Ung Hydrarg Oleat Sodu Sulphis* and *Hyposulphis*, Thymol, Sulphur Naphthol, Naphthalin, Resorcin, Tar

**PERICARDITIS** Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Iodides, Mercury Preparations, Opium, Quinine, Sodii Salicylas, Scilla, Aconite, Belladonna Plaster, Poultice, Ice bag over Praecordium (?)

**PERITONITIS** Aconite Liq Ammon Acet Vin Ipecac Ammonia, Calomel, Hyoscyamus, Opium Salines Poultices Hot Steam Cloths (?), Ice and Cold Cloths ('), Leeches (?), Rubefacients (?)

**PERSPIRATION, EXCESSIVE** See Night Sweats

**PERSPIRATION, FETID** Acid Boric Acid Carbolic Acid Salicylic Alum Tannoform Lin Bellad Acid Chromic, Idol Potass Permang Zinc Oxide Acid Tannic, Borax, Sodium Bicarbonate Lotion

**PERTUSSIS** Benzoic Acid Benzoates, Acid Hydrocyan Dil Alum, Cocaine Cod liver Oil Belladonna Atropine Bromides, Bryony, Ipecacuanha Camphor Monobiom Cannabis, Chloral Conium, Ergot Gelsemium Grindelia Lobelia, Opium Ozonic Ether, Hydrogen Peroxide Sulphur monium Zinc Oxid, Phenazone, Bromoform, Naphthalin, Spirit Armoraciae Co, Amyl Nitrite inhalation, inhalation of Vapour of Cresol, Tar, or Fumes of smouldering Lobelia Compound

**PHTHISIS** (See also Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Hæmorrhage, Hæmatemesis, &c) Acid Lactic Lactites Aconite, Benzoates, Caffeine, Hypophosphites Calcii Chlorid Lacto phosphates Codine Iron Salts, Cod liver Oil Glycerophosphates Pepsin, Prunus Virg Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin Acid Camphoric, Phenizonium Compounds Creosote and Compounds Sodium Cinnamate, Somatoose, Cycodylates (see Arsenic) Heroin, Dionin Thiocol Urea Cimicifuga Tar, Liquor Picis Aromaticus Sandal Wood Oil, Ozone, inhalation of Vapours of Creosote, Ol Pini Pumilio or Sylvestris, Tar Benzoin

**PILES** See Hæmorrhoids

**PITYRIASIS** Boric Acid Ointment and Lotion Chrysarobin, Borax, Ol Cadimi, Tin, Lead Lotion and Ointment, Resorcin, Carbolic Oint and Lotion Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Hyd Perchlor (very weak lotion), Ung Hyd Oleat Sulphur.

**PLEURISY** Aconite Liq Ammon Acet Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Ammon Carb Jaborandi, Morphine Iodides, Quinine Soda Salicylas Salicin Phenazone Phenacetin, Calomel, Digitalis, Guaiacol, Ol Gaultheriae as paint Blister, Belladonna Plaster, Cotton wool Jaclet, Strapping

**PLEURODYNIA** *See Myalgia*

**PNEUMONIA** Aconite, Salicylates, Alcohol (?), Liq Ammon Acet, Ammon Carb, Ammon Chlorid, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Potass Cit, Quinine Preparations Salicin, Caffeine, Hypophosphites Iodides, Belladonna Camphor, Pulv Ipecac Co, Guaiacol, Senega Spirit Ether Nit, Ice Pack (?), Cold Sponging (?), Cold Compresses (?), Hot Poultices (?), Sinapisms (?)

**POISONS** *See under heading of individual drug for antidotes*

**POST - PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE** *See Hæmorrhage (Post-partum)*

**PREGNANCY, VOMITING OF** Belladonna, Iodine Tincture (one drop doses hot  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{fl. oz.}$ ) Wine (one drop doses hourly), Bismuth  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{gr.$ ) Ovalas Chloroform, Creosote, Acid Hydrocyanic, Iridin Menthol, Morphine, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Quinine, Sp Nucis Juglandis, Arsenic, Aconite, Potass Bromid, Calumba, Nur Vomica Tincture (one drop doses hourly), Salicin

**PRURIGO, PRURITUS ANI, VULVÆ, &c** (*See also Eczema*) Arsenic Bromides, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Quinine and in Preparations, Syrup Glycerophosph Co Ichthilbin Phosphorus, Alkaline or Acid Tonics, Boric or Carbolic Acid Lotions and Ointments, Ung Acid Salicyl c, Sulphurous Acid Lotions and Ointments, Allaline Lotions Gum, Argent Nit, Liq Carb Deterg, Liq Picis Carbonis, Pathone Lotions, Ung Chloroform, Lotion Nigra, Glycerin Plumbi Subacet, Cocaine Ointments and Lotions, Eucarne Orthoform, Opium Lin Calcis, Carron Ointment Alcoholic Lotions, Acid  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{oz.}$  Dil, Aq Laurocerasi, Resorcin Lanolin Cream  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{lb.}$  Subchlor, Hyd Perchlor, Liq Plumbi, Ung Picis, very hot Water ice cold Water

**PSORIASIS** Arsenic, Cantharides Ol Gynocardiae, Hyd, Iodid Virid, Iron Salts, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preps, Sulphur, Tonics generally, Saline Aperients, Carbolic Acid Chrysarobin, Pyrogallic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Liq Carb Deterg, Liq Picis Carb, Tar Ointment and Lotion, O Cadini, Ol Betulæ, Sulphur Sulph Hypochlor, Euphen, Aristol, Ung Lanolini, Cold Cream, Naphthol, Eurobin, Lepigallol, Ung Hyd Subchlor, Ichthyol, Liq Plumbi, Ung Hyd Oleat, Sulphur Iodid, Warm Baths, Alkaline Baths, Sulphur Bath, Pathone, Unguemot

**PUERPERAL FEVER** Opium Quinine, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Aconite, Calumba Digitalis, Aperients, Terebinth, Terebene, Phenazonum, Stimulants, Boric or Carbolic Lotion, Antistreptococcus Serum, Creolin Lotion Ice (?), Hyd Perchlor (very weak lotion), Sulphocarbolates, Potass Permang

**PURPURA** (See also Hæmorrhage) Acid Gallic Acid Sulph Atom, Ergot, Iron Salts, Phosphorus Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin Oil Terebinth Lemon Juice, Calen Chlorid, Arsenic, Malt Extract, Nux Vomica

**PYÆMIA** Salicylates, Eucalyptus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Antistreptococcus Serum Levurin, Nicotin, Oil Terebinth

**PYELITIS** (See also Bright's Disease) Acid Camphor, Buchu, Copaiba, Oil Santal, Oil Juniper, Pareira, Salol, Scoparius, Benzoates, Hexamethylenetetramine

**PYROSIS** Acid Hydrocyanic, Acid Nit Hyd Dil Acid Sulphuros, Bismuth Preparations Charcoal Cell Ovulas, Magnesia Soda Bicarb Soda Sulphocarbol, Acid Carbolic, Creosote, Nux Vomica, Chalk, Morphine

**QUINSY** See Throat

**RHEUMATISM, ACUTE** Benzoates, Salicylates, Aspirine, Aconite, Cimicifuga, Colchicum, Citrates Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Bicarb, Opium, Quinine, Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Phenocoll, Salol, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Bromides, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac & Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Lithium Salts, Acetyl salicylic Acid

**RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC** Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Sulphur Lozenges, Colchicum, Iron Preparations, Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Iodides, Oil Gaultheriae, Lithia Hippuras, Lithia Bromid, Pelletierine, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, Colchicin Salicyl, Aspirine, Benzoates, Cod liver Oil, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Rhus Tox, Lin Bellad, Lin Chlorof, Mesotan, Methyl Salicyl, Lin Terebinth, Lin Eucalypti, Acetyl salicylic Acid

**RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS** Cimicifuga, Guaiacol, Arsenic, Acetyl salicylic acid, Iodides, Guaiacol Carbonate, Lithia, Cod liver Oil, Bromides, Thyroid

**RICKETS** Phosphates Lactophosphat - Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, as Syrup + Iodides, " Calcii Lactophosph, Syrup Glycerophosph " Hypophosph Co " " combined, Cod liver Oil with Vin Ferri, Calcii "

**RINGWORM** See Tinea

**SALIVATION** Dilute Mineral Acids general treatment with Tonics, *Eanic Acid, Borax, Potass Uhlcrate, Alum, or Carbolic Acid Mouth Washes and Gargles*

**SARCINÆ** (See also Dyspepsia) Acid Sulphuro<sup>s</sup> Sodium Typosulphis, Sodium Salicylate, Calen Chlorid Creosote, Stomach Syphon

**SCABIES** Lotio Calcis Sulphurat, Hyd Perchlor, Natrii Vaphilic Ung Potass Sulphurat, Sulphur, Creolin, Acid Sulphuro<sup>s</sup> Hyd Ammon, Ichthyol Oil Cajuputi Sulphur Baths, Pathore

**SCALDS** See Burns

**SCIATICA** Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum Lithi Cit and Bromid, Guaiacol Guaiacum, Acetanilide Phenazinum, Phenacetin, Eralgin, Salol, Salicylates Salicin, Quinine Pipciazine, Lycetol, Lysidine, Ammon Chlorid Cod liver Oil Gelsemium, Syrup Glycerophosph Co Iodides, Iodipin, Nut Vomica, Phosphorus, Oil Terebinth, Morphine Injection, Ether Spray, Ung Aconitina, Ung Atropinæ Linim Bellad Aconiti Chlorof, Menthol, Chloral cum Camphor, Ung Veratrinæ, Blisters, Galianism

**SCROFULA** Calcium Salts with Iron, Syrup Ferri Phosph Co<sup>r</sup>, Syrup Calcii Lactophosph, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Oil Morrhuae Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Arsenic, Iodides, Iodipin Syrup Feiri Iodid, Thyroid, Ext Malt, Milk and Lime Water Blisters or Iodine Paint for enlarged glands, inunction of Fat

**SCURVY** (See also Hæmorrhage) Lime Juice, Lemon Juice, Phosphorus Potass Chloras, Citras, or Tart Acidus, liberal Diet, Quinine and Citric Acid Tonics, Tinct Ferri Perchlor, Tinct Myrrh as Mouth Wash and Gargle

**SEA-SICKNESS** Chloral, Chlorodyne, Cocain Hydrochlor, Bromides, Nitroglycerin Tabs, Chloralamid Phenazonum, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Effg Caffeine Citrate, Amyl Nitrite inhalation

**SEPTICÆMIA** *See Pyæmia*

**SHINGLES** (*See Herpes*) *Vermoul Zinc as a covering—an unfailing remedy*

**SMALL-POX** *See Variola*

**SNAKE-BITE** *See Bites*

**SNEEZING** (*See Hay Fever and Catarrh Nasal*) *Arsenic pressure beneath nose over termination of nasal branch of ophthalmic division of fifth*

**SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS** *See Chorea, Angina, Asthma, Colic, Epilepsy, &c*

**SPINA BIFIDA** Iodides, Iodine injection, Glycerin injection after Tapping

**SPINAL CONGESTION** Aconite, Fennel, Camphor, Nux Vomica, *Cold Affusions to Spine*, ' , '

**SPINAL IRRITATION** Acid Phosphoric Phosphorus and Phosphates, Aconite Belladonna, Bromides, Ergot if congested Nux Vomica, Glycerophosphates Hypophosphites, Massage, Electricity, Counter irritation, as Blisters, &c

**SPINAL PARALYSIS** (*See also Locomotor Ataxy*) Belladonna, Cod liver Oil, Eat Malt, Hyoscyamine in Paralysie Azotosa Fennel in Hydrocephalus Phosphates, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>n</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>n</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>, or Picrotoxin after febrile symptoms, Electricity, Massage

**SPRUE** Pulv Rhei Co, Chalk, Soda Bicarb, Cinnamon, Pulv Ipecac Co, Milk Diet, Carminatives

**STOMACH CATARRH** *See Gastritis*

**STOMACH, SOUR** *See Acidity, Pyrosis*

**STOMATITIS** *See Aphthæ*

**STRUMLA** *See Scrofula*

**SUNSTROKE** Apomorphine and Atropine injections, Belladonna, Ergot by mouth or injection, Digitalis Bromides, Quinine, *Cold Affusion (?)*, *Venesection (?)*, *Leeches (?)*, *Hot Baths (?)*, *Ice to Back, Chest, and Abdomen (?)*

**SYCOSIS** See *Tinea*

**SYNCOPE** (See also *Collapse*) Alcohol, Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor, Digitalin hypodermically in sudden collapse Adrenalin, Ether or Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Anmoria inhalation (cautiously), position head downwards, feet raised

**SYNOVITIS** Aconite, Vin Antim, Salne Purges, Calcium Sulphid Cod liver Oil, Iodides, Quinine, Injection of Carbolic Acid Solution into Joint, Injection of Ethereal Iodoform Solution into Joint, Blisters, Strapping strong Counter irritants, Ung Hydrarg Co, Ung Hyd Oleat

**SYPHILIS** Iodides, Hyd c Cretâ, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Iodid Virid, Hyd Iodid Rub Pil Hydriarg, Hydriarg Tannic Syrup Acid Hydriodic, Arsenic, Liq Arsenii Auri Chlorid, Liq Arsenii et Hyd Biomid, Cod liver Oil Creosote, Guaiacum, Iodipin Merlusian, Silvaisan, Arsamin, Tonics and General Treatment, Acid Boric Acid Chromic, Acid Trichloracet c, Acid Nitric, Aristol, Hydriarg Bicyanid, Calomel, Euophen Iodoform, Iodol, Lotio Flava, Potassium Chlorate, Thiel, Zinc Chlorid, Sozoriodol Mercury

**TÆNIA** See *Parasites, Intestinal*

**TETANUS** Cannabis, Chloral, Conine from Curare Gelsemine, Morphine, Opium, Potassium Hydrogen Peroxid Pilocarpine, Urethane, Phenazone (large doses) Apomorphine, Amyl Nitrite inhalation Anæsthetics

**THROAT, INFLAMMATION OF, TONSILLITIS** Aconite, Salicylates, Vin Antim Belladonna Quinine, Phenazon, Phenacetin Opium Pulv Ipecac Co, Cocaine Paint Potass Ferric Perchlor, Weak Creolin Paint, Boric Acid, Benzoin Vapour, Juniper Oil Vapour

**THROAT, RELAXED SORE** Aconite, Salicylates, Belladonna, Guaiacum, Lozs, Cocaine Pastilles Phenazonum, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphates, Mineral Acids and Tonics generally, Glyc Acid Boric, Glyc Acid Tannic, Glyc Boracis, Glyc Aluminis, Acid Sulphuros, Acid Carbolic, Potass Chlorate and Borax Gargles, Ferri Perchlor Inf Rosæ Acid, very weak Formaldehyde, Hydrastis Gargle, Pigment Argent Nit, Thymol inhalation, Benzoin inhalation, Ammon Chlorid Vapour

**THRUSH** See *Aphthæ*

**TINEA FAVOSA, SYCOSIS** *Glyc Acid • Carbolic, Chrysarobin, Acid Sulphuric Cupri Oleas, Hydrogen Peroxide, Tinct Iodi, Soda Hyposulph, Ichthyol, Formaldehyde, Hydrang Oleas, Kerosene, Idione*

**TINEA Tarsi** *Cupri Sulphuric Liq Plumb Ung Hyd Nit Dil, Ung Metallorum, Ung Hyd Oleat, Ung Picr, Argent Nit Mitig, Idione*

**TINEA TONSURANS** *Acid Carbolic Chrysarobin, Acid Sulphuric Ung Hydrogen Nit, Hyd Peroxide Hyd Ova, Cupri Oleas, Tinct Iodi Formaldehyde β Naphthol Cosic Paste Acid & Creosote, Menthol Hyd Ammon, Ol Cajuput, Qu , I ,*

**TINEA VERSICOLOR** *Acid Sulphuric, Ung Hyd Nit and Oleic, Tinct Iodi Chrysarobin, Calx Sulphurata, Formaldehyde, Corrosive Subl.m Lotions*

#### TONSILLITIS See Throat

**TOOTHACHE** Aperients, Alcohol Butyl Chloral, Gel semium, Gelsemina, Opium, Morphine Inj Tinct Quin Ammon and " " Arsenous Acid and Morphine, Acid Carbol, " " " Caryoph. Menthol, Chloroform Chloral and Camphor, Creosote, Chlorof Mastic

**TRICHINOSIS** Arsenic, Ergot, Benzol, Glycerin

#### TUBERCULOSIS See Phthisis

**TYPHOID FEVER** Salicylates, Ammon Carb, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Ergot (for Hæmorrhage), Eucalyptus, Chlorates, Arsenic with Opium, Cupri Arsenis, Hydrogen Peroxide, Naphthalin Naphthol, Thymol, Tribrom phenol, Opium, Acid Phosphoric (freely diluted) as cooling drink, Aconite, Phenazonum (?), Belladonna (only during pyrexic stage), Benzo naphthol, "Calonfel (very small but frequent doses) Charcoal, Guaiacol, Iodine Carbolate, Salol, Ol Terebinth, Xeroform, Liq Calcis Sacch

**TYPHUS FEVER** Vin Antim, Ammon Carb, Opium, Belladonna, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Eucalyptus, Hydrastis, Acid Phosphoric (very dilute) as cooling drink, Liq Calcis Sacch, Camphor, Hyoscyamus, Musk, Chlorates, Ol Terebinth (in stupor)

**ULCERS AND SORES** Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Salicylic, Argent Nit, Ol Eucalypti, Hydrogen Peroxid, Potass Permang, Ung Resinæ, Glyc Bellad Zinc Chlorid Zinc Oleas and Stearas, Zinc Sulphas, Lotio Rubia, Iodol, Iodoform, Europhen Naphthalin, Orthoform, Acetanilide, Alcohol Alum Ust, Bols Peru, Borax, Bismuth Subnit Lotio Calcis Chlorinat, Liq Plumbi, Hydriastis, Hyd Per chlor, Lotio Potass Chlorat, Sautas, Izal, Cæolin, Pathore

**URÆMIA** Amyl Nitris, Caffeine, Digitalis, P Elatern Co, Jaborandi, Pilocarpin, Jalap, Nitrocerin Scilla, Scoparius, Benzoates, <sup>Acet</sup> <sup>Chlor</sup>, Chloral Erythrol Tetrant, Saline <sup>Tinct</sup> <sup>Emulsion</sup>

**URINE, INCONTINENCE** See Incontinence

**URTICARIA** Bromides, Magnesia, Soda Bicarb, Alkaline Drinks and Saline Aperients, Boric or Carbolic Lotions, Liq Plumbi, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Cocaine Ointment and Lotion, Allaline Bath, Lin Calcis

**VAGINITIS** See Leucorrhœa

**VARIOLA** Aconite, Ammon Carb, Liq Ammon Acet Belladonna, Bromides, Alcohol, Cimicifuge Quinine, Ruby Glass Screen, Ung Acid Boric, Ung or Ol Carbolic Lin Calcis, Collodion, Vernisol Carbolic Acid Sulphur os, Cocaine Glyc Amyli (stiff), Potass Permang, Ung Zinc

**VERTIGO** Caffeine, Guarana, Quinine Valerianate Spirit Ammon Arom Nux Vomica, Strychnine, Amyl Nitri, Hexamethylenetetraminebiomethylate, Glycerophosphates, Auri Bromid, Feiri et Quin Cit

**VOMITING** (See also Pregnancy) Acid Carbolic Tinct Iodi, Vin Ipecac, Acid Hydrocyan Bal, Effervescent Mixtures, Liq Calcis, Milk and Lime Water, Milk Lime Water and Aerated Water, Aerated Water, Chloral Chloroform, Liq Magnes Carb, Morphine, Nux Vomica, Nitroglycerin, Cerri Oxalas, Cocaine, Belladonna, Bromides, Calomel (frequent small doses), Chamomile Orexin Tannas, Chloral Hydrate enema

**WARTS AND CORNS** Acid Acetic Glacial, Acid Carbolic, Acid Chromic, Acid Nitric, Collod Salicylic, Argent Nit, Lin Iodi, Liquor Potassæ, Formaldehyde, Arsenical Paste Acid Trichloracetic, Liq Arsenicalis, Pepsin Paste, Liq Soda Ethylat

**WHOOPING COUGH** See Pertussis

**WORMS** See Parasites (Intestinal)

**WOUNDS** Acid Benzoic, Acid Boric Acid Carbolic,  
Acid Salicylic Gum, Arnica, Benzoin Calendula, Eucalyptus, Hr. P., Iodofort Iodol, Europhen, Aristol, Plumbi Acet, Liq P., P. Permang, Resorcin Acetanilid Zinc Chlorid, Zinc Permanq, Zinc Sulphur, Sal Alembroth Hydriarg Iodid Rub Hydriarg et Zinc Cyanid, Naphthalin,  $\beta$  Naphthol, Camphor, Thymol Tanniform, Hydrogen Peroxid Izal, Creolin, Sanitas, Acid Chromic, Bals Peru, Bismuth Subnit, Bismuth Subgall, Ol Cinnam, Ol Carioph, Creosote Charcoal, Argent Nit Orthoform, Potass Chloras, Liq Soda Chlorinat, Zinc Oxid, Pathone

**YELLOW FEVER** Acetanilid, Phenazon, Phenacetin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Pilocarpine, Tincture of Belladonna, Aperients, Chlorodyne, Benzonatate, Digitalis, Opium, Iodine, Oil Tartaric, Charcoal, Calomel Stimulants, Liq. Calcis (See also Haemorrhage)

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